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WHERE THE UNITED STATES MEETS ITS NEIGHBOR, MEXICO-THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY LINE á

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This is the sort of country through which the boundary line between the United States and Mexican of Nogales, Arizona, Arizona, redding, residing, residing, residing, residing, residing, recently issued, "our troops have a south recently issued, "our troops have a south residence as baying been "highly ereditable." He quoti, and the mention of the merican towns on the boundary, during recent months, have been "filled with refugees from across the line, as practically the whole population of the Mexican towns would cross to American territory until after the fight was over, and these refugees went to swell the number of curious sightseers whom our troops tried to keep out of the zone of danger." Some day, when peace and order have been restored in Mexico, our southern boundary will be as quiet and orderly an imaginary line as that which for more than 5,000 miles, without a fort or a gun, divides the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

Public Policu cerning the high motives of our foreign pol- ment will communicate with the other, and countries. Secretary Bryan has been negoti- naval status quo will cease for both countries. ating a series of treaties designed to assure a period of investigation and inquiry into the nature of disputes before the outbreak of hostilities. Such agreements with several naare in prospect.

The Bruan Treaties Its opening article is as follows:

putes between them, of every nature whatsoever, which diplomacy shall fail to adjust, shall be subsuch investigation and report.

Regarding mankind as a whole, side country, and the two governments the thing most to be deplored is choose a fifth member by common agreewar, and the thing most to be ment. An investigation by this Commission desired and definitely worked for is peace. may occupy an entire year, but no longer Every step that can be taken by any govern- time, unless the governments agree to extend ment to lessen the likelihood of war, hasten the period. The two governments may deal its termination, or mitigate its horrors if it as they choose with the report of the Comshould actually exist, is plainly due as an ob- mission, neither being bound in any way. ligation to its own people, and to the cause A further article of the agreement declares of civilization at large. It is too early to that the two contracting parties will not injudge of the wisdom and efficiency in all crease their military or naval program during details of the work of our State Department the period of the investigation, unless danger as directed by President Wilson and Secre- from a third power should compel such intary Brvan. But there can be no doubt con- crease, in which case the menaced governicy, and its benevolent attitude towards other the obligation to maintain the military and

The treaty is valid for a period Acceptance of of five years, after which it will continue indefinitely in force, tions are already signed, and many others unless one or the other of the contracting governments gives twelve months' notice. Inasmuch as Mr. Bryan has received the as-The first of these treaties was surances of more than thirty governments with the republic of Salvador, that they will sign similar agreements with and it was signed last August, the United States, the matter becomes one of great importance. It will be seen that a treaty of this type does not provide for arbi-The high contracting parties agree that all dis- tration. It is greatly preferable that countries having disputes should find a way to mitted for investigation and report to an Interna- settle them by direct negotiation, although tional Commission, to be constituted in the manner arbitration is the civilized and proper way prescribed in next succeeding article; and they to proceed in case diplomacy should fail. agree not to declare war or begin hostilities during The advantage of Mr. Bryan's plan is that it will diminish the danger of a sudden out-An important thing about this kind of break of war. The Secretary is doubtless Commission is that it is to be a standing body, right in believing that when disputes have named in advance, rather than a board sc- been thoroughly studied and reported upon lected with distrust and difficulty after the by an international commission they will failure of diplomacy to settle a dispute. have been brought into such relationship to Each of the two countries names one member the forces of public opinion that they can from its own citizens and one from an out- subsequently be settled either by the resum-

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ized movement for making the centenary of the Ghent treaty not only memorable in its celebration, but also in a variety of ways educational and useful. An important conference was held at Richmond, Va., last month for the further perfection of these plans; and the support of the State Department and of Congress has been assured. The celebration will not be confined to the people of the countries directly concerned in the Treaty of Ghent, but will serve to call attention also to the good fortune of the United States in its long record of peaceful relations with France, Germany, and other leading powers. We shall in due time, when the plans are a little further perfected, set forth in detail the notable things that will be undertaken as parts of the celebration project.

committees have been developing an organ-

While we must be ready as a Fighting Strength as a nation to do our part in common Peace Asset efforts, such as those that center at The Hague, to unite the civilized world in peaceful and friendly relations, we must accept the facts of our own day as we find them, and face our direct responsibilities, whatever they may be. Our Government's first duty is to give the assurance of peaceful conditions of life to our own people. The

Photograph by G. V. Buck, Washington, D. C. MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM J. BRYAN

ing of direct negotiation or else by reference to The Hague Tribunal or to some other form of arbitration.

Perhaps the very best argument The "Better Woy" in a of all for the maintenance of peace is to be found in the history of its practical results. Where nations have had differences that threaten war, and have found it possible to settle those differences by other means, they are almost certain to be able to look back with satisfaction upon such experiences. Herein lies the value to the world of the plans for advertising and celebrating a rounded century of peace between the governments of Great Britain and the United States. It is true that many ties have bound the two countries together, but there have also been many causes of clash and friction, and several points of real danger. And yet these emergencies have been met, and peace has become a fixed condi-The War of 1812 with Great Britain was ended in a formal way on Christmas Eve, 1814, by the signing of a treaty which English and American commissioners had treaty was ratified and given effect early in the year 1815. For several years appropriate

ENGLAND SAYS "LET UNCLE SAM DO IT" English and American commissioners had BRYAN: "I propose that we lay down our arms and negotiated in the Belgian city of Ghent. The thus bring about an era of peace and concord."

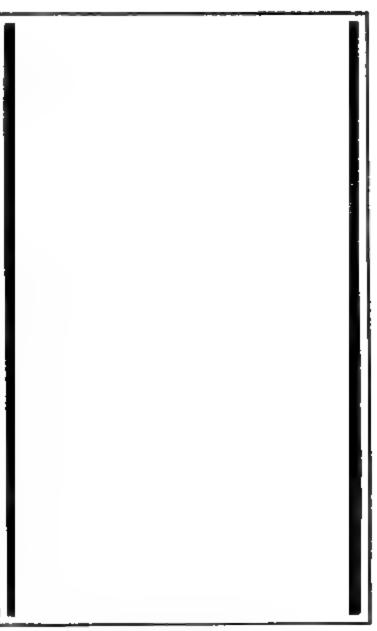
BRITAIN: "That's a great idea! Suppose you start it going. I am too busy and have too much at stake."

From Caras y Caretas (Buenos Aires)

best service we can render the world is to set the example of a strong nation that enjoys the blessings of peace, that finds solutions other than those of war for international differences, and that has no policies of a kind that could bring it into armed conflict with other powers. One way in which to make sure of peace is to have pacific intentions, to convince the world that this is true, and to remove in every way any unfounded fears or suspicions that might have arisen among the people of other countries with regard to our attitude or tendency. Such intentions are entirely consistent with the maintenance of an efficient army and a strong navy, according to official American opinion.

Aithough the United States has Transitions grown rapidly in population during the last half-century, its characteristics have changed less than those of most other countries in the face of new conditions. We are now comparatively stable, in domestic and foreign relations. War often grows out of problems that arise in the evolutionary or transitional periods of nations. Our two wars with England, and our Mexican war, were of this character. Thus also the profound changes in Japan forced that country into a war with China, leading to the annexation of Formosa and to other changes of policy and jurisdiction, ment for celebrating a hundred years of peace between the United States and the British Empire) and later to a great war with Russia, resulting in the annexation of Korea and in fur- States, involving a seizure of the Philippines ther expansion of policy as a dominant force and Hawaii, and a naval bombardment of in the Orient and a great figure in the world- San Francisco, Seattle, and other places on family of nations. So rapid has been the the Pacific Coast. Enlightened statesmen in development of public opinion and the Japan have no such thought or feeling. Nor growth of ambitions in Japan that there is is it at all likely that any large body of pubfar more danger lest war feeling should at lie opinion ten years hence would favor so some moment of crisis control the Japanese mad a project as war with America. Yet Government and precipitate a conflict than the sequel of war with Russia was a nathat such sentiment in the United States tional restlessness and sensitiveness (affected should ever impel our Government to attack also by economic reaction and great numbers any foreign country.

i States. Such a war would also be a very costly and harmful thing for us. As a nakindly feelings toward Japan, and we have



MR, JOHN A. STEWART, OF NEW YORK

of returned troops failing to find industrial employment) that would have made the re-It would be exceedingly harmful cent dispute about the Japanese in Califorto Japan, under almost any con- nia much more dangerous than it actually ceivable circumstances, to be- was but for the fact that the United States come involved in a war with the United had built up its navy after the Spanish war.

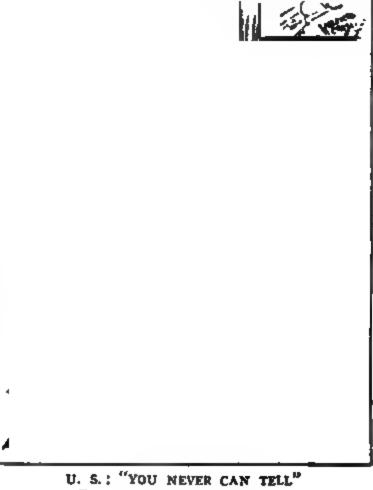
This REVIEW has often remarked tion we are not conscious of any other than Fifteen Years that if our navy had been strong-Ago er fifteen years ago, to the extent no policies that could justify an attack. And of three or four more battleships, involving yet it is true that great masses of people in a total additional expense of less than \$20,-Japan, inflamed by sensational newspapers, 000,000, we would have had no war with would within the last year or two have wel- Spain, and would have saved ourselves, first comed an aggressive war upon the United and last, a sum of money at least forty times

UNCLE SAM'S LAST RESORT From the Picayane (New Orleans)

United States had an inferior navy, and that a serious and patriotic light. our regular army was so small and so scattered that we could not possibly embark a formidable force to meet the 200,000 Spanish troops who were at that time in Cuba. A century of revolutions had shown that there would never be peace in Cuba until the connection with Spain had been terminated. The United States could not withdraw from a certain historical association with the Cuban question. If our country had possessed a navy and army only a quarter as strong, relative to population and wealth, as the armaments of Spain, all West Indian questions could have been worked out by peaceful negotiations. And this would have been quite as honorable and advantageous to Spain as to our own country.

American ideals Thus it ought to be seen that and Their there are transitional periods in the world when it is the business and the duty of peace-loving, strong nationsto insure peace for their own citizens, and to promote peace for the people of other countries, by maintaining their due military

position. There is no danger of our becoming an aggressive military power. The world is moving away from military ideals; and a period of peace, industry, and world-wide friendship is dawning. It is to promote such ideals, and to advance this new era, that peace-loving nations like our own ought to maintain their full share of control over conditions at large, while waiting for the more turbulent regions to come through their transitions and to find stability. Our successive administrations at Washington, for a long time past, whether Republican or Democratic, have been alike in their freedom from the military spirit and motive, and in their responsible determination to protect our own people in the enjoyment of the conditions of peace. And they have also been alike in their belief that our responsibilities towards our own people and towards the world require for the present the maintenance of a as great. The Spanish fleet would never small but very efficient army and a strong have sailed for Cuba to meet Admirals Samp- and modern navy. Mr. Garrison, as Secreson and Schley if European naval experts tary of War, and Mr. Daniels, as Secretary (figuring theoretically, of course.) had not of the Navy, show clearly in their very intaken the ground that the Spanish navy was teresting annual reports that the present adprobably stronger than ours. It was neces- ministration will not fail in appreciation of sary that Spain should withdraw from Cuba, the nation's defensive establishments, nor in in view of the fearful struggle that had quick and intelligent grasp of the various raged for three years. But Spanish senti- problems relating to the army and navy. ment would not support peaceful methods as There is not the slightest disposition at Washlong as the Spanish newspapers kept alive, ington to neglect the national defenses, or to in an exaggerated way, the belief that the regard the army and navy in any other than



From the Press (Philadelphia)

President Wilson, in his annual The Arms message, did not take up departmental affairs, and, as a consequence, the first yearly reports of the cabinet officers have attracted attention in a more direct and first-hand way than has been Mr. Garrison makes an excellent presentation of the work of the army. It should be remembered that,—counting also the population of our insular possessions,we have considerably more than a hundred million people to protect in case of war. Under existing law, our army must not exceed a hundred thousand enlisted men, including several thousand Philippine scouts. A regular army that enlists less than a thousand men for every million of the population cannot be called excessive under existing conditions. The present authorized number falls a good many thousands short of the maximum of 100,000 which is fixed by Mr. Garrison is keenly interested in the welfare of the enlisted men. Following the marvelous extinction of typhoid fever (there has been only one case this year in the entire army, that of a recruit already infected), the army medical service is making rapid progress against other forms of disease, and its efforts are not merely giving health and strength to the army itself, but contributing to the welfare of the world, Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C. particularly in the sanitation of tropical regions and in the treatment of various infections. Secretary Garrison is endeavoring to

Secretary

the direction of army officers.

As a peaceful and unmilitary people, engrossed ject of curiosity or invidious discrimination. in the settlement and upbuilding of our vast terri-tory and in the development of the wonderful resources with which it abounds, we are but dimly impressed with the fact that just as agriculture and commerce are the foundations of our great report. For example, he gives national prosperity, so with equal truth are our the following table showing the expenditures military and naval forces its bulwark and de- of different countries for the development of fense. While I believe there is a world-wide and military aeronautics in 1913: growing sentiment for the settlement without bloodshed of all disputes between nations, just as even now there is provision of law for such settlement of difficulties between individuals, I recognize the fact that the time has not yet come when a nation can wisely disarm or slacken its efforts for preparedness in care of war. The army is not a luxury-it is a public necessity. A nation that is opulent, enterprising, and unarmed as of old still

HON, LINDLEY M. GARRISON (Secretary of War)

build up a reserve corps, and is enlisting the invites aggression, if not disaster. Speaking for that element of the national forces which comes cooperation of colleges and educational insti- under the control of this department, I hope to see tutions throughout the land,—one method in time of peace a growing sentiment of increased being by summer camps for students, under pride in our Army—as the trained and efficient organization to which we instinctively turn for help in times of great national calamity like the San Francisco earthquake, the floods of the Mis-His attitude towards the army is sissippi and Ohio Valleys, and the forest fires, and not apologetic, but one of praise which has done such conspicuous public service and even of enthusiasm, as the in the improvement of our great waterways and the building of the Panama Canal—a pride that following passage from his report will show: will make the uniform of officer and enlisted man respected always and everywhere, and not an ob-

> Mr. Garrison notes many mat-Items from the War ters of current interest in his Department report. For example, he gives

France	\$7,400,000
Germany	5,000,000
Russia	
England	3 000,000
Italy	2,100,000
Japan (approximate)	
Mexico	
United States	125,000

of the rest of the world. Rapid progress is eight destroyers, and three submarines. reported upon sea-coast defences of Oahu (in the Hawaiian Islands), at the entrance to A Conference to Discussing the excessive burden Manila Bay and elsewhere in the Philip- Limit Naval of military expenditure. Mr. pines, and in the Panama Canal Zone. The shall have at least the beginnings of a postal makes the following important suggestion: cable and telegraph system. There are 2,635 mately \$162,000,000. The Department's tion upon the industry of a nation.

The report of the Secretary of "Two Battle-Secretary readable, picturesque, humane, the powers to discuss reduction of the heavy cost and convincing documents that has come of the army and navy. from a department chief in a long time. The spirit of Mr. Daniels with regard to the navy is not unlike that of his accomplished predecessor, Mr. Meyer. Mr. Daniels has a patriotic pride in the navy, and proposes to keep it strong and efficient; but he has no ambition looking towards progressively increasing naval expenditures in years to come. He reminds us that ten years ago our largest battleship cost a little more than \$5,000,000, while the latest one we are now to build will have cost us more than \$14,000,000. The naval experts of the General Board, headed by Admiral Dewey, have advised the Secretary that we ought at once to appropriers, and eight submarines, besides six or eight other subsidiary vessels. Mr. Daniels does not find any fault with these demands, but in consideration of the revenues of the coun-

This showing does not disturb the Secre- try he asks Congress to authorize half of tary, who shrewdly intimates that when we what the board proposes. In other words, are ready to spend money for airships we Mr. Daniels recommends to Congress that shall have had the benefit of the experience it should authorize two new dreadnoughts,

Manila Bay and elsewhere in the Philip- Limit Macal of military expenditure, Mr. Daniels declares that "no single problem of concentrating our army posts is nation, with large interests, can safely take deferred for the present, the Secretary think- a vacation in the building of battleships." ing it wiser to get along with those we have, He holds that there must be concerted action although his policy will be not to break up to stop the accelerating expenditure. He regiments. The recent consolidation of sup-commends the proposal of the head of the ply departments is pronounced economical British naval department in favor of a soand satisfactory. The Signal Corps of the called "holiday" or vacation in the matter army, some years ago, constructed a military of building warships. But, he declares, "it cable and telegraph system uniting Seattle is not a vacation we need, but a permanent with the scattered army posts in Alaska, policy to guard against extravagant and The army now proposes to turn this over to needless expansions." He is prepared to go the Post-Office Department, and thus we much farther than Mr. Churchill, and he

I venture to recommend that the war and navy miles of submarine cable, more than a thou-sand miles of land telegraph lines in Alaska, whether they cannot agree upon a plan for lessenand ten "radio" or wireless stations. The ing the cost of preparation for war. It is recogappropriation for the fiscal year ending six nized that the desired end of competitive building, months hence to support the army and to fective without agreement between great nations.

It ought not to be difficult to secure an agreement diction of the Secretary of War, including by which navies will be adequate without being river and harbor improvements, is approxi- overgrown and without imposing overheavy taxa-

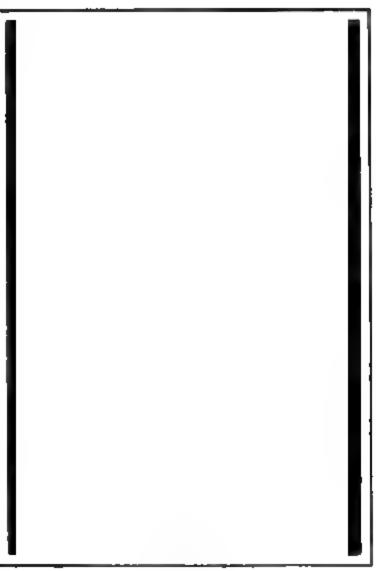
estimate for the fiscal year that will end iday by the strongest of the powers will be de-lines 30, 1915, is \$168,548,000.

bated and the matter seriously considered by an international conference, looking to reduction of the ambitious and costly plans for navy increase.

I trust that this country will take the initiative "Says Our the Navy is one of the most and that steps will be taken by a conference of all

It is to be hoped that the Secretary's idea will meet with enough of Eventury favor to justify the actual calling of the proposed conference in the near future. Our celebration of a hundred years of peace, and the opening of the Panama Canal, together with the great exposition at San Francisco, would seem to lend added timeliness to proposals for a general reduction in the burden of military and naval expenditure. There are some very striking economic suggestions in the Secretary's report that will undoubtedly have the attention of Congress, even as they are enlisting wide discussion on the part of the newspapers. One of these has to do with the future of the fuel supply for our navy. It is understood that oil will rapidly supersede ceal. The navy uses 30,000,000 gallons of oil this year, and Mr. Daniels predicts that this amount will be increased to 125,000,000 gallons in the future. He says that the oil companies have doubled the price since 1911. and he strongly advises that the Government should obtain its own supply from its petroleum reserve lands in California, and that it should lease oil lands elsewhere. He also Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C. recommends the construction of an armor plant, in order that the Government may rot be at the mercy of three manufacturers our own Navy Department.

a great university, with Annapolis at the body known as "marines." head of it, and with each ship a particular school. He would have as sincere and intelligent efforts made for the training of the first Annual House of Representatives on Detelligent efforts made for the training of the first Annual House of Representatives on Detelligent efforts made for the training of the House of Representatives on Detelligent efforts made for the training of the House of Representatives on Detelligent efforts made for the training of the House of Representatives on Detelligent efforts made for the training of the House of Representatives on Detelligent efforts made for the training of the House of Representatives on Detelligent efforts made for the training of the House of Representatives on Detelligent efforts made for the training of the House of Representatives on Detelligent efforts made for the training of the House of Representatives on Detelligent efforts made for the training of the House of Representatives on Detelligent efforts made for the training of the House of Representatives on Detelligent efforts made for the training of the House of Representatives on Detelligent efforts made for the training of the House of Representatives on Detelligent efforts made for the training of the House of Representatives on Detelligent efforts made for the training of the House of Representatives on Detelligent efforts made for the House of the House of Representatives on Detelligent efforts made for the House of t young officers at Annapolis. Thus he would nual message to the two branches in Conhave the period of enlisted service so planned gress sitting together for the purpose of hearfor each young man that it might be regarded ing him. The innovation of the President's as a very good substitute for a well-appearance in person has been accepted by disciplined course, under good teachers, in a the country as well justified. For one thing, school combining the use of books with prac- it necessitates terse, well-written delivertical training, together with development in ances, in place of the voluminous documents self-control and manhood, and fitness for life. which, during the last administration, had Mr. Daniels has a very high view of the ceased to have the attention of Congress, or devotion and patriotic spirit of the present even to be printed in the newspapers. Presipersonnel of our navy, and would do every- dent Wilson, instead of summarizing the thing in his power to make naval service reports of the departments, submits these positively beneficial and in no way detri- reports to Congress, and does not try to emmental to young men enlisting for the requi- body their substance in his own message. site term of years. It may be interesting, by His admirably phrased speech began with al-



HON. JOSEPHUS DANIELS (Secretary of the Navy)

who are now selling armor-plate to Japan sonnel of our navy is now (according to the and other foreign governments at a price con- December 1 bulletin of the Office of Naval siderably lower than that which they charge Intelligence) 63,413, so that Mr. Daniels has almost as many men under his supervision as has the Secretary of War. Germany, Secretary Daniels shows great by way of comparison, has 73,396, and Engfor interest in the men of the navy, land has 145,553. About 10,000 men of our and his fine conception is that of naval forces are enlisted members of the

the way, to note the fact that the total per- lusions to our interest in the cause of inter-

Copyright by Blarvis & Ewing, Washington, D. C. PRESIDENT WILSON AND HIS SECRETARY, MR. TUMULTY

national peace, and led on to a statement of our situation as respects the troubles in Mexico. Declaring that the United States has so far stood at the front of negotiations making obligatory the processes of peace, he calls upon the Senate to ratify the several little except an implied mutual understanding treaties of arbitration awaiting renewal. He commends also the State Department's treaties for investigation, as already described in these pages.

He declares that there is "but Mr. Wilson one cloud upon our horizon," and on Mexico this grows out of the "usurped authority in Mexico" of General Huerta. He asserts that "there can be no certain prospect of peace in America . . . until it is understood on all hands that such pretended governments will not be countenanced or dealt with by the Government of the United States." We shall refer on a subsequent page to the course of events in Mexico. Meanwhile one thing has impressed Europe and South America, in President Wilson's policy, namely, that the influence of the United States is to be exerted for the welfare of Mexico itself, and not for any advantages that this country might hope to derive from

the turmoil and chaos south of the Rio Grande. If armed invasion should ever come, it will be in response to the dictates of humanity. Meanwhile, horrid as is the civil strife in Mexico, it seems necessary that it should proceed until some authority is established that can command respect and enforce obedience.

"Friendship" One passage in President Wil-for "Our son's message reads as follows:

We are the friends of constitutional government in America. We are more than its friends, we are its champions; because in no other way can our neighbors, to whom we would wish in every way to make proof of our friendship, work out their own development in peace and liberty.

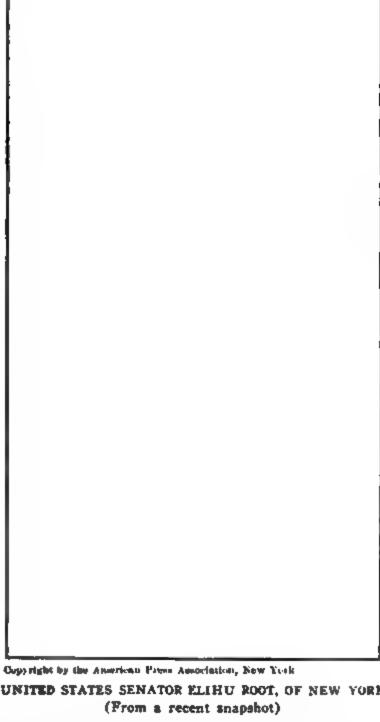
This, of course, is the real meaning of the Monroe Doctrine. We claim no overlordship, but we assume a neighborly responsibility for the sake of the best future of weaker countries during their developing stage, and because our own security is best preserved by having them grow into well-governed and independent neighbors, rather than relapse into the status of European colonies or that of crude dictatorships tempered by assassination. By general consent our foremost authorities are seeking to have South America understand us better, and to know that the Monroe Doctrine is theirs quite as much as ours, and that when it ceases to serve their interests it is not likely to be of any use to us.

Thus, as respects such republics interpreting the Monroe as Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, Doctrine the Monroe Doctrine means very

PRESIDENT WILSON SERVES DUE NOTICE From the World (New York)

in regard to certain matters. If any one of those republics were unjustly attacked by a European naval power without consenting to submit alleged claims to arbitration it is wholly probable that, under the Monroe Doctrine, the United States would use all its influence to prevent war and to help preserve the honor and integrity of a South American state; and if ruthless conquest were the object of the European power we might go so far as to offer the services of our navy. But such dangers seem now to lie almost wholly in the past. The stronger and more stable of the South American republics are not likely to be menaced, unless, indeed, they should first destroy themselves by internal contests after the Mexican fashion. The Monroe Doctrine, in its earlier forms, would seem to have some further ground for support as regards the countries around the Caribbean Sea. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Robert Bacon have been speaking and lecturing in South America in such a way as to enhance friendly understandings; and the work of the present administration is all in the same direction. Mr. Elihu Root, as Secretary of State, had given great thought to the pacific progress of Latin-American republics under the friendly interest of our Government, and his statesmanship had expressed itself in the arrangements under which Cuba goes forward with a safeguarded independence, and in admirable plans for the peace and ultimate federation of the Central American states. The marked tendency is now towards the reaffirmation of Mr. Root's beneficent policies, as the most constructive cabinet minister of our own generation in the United States.

This was the prize for the year throughout the civilized world. president of the Permanent International that have created the new Philippines. Peace Bureau at Berne, Switzerland. The report of the committee explains Mr. Root's selection for the prize chiefly on the grounds of his work in the pacification of the Philippines and Cuba, and his handling of the early into by the United States. Three years later stages of the American-Japanese dispute over he negotiated sixteen more. His public speeches



UNITED STATES SENATOR ELIHU ROOT, OF NEW YORK

ever, that it was his whole public career rather than any specific acts, however meritorious, that influenced the decision of the There will be no dissent among committee in honoring Mr. Root. When he Mobel Americans of all political faiths became Secretary of War, in August, 1899, Feare Prize from the verdict of approval Mr. Root was confronted with difficult and which has been given by the world to the dangerous situations in Cuba and the Philipaward last month of the Nobel Peace Prize pines. He brought order, peace, and goodto Senator Root made by the Norwegian will out of chaos, war, and bitterness, and Committee at Christiania on December enhanced the good name of our country 1912, which had not, up to that time, been ganized the government of Porto Rico; wrote awarded. The prize for 1913 was bestowed the so-called "Platt Amendment" into the upon Dr. Henri La Fontaine, of Belgium, Cuban constitution, and wrote the statutes

As Secretary of State in 1905 Mr. His Career es es Arbitrator Root negotiated the first eight of the arbitration treaties entered California. It seems more than likely, how- and writings have always been on the side

Senator Root was selected as a member of the Court of Arbitration to which are to be submitted the British, French, and Spanish claims in regard to property seized by the Portuguese Government after the proclamation of the Republic at Lisbon in 1910. Mr. Root has lofty and practical peace ideas. James Bryce who, as Ambassador to this country, had the rare faculty of understanding and liking the people to whom he was accredited, in a speech in London, on December 12, characterized Elihu Root as the best Secretary of State the United States has ever had.

CONGRESS AS A CONTINUOUS PERFORMER, PASSING FROM THE EXTRA SESSION INTO THE REGULAR SESSION

From Satterfield Cartoon Service (Cleveland)

the very day the peace prize was bestowed Senate worked until 11 at night.

The extra session of Congress Completing was continued without recess to the very beginning of the regular session on December 1, so that Congressmen could not even collect their mileage from Uncle Sam, as many of them had hoped to do by virtue of the chance to make a brief visit to their own States. While the President's expectation of securing the passage of treaty obligations and the settlement of of the Currency Bill in the extra session was disputes by arbitration. In 1905 President not realized, his persistence had in fact tri-Roosevelt sent Mr. Root on his famous tour umphed; for otherwise the Senate would round the Latin-American countries, on an have kept the measure pending for several errand of peace and good-will. His person- months yet to come, whereas Mr. Wilson's ality and point of view undoubtedly did much firm leadership of the Democratic majority to improve our relations with the countries in both houses resulted in ending the Senate to the south. Mr. Root has been a member debate during the third week of December, of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal (1903) with the chance of having the bill finished and counsel for the United States in the fish- and signed by the President on the eve of eries arbitration (1910). He is a member Christmas. In such case, Congress was to of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at be rewarded by a few days of vacation,—the The Hague, and president of the Carnegie first since April 7. The bill had moved more Endowment for International Peace. On swiftly because of a rule under which the

Gates Changes This magazine has seldom, if ever, had to record in its pages devoted to "The Progress of the World" a more rapid or dramatic change in a political situation than that which has occurred in New York State between the publication dates of our December and January numbers. Immediately after the November election it was admitted by everybody that the verdict had been unmistakably in favor of direct primaries; yet it was hardly conceivable that the same legislature which had repeatedly voted down the primary bills advocated by Governor Sulzer could now, after his impeachment and removal from office, be induced to come back to Albany and enact into law essentially the very measures that Sulzer had pleaded for in vain. True, the elections had shown that Sulzer had been right in his interpretation of the popular demand for a primary law. Members of the Assembly who had opposed the Suizer bills had been defeated for reelection or renomination; some who had supported them had been returned. "popular mandate" was for the principle, at least, of the primary bills that the legislature, only last summer, had so unmercifully same legislature in the third special session of is that we have no evidence of any earnest the year to reconsider its course in the light seeking after truth on the part of the majority new legislation? Men who had grown gray more about direct primaries—how they work while watching New York State politics said in other States and how they may be expected that nothing of the kind was to be expected, to work in New York—than they knew last substantial aid.

ernor Glynn made his appeal for the law its full effect. a thoroughgoing, State-wide primary bill—a measure more radical than anything proposed by Governor Hughes in his famous "appeal to the people" seven years ago. Within forty-eight hours the very men who first day of January, is wholly different in posix months before had insolently and exult- litical complexion from the Tammany-conantly hustled the Sulzer bills to a violent trolled Assembly which passed the Glynn death were voting "aye" on measures iden- bills last month. Of the one hundred and tical with the Sulzer bills in principle, if not fifty members-elect, seventy-nine are on the in actual wording. It may seem an ungra- Republican caucus-roll, but several of these cious comment on this speedy action to say are known to be opposed to the policies of the that a more intelligent and sincere body could Republican State organization, of which Mr. not have passed legislation of such importance William Barnes is still leader. There are

MODEST INDEPENDENCE From the Evening Sun (New York)

Governor Glynn called this with so little deliberation; but the simple fact of what had happened at the polls in Novem- of either house, nor is it commonly believed ber. Would the two houses agree on this that many of the members know anything Even if the Assembly, overwhelmingly beaten summer. Tammany's orders defeated the at the polls, had been made to see the error Sulzer bills in June; Tammany's orders of its ways, there was the hold-over Senate, passed the Glynn bills in December. The with another year of life, owing no allegiance important thing is that the wish of the voters save to Tammany. From this combination of New York in this matter, expressed indino friend of primary reform hoped for any rectly by the only means at hand, has at last been heeded. Details will have to be adjusted later. The new Assembly, elected on Yet it was to this discredited, this issue, may be trusted to make such A Source boss-ridden legislature that Gov- amendments as are found necessary to give

> It will be remembered that the The New Assembly Assembly elected last November, which will meet at Albany on the

nineteen members on the Progressive caucusroll, besides from sixteen to twenty members of Progressive principles who were endorsed cally, or to repeal it.

Now for the Short hardly less important, from the voter's point State conventions for ratification. of view, is the adoption of the so-called Massachusetts ballot, without party columns or emblems—a reform that has been advocated in New York for a quarter of a cenpossible to inform the country voters ade- compensation yet established. feated amendment.

A Republican conference, which Republican Rehabilimet in New York City on Detation" cember 5, attracted unusual atby either the Democratic or the Republican tention because of the advanced position that Thus it would seem that the Pro- it took on electoral and economic reform. In gressive group may hold the balance of power several matters, indeed, it went far beyond in the Assembly. The Hon. Michael Schaap, the expressions of State Republican platfrom one of the New York City districts, forms. Senator Root, who was a member of was Progressive floor-leader in the Assembly the conference, declared that it was necessary of 1913, and, having been reëlected, will for Republicanism to "reorientate itself." probably occupy the same position during the The conference committed itself definitely to coming session. An overwhelming majority the Short Ballot, to a revision of Assembly of the Assembly's membership—Republican, rules to do away with bossism in that body, Democratic, and Progressive—is committed to a State budget system, and to a compulsory to precisely the same kind of legislation that workmen's compensation law. Even before was passed last month by the legislature of the conference met, Comptroller Prender-1913. It is fair to assume that no attempt gast, of New York City, long regarded as will be made to amend that legislation inimi- one of the Progressive leaders in a national sense, had declared himself out of sympathy with the third-party movement and ready to The State convention as a nom- return to the Republican fold. The meeting inating body is abolished in New of the Republican National Committee at York, and henceforth the Gov- Washington on December 16 gave little enernor and other State officers will be named couragement to the progressive element in directly at the primaries, as has long been the party, which had proposed a national done in many States, although not generally convention in 1914. As a compromise, a in the East. This is the most significant plan for the reapportionment of delegates change brought about by the new law, but was referred by the committee to the various

The new election laws did not Workmen's constitute the sole output of New Compensation York's special legislative session; tury, or ever since the present voting system in a sense they were less important than the was instituted, and which never, even in Workmen's Compensation Act. The amend-Governor Hughes' administration, made any ment to the State Constitution adopted by apparent headway in the legislature. If a popular vote at the November election opened New York legislature can be made to swal- the way for the passage of a compulsory comlow the Massachusetts ballot, there is nothing pensation bill similar to those already enacted on the horizon of electoral reform-not even into law by Arizona, California, Maryland, the Short Ballot-that the Empire State Ohio, and Washington. The Governor recmay not reasonably hope to attain. Ohio's ommended such a measure and the legislarejection of a short-ballot constitutional ture dealt with the matter in its December amendment in November is not regarded as session only less speedily than with the prithe last word on the subject in that State. mary and ballot bills. More time for sin-The cities of Cleveland, Cincinnati, and To- cere and disinterested criticism would indeed ledo were decisively for the amendment; the have been highly desirable, but on the whole smaller cities and the country districts were the bill as signed by Governor Glynn marks quite as strongly against it. It is held by the a notable advance and probably sets in operaadvocates of the amendment that it was im-tion one of the best State systems of industrial quately as to its purpose and nature. It will York scheme differs radically, of course, be submitted again under the initiative pro- from that of Wisconsin and certain other vision, and the new measure will leave the States, where employer and employee may State Auditor as an elective officer. This, it elect to come under the law or not, as they is believed, will be more satisfactory to the see fit. In New York there is no option left mass of voters than his transfer to the list of to either party. All are subject to the State's appointive officers, as provided by the de- authority. The scale of compensation for industrial accidents is regarded as liberal. The

weekly wage is made the basis of compensa- have the option of insuring through the State thirds of an employee's wages will be paid mutual associations formed for the purpose, him for life; for temporary total disability, and those who can give sufficient security will the rate is also two-thirds, but the total have the added option of self-insurance. All amount paid shall not exceed \$3500. The claims for compensation are to be passed upon rate is the same for permanent partial disa- by the State Insurance Commission. bility, the compensation and length of time it is paid being dependent upon the nature and severity of the injury, running from fifteen weeks for the loss of a little finger to 288 weeks for the loss of a leg. Death benefits are to be paid and provision is made for the distribution of the money according to the family left by the dead employee. The maximum amount that may be collected by the widow of the employee will be \$20 a week, which continues until she dies or is remarried. In case of remarriage, the widow is paid the equivalent of two years' payments in a lump sum.

These rates compare favorably with those fixed by the Ohio law, which goes into effect on January 1, although the basis of computation is different. These two States are said to grant as high a scale of compensation for industrial accidents as is given by any government in the world. It has been urged on behalf of employers in New York and Ohio that they are placed at a disadvantage in having to compete with manufacturers in other States which have no compensation laws; but these same employers have long enjoyed exemption from such laws and it is the judgment of those who are most familiar with the progress recently made in this kind of legislation that the general forcing-up of scales to a fair level cannot be long delayed.

Other objections that once threat-Insurance ened to delay the passage of any Fostures compensation law in New York were directed against the method of insur-"Socialism" was the ance by the State. charge brought by representatives of the casualty companies against the proposed State insurance fund; but economists who have gone deeply into the question are agreed as to the essential soundness of State insurance in principle. There is a chance of error, of course, in the practical working out of the system and in every State where it is adopted great care will be required to prevent abuses: but the success of such enterprises in Wisconsin and elsewhere has tended to increase public confidence in State administration. Under the New York law employers will board was well judged. Many stockholders

For total permanent disability, two-fund, through a casualty company, or through

There can be no doubt that one A Safety effect of the adoption of indus-Exhibition trial compensation systems will be to stimulate the growing interest in safety appliances and methods. An outgrowth of the general movement for safety to workmen and travelers which has of late spread so rapidly throughout the country is the first International Exposition of Safety and Sanitation, held during the month of December at New York City, under the auspices of the American Museum of Safety. Census statistics inform us that in the United States alone nearly 1000 persons each week lose their lives from accidents,—every one of them being preventable. With photographs, charts, and actual apparatus there was shown at this exposition first the need and then the remedy. The safety engineer—for it has become a business—has devoted his attention not alone to railway and mine equipment, and to devices for guarding the belting and cog-wheels of the machine shop, but also to processes for doing away with injurious chemicals in the manufacture of such harmless-looking objects as matches and glazed pottery.

The directors of the New Haven Passing of the New Haven Dividend Railroad, at a meeting held December 9. omitted the usual quarterly dividend. This is the first omission of the dividend on New Haven shares since 1873. It will be remembered that at the last meeting of the board held to act on the dividend the rate of 8 per cent., which had been paid for a great many years, was reduced to 6 per cent. Later there were rumors, at first of a further reduction to 4 per cent., and more recently of the entire omission of dividends,—which actually took place. President Elliott explained that during the first six months of the current fiscal year the road is expected to earn only about 2.7 per cent. on its capital stock, and of this 1.5 per cent. had already been paid out in dividends last September. The remainder, he said, was required for working capital.

Conservative men are generally Hardships of New England giving it as their opinion that the Investors drastic action of the New Haven been for more than a generation a favored than at any time since the panic of 1907. investment for thrifty New Englanders, and especially for women dependent on their income from small security holdings, and for estates and philanthropic and educational ininstitutions of New England. Several States examination by the Commission. portant source of capital.

Effect on the

have come forward to say that they are glad Since the dividend was reduced to 6 per the dividend was passed, and that they con- cent., the price came down to 90 or lower. sider their stock now worth more than if the On the announcement of the passing of the road had continued to struggle through divi- dividend, the unloading of blocks of the dend payments, faced as it was by so many stock by people who had to get some income maturing obligations and the necessity of from their investments, assisted by "short" spending so much new money for better fa- selling, drove the security down to about 65. cilities and greater safety. But many fac- Sympathetically, many other stocks in the tors made it a very hard question for the general class of the New Haven declined to New Haven managers. In the first place, lower quotations than have been seen for the stock of the New Haven Railroad had years, Pennsylvania reaching a point lower

It is highly unfortunate for the Troubles of the Frisco many hard-driven and conscien-Railroad tious railroad managers and the It is said that out of 20,000 better feeling that they want and must have stockholders in the road no less than 10,000 from the public and its legislative represenare women, and many other stockholders are tatives, that just at this time there should be institutions or estates which will be embar- uncovered the unpleasant facts quoted by the rassed by the total loss of income from this Interstate Commerce Commission after its source. Another serious complication sug-investigation into the affairs of the St. Louis gested by the omission of the dividend was and San Francisco Railroad. The road went the possible effect on the status of the bonds into the hands of receivers earlier this year. of the New Haven Railroad with the savings and its hopeless financial condition led to this provide that their savings banks cannot in- of the Commerce Commission's examiners vest in the bonds of any railroad which has gives as a considerable part of the cause of not paid at least 4 per cent. dividends for a the financial disaster which overtook the period of five or more consecutive years. It "Frisco" that it was compelled to carry and is now thought, however, that the savings pay interest on a sum estimated by the Combanks will be allowed to consider that the missioners as nearly forty million dollars, New Haven Road has for 1913 paid in ex- created by extraordinary commissions paid to cess of 4 per cent., as indeed it has for the bankers and brokers and profits to the officalendar year, and that if the road succeeds cers of the road and their associates, received in getting into such condition that it can dis- from selling branch lines and "feeders" to burse 4 per cent, during the calendar year their own company. Mr. D. E. Brown, 1914 it will not be cut off from this very im- special commissioner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, calculates that through nineteen years no less than thirty-two million The New York Stock Ex-dollars, all of it now represented by funded change, which, during the pre- indebtedness of the Frisco, was paid as comvious month, had been passing missions to financial houses. The same rethrough a period of dullness and inactivity ports give more than seven million dollars as not seen before for a generation, was natu- the profits divided among the chief officers rally not encouraged by this final recognition and their associates from their sale to the of the woes of the great New England trans- Frisco of small railroads they themselves had portation system. The holders of New Ha- built or promoted,—these profits being also ven stock began to dispose of it on the Stock now carried by the railroad as part of its Exchange at a rate which made a single day's funded debt. These disclosures have come dealings in the security of greater volume at a time when they could most strengthen than was seen in an entire year when it was the present feeling against interlocking diconsidered one of the "gilt-edged" invest- rectorates, and illustrate the dangers of havments of the country and was closely held by ing the officers or directors of a corporation careful people who bought it and laid the in any situation where they are tempted to certificates away in their safe-deposit boxes, try to serve two masters. It was announced feeling that nothing could ever hurt them. in December that the receivers of the St. The New Haven stock has sold as high as Louis & San Francisco Railroad were con-279, and for many years sold above 200. templating a suit against the syndicates which

were alleged to have unloaded "feeder" lines on their railroad.

The Fight for On November 24 the Interstate Freight Commerce Commission began to take preliminary testimony in the hearing of the application from the Eastern railroads to increase their freight rates by 5 per cent. The argument for the railroads was opened by President Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio. He took the ground that this present question of an increase of rates amounts to a much larger problem than a matter of whether dividends shall be paid to stockholders. President Willard inti-mated strongly that the cost of conducting transportation systems had increased so fast and so greatly with stationary rates of income, and that it had become so difficult and expensive to get from investors the necessary capital to pay for facilities demanded by the public that the real question was whether the railroads should get relief in higher rates or whether the Federal Government should take over the roads and run them. President Willard showed that the Eastern railroads increased their aggregate gross earnings one hundred and eighty-six million dollars in 1913 as against 1910, but that the operating expenses and taxes increased in these years so much faster than the earnings that these Eastern railroads actually found their net in- PRESIDENT DANIEL WILLARD OF THE BALTIMORE come sixteen million dollars less in 1913 than it was in 1910. This remarkable result was obtained in spite of the fact that the roads the same number of employees at the rate of

dollars over what would have been paid to are able to outbid those of lower.

& OHIO RAILROAD

had in these years expended no less than wages prevailing three years ago. An intersix hundred and fifty-nine million dollars esting witness for the Commission was Mr. for additions, betterments, and equipment. Charles A. Conant, who was called by the "These companies apparently not only failed railroads to testify regarding changes in the to earn any return upon the new capital in- purchasing power of money and the worldvested, but saved even less from gross earn- wide scarcity of capital. It is obvious that ings as returned upon the original property with the enormous sums borrowed by the investment than they were able to show be-railroads to make necessary improvements, fore the large additional expenditure was any radical increase in the rate of interest made." Such were Mr. Willard's arguments. charged them must be a serious matter to their income account if their freight and pas-At a subsequent meeting of the senger rates are held stationary, or made Commerce Commission on De-lower. Mr. Conant testified that new sefrom of Money cember 10 the officers of the Bal- curities cannot now be sold except at lower timore & Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads prices than formerly; or else they must pay gave some striking figures as to the increased higher interest rates on their par value. The cost of railroading resulting from higher prices of existing securities are falling so that wages. It was submitted that the group of they are unsalable except at a loss. With Eastern roads were paying out in 1913 nearly the seekers of new capital obliged to pay a forty-nine million dollars more in wages than larger amount of money for this use, a higher they paid in 1910. The Pennsylvania Railroad rate of earnings is necessary to meet fixed alone estimated that its 1913 pay-roll showed charges. With the present fierce competition an increase of more than eighteen million for capital, industries of high earning power

As was inevitable, the Treasury Perplanities Department at Washington has of the Income Tax found itself with a great deal to do to make clear to individual citizens and corporations just what they are expected to do to comply with the provisions of the new income tax law. Few days have passed without a new set of regulations being published by the Treasury Department, and the end is not yet. Every disposition has been shown by Secretary McAdoo's department to make the necessarily complicated work of complying with the law as clear and easy as possible for the business men, corporations, and investors who, since November 1, have been obliged to observe the rules for withholding the tax "at the source." The complexities and apparent contradictions of the new law, which no doubt could scarcely have been avoided in so elaborate an experiment, are discussed in this issue of the Review for the benefit of American business men by a writer who has made a careful study of the then (in 1909) required \$1.40 to equal the Wall Street Journal.

Increasing Goet of Foodstuffs

"WITHIN THE LAW" From the Times (Detroit)

law as it stands,-Mr. B. S. Orcutt, of the purchasing power in foodstuffs which a dollar had during the ten-year period from 1890 to 1900, it now requires \$1.71. It is now more than four years every article of food has risen in price, but since the "high cost of living" the particular phase of the subject which has became a topic of vital impor- been most prominent during recent months is tance in this country. The economists have the price of eggs. It does not appear that never ceased to expound theories for its cause, there are fewer hens than formerly, or that nor the people to propose remedies. Yet the their product has diminished in quantity. On figures rise higher and higher. A recent the other hand, it is freely alleged that an Government report shows that whereas it association of half-a-hundred cold-storage warehouses is able to maintain an absolute control over prices. Charles Tellier, who died recently in Paris, is credited with having invented or discovered the cold-storage process; but his object was to lower prices by saving the surplus in times of plenty, rather than to take advantage of the higher prices in periods of natural scarcity. Representative Kenneth D. McKellar, of Tennessee, with the cooperation of the Attorney-General and the Department of Agriculture, has introduced a bill in the House which is aimed to prevent the manipulation of the price of foodstuffs by limiting the storage period and providing that all storage goods must be so marked. He would permit eggs and meats to be kept for a period of three or four months only, with a possible second storage period if properly labeled. whole subject of the increased cost of living is to receive special attention, during the next few months, from the Administration leaders in Congress and in the departments, who maintain that the situation is due to monopolies and not to the tariff.

SECRETARY M'ADOO'S BUSY DAYS From the Star (Washington, D. C.)

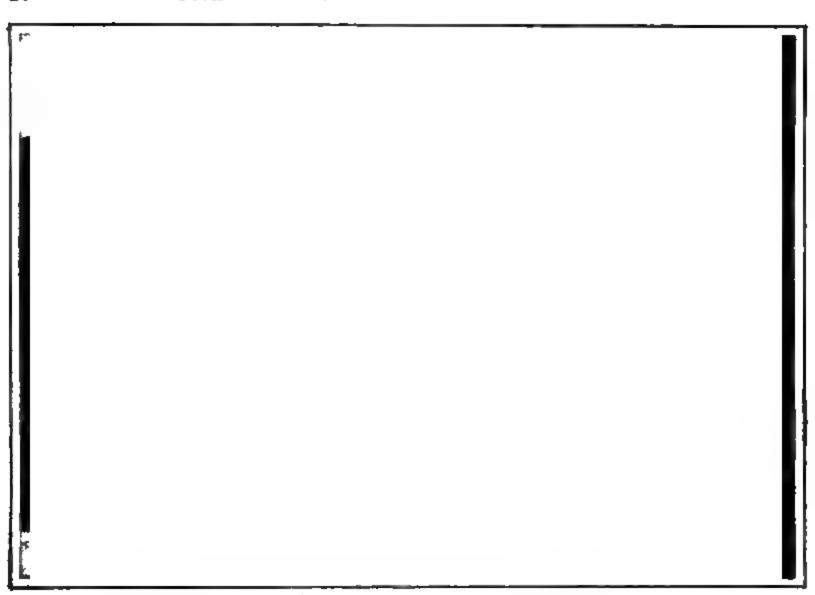
Sir Wilfred Laurier, the distinguished Liberal leader and ex-Premier of Canada, celebrated his seventy-second birthday on November 20 by swinging into a new and vigorous campaign in favor of reciprocity with the United States. In noteworthy speeches at Ottawa and Hamilton he assailed the Borden Conservative Government, arousing great enthusiasm by his campaign cry of "Free Food before Dreadnoughts." The Dominion, according to recent statistics, consumes only one-quarter of the breadstuffs it raises. Nevertheless, the cost of living in Canada has risen 51 per cent during the past decade, while the increase in England has been only 7 per cent. Sir Wilfred Laurier and the Liberal party hold the anti-reciprocity forces as largely responsible, and predict that because of the new American tariff things will be worse. At present and for a long time to come the cost of food in Canada includes freight charges over continental distances. At the same time abundant and cheaper food is accessible within a hundred miles or more across the border into the territory of the United States.

The Emberrare- Two years ago Premier Borden rode into office on a "triumphant COLVIN B. BROWN, COMMISSIONER OF THE PANAMA-chariot of nationalism," rather PACIFIC EXPOSITION TO THE MEDITERRANEAN insecurely supported on belief in Canada's self-sufficiency looks as though Mr. Borden and his party eral able and experienced special commiswere becoming embarrassed by having sioners to Europe to lay before the governmarked, the Dominion is being increasingly importance to commerce. Mr. Colvin B. the rising cost of living.

The San of the Panama Canal. Many British and ciates, sailed for Europe last month.

COUNTRIES

and presumed German concerns, however, will exhibit. By American intentions to annex the Dominion, the first of last month more than 1400 Ger-Recently Premier Borden took a vacation man firms had agreed to participate, and, as rest at Hot Springs, Virginia. While in Herr Ballin, managing director of the Ham-Washington he called on President Wilson burg-American Steamship Company, who is and Secretary Bryan. The public has not interested in this exhibit, has put it, "Gerbeen informed just what the Canadian many will really be represented at San Franstatesman said upon this occasion, but it is cisco by the greatest display she has ever whispered that he sounded our State Depart- made in any exposition in history." The ment as to certain tariff concessions. It exposition authorities have recently sent sevproved too much in the matter of "reciproc- ments of the Old World the real character ity." Meanwhile, as we have already re- of the coming fair and to demonstrate its agitated over the price of foodstuffs, and it Brown, who has been doing some valuable is announced from Ottawa that the Govern- work in connection with the publicity bument will soon create a commission of mem-reau of the exposition, and who for some bers of Parliament and others to inquire into years represented the California Promotion Committee in New York City, has been appointed commissioner to the Mediterra-The governments of both Great nean countries, receiving his appointment Britain and Germany have de- from the State Department. Mr. Brown, clined, up to the present, to take accompanied by Walker P. Andrews, of part officially in the great fair at San Fran- Atlanta, Georgia, and Thomas Rees, pub-cisco in 1915 to commemorate the opening lisher of the *Illinois Register*, as his asso-



Copyright by the American Press Association, New York THE FAMOUS CULEBRA CUT AS IT NOW APPEARS, PART OF THE PANAMA CANAL (Showing the dredges removing the debris of slides from the hillsides)

How the Help France showing how this will come about.

The Republic of Panama cele-termined the revolt. As to Panama brated, in November, the tenth Historically anniversary of its independence and the ninety-second of its liberation from Spain. Last month we used as the frontistheir transports at independence or to desire improvement. of Colombia, it is, nevertheless, a fact that that it will be ready for navigation by next

By what would seem like the there does not exist among the Panamanian poetic justice of history, the na- people that degree of animosity to Colombia tion of Europe which seems most that the rest of the world has assumed to likely to secure the greatest immediate bene- exist. A very interesting history of Panama fit from the opening of the canal is France. recently published in Panama City, the text After the gallant, but unsuccessful efforts of of which has been officially adopted for that nation to dig the great ditch, it seems teaching in the schools and colleges of the particularly appropriate that the French pos- republic ("Compendio de Historia de Pansessions in the Central Pacific, the Society ama," by Juan B. Sosa and Enrique J. Arce) Islands, should lie nearest and most profit-does not indicate a belief on the part of the ably in the course of the traffic the canal will Panamanians that they have ever been ill-In our Leading Article department treated, but rather that remoteness from the this month we quote from a French journal Colombian capital, and geographical situation, as well as political intrigue, in which the French Canal Company had its part, de-

The advantages of the canal as The highway of transportation World's are coming to be recognized piece of this magazine a view of the city of more and more all over the world. During Panama during the celebrations. Politically the first few weeks of the present year ships and economically the little republic seems to will go through the great Panama waterway, be progressing. A better feeling is develop- and that tremendously important feat of en-ing also toward the one-time parent state of gineering will have become an accomplished Colombia. While there is no disposition on fact. Many smaller canals in this country the part of the Panamanians to moderate and in Europe are under construction and Work on the New York to return again to the position of a province barge canal has gone on, and it is expected

THE "WAR" IN MEXICO AS IT HAD PROGRESSED LAST MONTH

(The shaded portions of this map represent the states held by the Constitutionalist forces—the rebels-in m.d-December)

year. Before 1914 is over it is expected that the Cape Cod Canal, connecting Cape Cod Bebel Suggestion month was military rather than and Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts, will be completed. The Welland Canal in Can- forces under command of General Carranza, ada, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario but led in the field by General "Pancho" important public works of Germany, is being they attacked the commercial port of Tampi-

deepened. and Work is being done also on the Rhine - Herne - Dortmund-Emden Canal, construction has been begun on a waterway connecting the Rhine with the Weser, and the Berlin-Stettin Canal is being enlarged. During the past year other inland canals connecting German river systems have been projected. These waterways are all busy with the throb of trade. In addition, they all have a value in Germany's military scheme. Russia is reported to have actually determined upon a canal which will link up the rivers of her great plains so that the Baltic and Black Seas would eventually be joined for purposes of trade.

The news from Mexico last in Mexico political. The Constitutionalist around Niagara Falls, has been improved Villa, gained a number of successes. They and widened, as has also the Canadian marched southward through the states of "Soo." In Europe much work is being done Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas, capon canals. The Kiel Canal between the turing the important towns of Victoria, North and Baltic Seas, which is one of the Juarez, and Chihuahua. On December 10

> co, in Tamaulipas, one of the centers of the Mexican oil business, where there are many foreign interests. Rear-Admiral Fletcher, commander of the American naval forces in Mexican waters, forbade firing from the waterfront lest foreigners be injured. Both sides complied with the order. The rebels. however, held the railroad shops and the oil tanks. Villa boasted that he would capture the federal capital before the first of the year. Seven of the federal generals, including the famous Pascual Orozco, fled from Chihuahua, after sending a peace commission to Villa The whole at Juarez. north, in fact, was under control of the Constitution-

"PANCHO" VILLA THE "BAD MAN" OF THE CONSTITUTIONALIST ARMY IN MEXICO

(As seen by the cartoonist of La Lucha, Ilavana)

mated, will continue Haerta in power at Mexico City until September.

Although in Hwerta name a dicta-Shrinking tor and confidently asserting his ability to put down the various rebellions against his authority, during the month of December, Huerta had shrunken into feebleness. Against the armies of Carranza and Villa in the north he had made no Zapata headway. nearer the capital than Huerta had ever before. made no progress in office. His administration was constantly disgraced by assassination and by shameful abuse of authority. was growing weaker every

were menacing the capital and occupying no idea or desire to re-establish government

(Drawn from an instantaneous photograph)

alists. In the south Zapata and his bandits day. It had long been evident that he had one town after another in neighboring states, by the people. Yet he continued to defy the The victories of the rebels in Tamaulipas expressed wishes of the United States Govand Chihuahua have given them practical ernment, the displeasure of the American peocontrol of the Mexican oil fields, and it ple, the financial unfriendliness of Europe, seemed but a short time before such con- and the armed revolutionists. trol would put the national railways—which use oil for fuel-into their hands.

spite of the fact that Mexico's paper con-lated when you save the fatherland." moved before that time, this action, it is esti- its general aspects and alluded to the re-

Despite the disapproval of the Presidential United States, expressed through Huerta Assum- Huerta, having changed his abode Messages Special Envoy Lind at Vera from the National Palace to the Cruz, the Mexican Congress, elected on Ocstrongly fortified Castle of Cha- tober 26 to succeed the body the majority pultepec, was openly assuming the rôle of of which Huerta had cast into prison, asdictator. He continued to hold in prison sembled on November 20. The speaker, the hundred members of the former Cham- Señor Eduardo Tamariz, one of the leaders ber of Deputies who opposed his will, and of the Catholic party, opened the session. further demonstrated his autocratic rule by The deputies are reported to be more conimposing, by decree, drastic new taxation to servative than members of recent congresses, obtain the funds which European bankers, and include a few of the old Diaz sup-fearing the displeasure of the United States, porters. General Huerta arrived, suprefused to advance. On December 9 the ported by the military. His message was Mexican Congress, which is believed to be little more than a justification of the dissoalmost entirely controlled by Huerta (at lution of the previous chamber. He anany rate, it has shown itself entirely subserv- nounced that his dictatorship was imperaient to his will) passed a resolution annul- tive, insisted that the preceding congress had ling the sham election of October 26 and de- been plotting against the nation, and, in claring him president until the new election reply to the criticisms of his conduct, quoted set for July next has been held,—and this in the great Napoleon: "The law is not viostitution forbids a provisional president made no reference to Mexico's relations from continuing in office for longer than six with the United States. We have already months. Unless he should be forcibly re-spoken of President Wilson's message in straint and patience of our attitude towards Mexico. In the message read before Congress on December 2, Mr. Wilson said frankly:

There can be no certain prospect of peace in America until General Huerta has surrendered his usurped authority, until it is understood on all hands, indeed, that such pretended governments will not be countenanced or dealt with by the Government of the United States. . . . Mexico has no government. The attempt to maintain one at the City of Mexico has broken down, and a mere military despotism has been set up which has hardly more than a semblance of national authority.

Referring to Huerta's power and prestige as crumbling, President Wilson continued:

We shall not, I believe, be obliged to alter our policy of watchful waiting, and then, when the end comes, we shall hope to see constitutional order restored in distressed Mexico by the concert and energy of such of her leaders as prefer the liberty of her people to their own ambitions.

The most significant phase of the Monroe the Mexican situation, aside from the question of our responsibility, through the Monroe Doctrine, to bring about order in that distressed country, has been brought to public notice chiefly through the efforts of a powerful British syndicate, headed by the Pearsons, to control

LORD COWDRAY, THE FAMOUS BRITISH PROMOTER
(Lord Cowdray, who in private life is Sir Weetman
Pearson, has been for years heavily interested in
Mexican railways. Recently his company figured very
much in the news despatches because of its efforts to
secure oil concessions in Colombia, Costa Rica, and
Ecuador)

the oil-bearing regions of Mexico and other Caribbean countries. Sir Weetman Pearson, whose title is Lord Cowdray, and who has been at the head of the British railway interests in Mexico for some years, figured in the newspapers very largely during November and December because of the action of the congresses of several of the Latin-American countries, believed to have been influenced by the United States, in refusing to sanction executive or administrative concessions to the Pearson interests to develop oil regions within their borders. A concess sion involving large sections of Colombia reputed to be oil-bearing, and including the right to construct harbor works and canals, which had been granted by the ministry and approved by President Restrepo last April, failed of confirmation in the Colombian Senate late in November, and the Pearsons announced that they would make no further effort in that direction. The Costa Rican Congress, on December 13, declined to permit the Pearsons to develop the oil regions

UNCLE SAM: "I SMELL OIL!"
From the Eagle (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

STILLER IN THE MOUNTAINS OF SONORA

The restriction of the restriction of the Constitutionalist forces, General to the second section Carratta. Next to him—the bearded of the restriction of the perture, leading against the wheel, is

" and the countries was both who may make these American countries in question, but prejudithe second security of the fill the second to the vital, national interests of the

್ ೧೯೬೬ ಕ ಗಡ ವಿಚಾರವಾ · 4 34 49 A CONTRACT OF STATE O this is a second seld:

-- --- -- and home to the annivanced genus to the independence of the Latin-United States. The right to exploit natural I allowed the form of the state resources on such a large scale as such con-... There was write was one pessons would permit would be likely to inwhen the same to the voice a dominating influence by Europe on where the same was the governments of these countries in such and the Monroe Doctrine as the The South of Elemanton to these European powers of ter-

Considerable discussion was aroused in the British press, early in December, by an inference drawn from a speech made by Ambas-Page on December 6. Mr. Page, in restating in general terms the attitude of the United States towards Mexico, spoke of our determination to prevent the seizure of Latin-American lands by any other power,

We have now developed subtler ways than with the consent of the United States be obtained with the consent of the United States be obtained And the same of the same of the control their government.

this implication, and the Standard declares Mexico. This attitude of restraint, thanks openly that "any attempt to curtail legiti- also to Mr. Roosevelt's clear-cut and vigormate British enterprise in Central and South ous presentations of questions of American America will inevitably excite more than re- idealism in the South American half of this sentment in England."

An English Endorsement of were finding utterance in the This point of view is set forth in their press. eminent of living Englishmen, Lord Hal- ean representative at the conference of dane, Lord High Chancellor, whose splen- Latin-American sympathizers at Clark Unidid address on international good manners, versity at Worcester, Mass., in an address made at Montreal in September, we com- late in November, asserted that the "hands mented upon in the October number, ex- off Mexico" stand of the United States is pressed his confidence in the integrity of this causing the greatest admiration in the councountry and in the unselfishness of its atti- tries south of the equator. tude towards Latin America. His interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, said Lord Haldane, is that the United States is ready to accept responsibility

not merely for insuring good government and good treatment in the interest of her own subjects, but in the interest of the world at large, so that all who live and trade on the great American continent may feel that she has set before her a high ideal to secure for them equally with her ewn subjects that justice and righteousness of which President Wilson has spoken.

in a speech in New York (on December In a speech made by Mr. Asquith late in 11), referred to the Monroe Doctrine as October, and alluded to in these pages last "one of our greatest national assets," and month, a tentative offer was made to suspend called upon all good Americans to sustain the provisions of the law in so far as they

A number of the London dailies resent President Wilson in his attitude towards hemisphere, has gone far towards convincing the South Americans of the disinterestedness While these petulant sentiments of our feelings and intentions towards them. London press, one of the most Furthermore, Dr. David Montt, the Chil-

Compromising The feature of British politics which was the subject of the on Home most animated discussion and heated debate last month was the proposed compromise between the Asquith Government and the opposition regarding the matter of Irish Home Rule. For many weeks it had been evident to the moderate men of both parties that, unless something were done to bring the opposing sides together, there was real danger of an armed conflict when the At about the same time ex-President Taft, provisions of the law were applied to Ulster.

"JIM" LARKIN, A "NEW POWER COME OUT OF IRELAND"
(The creator of "Larkinism" preaching his "Fiery Cross" campaign in London)

concerned those portions of Ulster in which the anti-Home-Rule opposition is expected to break into open rebellion when the bill passes the House of Commons for the third time and goes into effect. Later an intimation was made by Mr. Asquith that, in order to compensate the new Irish Government for the loss of revenue from its richest sections, the Imperial Government had come to the conclusion "it might be possible that money would be appropriated from imperial funds."

Declaration opposition, particularly from the of Principles" Irish Nationalists in Parliament, without whose support the Asquith Government cannot put the law into effect, that the Premier evidently determined to modify his offer. On December 5, in an address at Manchester, he referred mildly to the recent "Declaration of Principles" made by Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Irish anti-Home-Rulers. These principles, Sir Edward said, would be fought for to the bitter end—"even to the end of civil war, with all its horrors." They were:

(1) That the settlement must not be humiliating or degrading to Ulster; (2) that Ulster's treatment must not be different from that given to other parts of the United Kingdom; (3) that Ulster must retain the full protection of the Imperial Parliament; (4) that the Home-Rule Bill must not be so drawn as to lead to the ultimate separation of Ulster from Great Britain.

Commenting on these demands,

Mr. Asquith said he agreed that
there must be no ultimate separation and that the authority of the Imperial
Parliament must be supreme. "And it is the
Imperial Parliament that is passing the
Home-Rule Bill." The Premier concluded
with these conciliatory words:

I agree with Sir Edward Carson that we must consider carefully and sympathetically the case of the Irish minority; but equally we must keep in mind the case of the majority, who, after a struggle extending over more than a lifetime, now see their goal actually in sight.

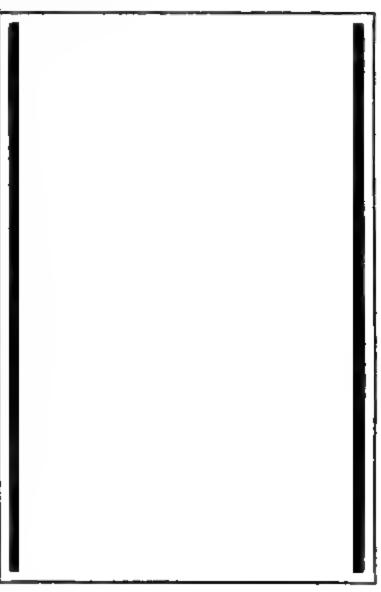
In this connection, our readers will find interesting the "oath" taken by the Ulstermen to oppose Home-Rule, which will be found reproduced on another page of this REVIEW this month (93). The determination of the Government to put through the Home-Rule measure was demonstrated clearly in a speech at Gainsborough, made in November by Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Postmaster-General. Regretting that the Government was unable to meet the wishes of the opposition for a general election before the Home-Rule Bill passed its third reading, Mr. Samuel said: "There will be no general election until the plural voter has been relegated to the limbo of discarded anomalies." This is taken to indicate further that the Franchise Bill will also be pushed through without any unnecessary delay during the coming session of Parliament.

It has come to be regarded as The Three such an essential and natural Irlah thing in British politics to settle disputed questions by compromise that the threats of armed rebellion in Ireland and the reports of "armies" drilling for violent conflict against a law not yet passed by Parliament has come as a puzzling feature of the new politics in England. It would seem to be but another phase of the lawless state of mind into which the British public has permitted itself to be projected by such tactics as those pursued by the militant suffragettes and other dissatisfied classes, who are acting as though they believed they could bring about the results they desire in politics and economics by attacks on life and property. In Ulster, it is reported, one hundred thousand men have been enrolled. A volunteer nursing corps has been organized and a pension fund provided for the families of the men who may fall in the expected conflict. That the Government in London is aware of the seriousness of the situation is evident from the royal proclamation issued on December 5 prohibiting the importation of arms and ammunition into Ireland. Last month there were reported to be three "armies" ready for instant battle in the Emerald Isle. There was Sir Edward Carson's Ulster "army," organized to fight Home-Rule. In opposition to it, there was the Dublin "army" of ten thousand men organized by Ulster Protestants in favor of Home-Rule. third "army," also with headquarters in Dublin, was composed of the transport strikers and their sympathizers.

While Home-Ruler and anti-Larkinian" Home-Ruler, Catholic and Protestant, Ulsterman and mond-Nationalist, threaten each other and vow to precipitate the deluge over the question of a separate parliament at Dublin, there is another conflict in Ireland which takes no account of these historic and traditional lines of cleavage. "Larkinism," the name now given to a militant labor movement growing out of the strike of the transport workers in Dublin, cares nothing, apparently, for Home-Rule, the Empire, or the Church. The Larkinites are the Irish Syndicalists. Nothing M. GASTON DOUMERGUE, THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER matters with them in politics or religion, nothing except the struggle for the daily ing, took the way that led through a slum. There Union, originally a moderate trade union, has across the panes was scratched in chalk or paint, "God bless Jim Larkin." "There's something more apparently become a revolutionary organiza- in Larkin than we know," said the editor. Larkin tion. During the long strike of these trans- was born in Liverpool, of Irish parents, some forty port workers in Dublin, to which we have years ago. Now, his fighting career has added referred several times before in these pages, the leader was James Larkin. As secretary of the Transport Workers Union, Larkin attitude of the Larkinites is set forth thus: was sentenced, on October 27, to seven months' imprisonment for "sedition and incitement to riot." On November 13 he was rights guaranteed us by civic society. It has released by a Government "pardon."

~Jim" "light a fiery cross in England, Scotland, and Wales." Although repudiated by the regular trade unions, he the employers and their government have placed began his campaign of inciting the laboring us. If we are treated as outlaws without civic classes against the established order of things on November 16. He is apparently a man of great strength of character and recklessness of speech. Of his influence with the working classes the London Times says:

go. To-day his name is in every man's mouth, the German and French premiers under He is the Will and the Fate to the multitude. A year ago . . . a Dublin editor of an adventurous similar circumstances illustrates the wide di-



The Irish Transport Workers' was a lit window-someone ill, evidently-and a word to the language-"Larkinism."

In a proclamation posted in Dublin, the

The Government have withdrawn from us all made outlaws of the working class of Dublin, and as such we will wage war upon the Government by withdrawing from society the aid of our labor Larkin boasted that he would until our rights are restored, until the employers resume proper relations with our unions, and until our brothers and sisters are at liberty. We propose to accept as ours the category in which rights, then we shall act as outlaws and refuse to accept any duties. Our motto is, "No rights without duties; no duties without rights."

Militarism was the cause of par-By-Products of European Militarism liamentary crises in two European nations last month. Larkin first appeared some three or four years difference in the courses of action taken by mind, going home in the small hours of the morn- vergence between parliamentary systems on the continent of Europe and in England and taxation (which has been France's usual the United States. There was much opposi- custom). He maintains that to make the tion in France to the three-year military bill new rentes immune from taxation "would by the Radical elements in the Parliament. be an impossible financial proposal." Those The country, however, seemed so over- in favor of the continuance of the former whelmed with patriotic fervor that these custom hold that an exemption from taxation deputies feared to oppose the passage of the of France's enormous public debt (the largest of the Radical groups in Parliament and of generally distributed among its own people) the C. G. T. (Confederation Générale de would be an exemption in favor of "millions the raising of the money necessary to carry many francs from the traditional stocking to this measure into effect. It is being reported show their faith in the government." in the Radical French papers that the law is already a failure. Insubordination, amounting at times to open revolt, has been reported in many regiments and at maneuvers.

The Crisis in French Finance When the government, under His Imperial Majesty himself. Premier Barthou, therefore, proposed to issue —the army—means more to Germany than a new loan of \$180,000,000 in rentes for to any other nation. Surrounded as she is general purposes and \$80,000,000 more for by rival military nations, Germany lives, day Morocco, and, further, to exempt this loan by day, by grace of her army—this is the from taxation, under the provisions of the Kaiser's theory. He is never tired of imnew income-tax law now pending, the storm pressing upon his people the necessity of payburst. After a violent scene in the Chamber, ing respect to the Kaiser-rock—the Kaiser's the ministry was defeated by a vote of 290 to uniform. The German people, who pay an handed in his resignation to President port the ever-increasing army, have to bear President succeeded (on December 8) in per-military. Deeply sensible of the fact that suading M. Gaston Doumergue, the Socialist- "the army is the life-preserver of the Em-Radical leader, who has been a member of pire," the Kaiser has generally been indulgent several former ministries, to name a new and willing to close his eyes when the unicabinet, the Premier himself taking also the form was caught oppressing civilians. portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The Doumergue Ministry contains some new men. Its significant names, however, are those of Joseph Caillaux as Minister of Finance (M. Caillaux was a former Premier), M. as an army captain, made a laughing-stock Viviani, Minister of Education; M. Monis, of an entire regiment, and set the world also a former Premier, who has the Navy smiling at the denseness of German militarportfolio, while such veteran statesmen as ism. Now another cobbler, and a cripple, in Lebrun, Renoult, David, and Raynaud oc- an insignificant Alsatian village, who, somecupy the posts of the Colonies, the Interior, how, prefers to speak his native language, Public Works, and Agriculture.

Nevertheless, the journalistic organs in the world, but, at the same time, the most Travail) boasted that they would prevent of frugal citizens who have withdrawn so

The "Kalser's ately resigned upon a vote of German People lack of confidence. Not so the German Chancellor. In the Fatherland the The deficit in the French treas- Premier is responsible, not to Parliament, as ury is larger than ever before. in other constitutional countries, but only to Premier Barthou, on December 2, enormous amount in taxes every year to sup-After some days of search, the many indignities from the arrogance of the

Several years ago a German The German tramp cobbler in a toy town Army and Cobbiers called Kopenick, masquerading French, and did not get out of the way quick enough to suit one of the swaggering, The Doumerque In a vote of confidence, on De- haughty commanders of the regiment quarcember 11, the new ministry tered there, one Lieutenant Herr Baron von won by a fair majority. In a Forster, was slashed by that officer. Others speech on the proposed loans, the Finance in the village population of Zabern having Minister, M. Caillaux, who has already held been injured or insulted by the military, the the portfolio of finance for seven years, de- incident swiftly came to stand for a struggle clared that he had never admitted foreign for mastery between the civil and military loans except when they offered political or authorities of Alsace-Lorraine, those con-economic advantages. M. Caillaux is op- quered provinces of Germany which have posed to future exemption of rentes from never been forgiven for refusing to surrender their French language and sympathies. the imperial Reichstag the Radical and Socialist deputies, who are in the majority, bitterly assailed the course of the government.

The Chancellor, Dr. Theobald The Chancellor of the Angey von Bethmann-Hollweg, and the Minister of War, General von Falkenhayn, visibly wincing under the attack, nevertheless asserted that the government would uphold the action of the troops in Alsace "in defending themselves against the Francophile attacks of the populace." After a stormy debate a vote of lack of confidence in the Imperial Chancellor was passed by the crushing majority of 293 to 54. The Chancellor hastened off to see the Emperor, who was shooting in one of his private parks. Kaiser Wilhelm, realizing the danger of the army becoming too unpopular with the people, yielded to the demands of his subjects against "sabre dictatorship." He ordered the removal of the offending regiment from Zabern and the court-martial of the officers implicated. The Reichstag, in one of the most tempestuous sittings of its history, hotly demanded the resignation of the Chancellor, but that statesman declined to recognize his responsibility to Parliament, and declared that the Emperor wished him to stay. It was proposed by the Socialist members to refuse sanction to the budget unless the Chancellor resigned. The latter, however, after a mild reproof of the offend-

THE GERMAN IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR IN A CHAR-ACTERISTIC ATTITUDE

(Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, who, last onth, was roundly rebuked by the Reichstag, but declined to resign)

ing officers, announced that he would continue in office as long as the Emperor pleased and by a majority of three, the resolution to refuse support to the budget was defeated.

While wars and rumors of Penceful wars, financial and industrial **Switzerland** crises, and other troubles of modern society afflict the larger states of the world, peaceful little Switzerland goes on her well-behaved way, seldom figuring in the news despatches, and aptly illustrating the truth of the old dictum: "happy that people which has no annals." The Swiss elect a chief magistrate every year, usually advancing the vice-president to the president's chair, and taking a new man from the Federal Assembly to fill their second most honorable public office. On December 11, Dr. Arthur Hoffmann, of St. Gall, a Radical Democrat of Teutonic stock, was elected

Hars and Jacques (Germany and France): hear there's more to come!" "And I From Punch (London)

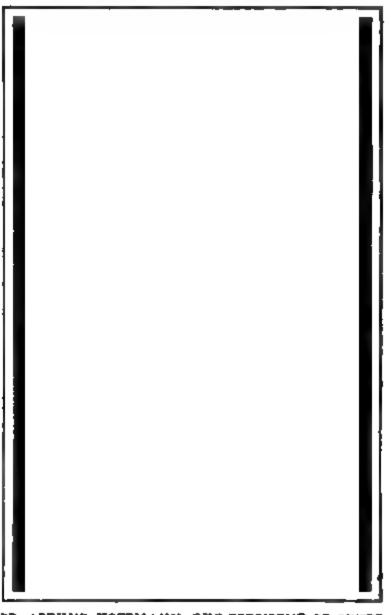
placing the Socialist party second in order in the chamber. Bulgaria lost 80,000 men by bullet and disease during the two Balkan wars, and, according to the proclamation of the Socialist party, it has been out of consideration for the lives of these 80,000 working - men and farmers "thrown away for nothing" that the enormous Socialist strength has developed. Early last month Czar Ferdinand left Vienna, after an extended visit, without having succeeded in winning Austrian support for a campaign of revenge against Servia and Greece. Meanwhile, several weeks before, on November 13, Greece and Turkey had come to an agreement regarding their boundaries.

It is now, perhaps, time to take stock of the lands and peoples that have changed masters. With the details of boundary it is unnecessary to deal. The map on the opposite page, compiled by a painstaking Austrian statistician from official data, shows the general situation. This same statistician, whose figures are rather significantly confirmed by compilations made in St. Petersburg and Paris, points out also that while Bulgaria did the most fight-

PRINCE WILLIAM OF WIED, THE FIRST KING OF IN-DEPENDENT ALBANIA, AND HIS FAMILY (Last month the European powers agreed upon the Prince of Wied as the first ruler of autonomous Albania)

president to succeed Edward Muller. At the same time Dr. Giuseppi Motta, of Italian blood and a Conservative Catholic in politics, was chosen vice-president. Thus do the Swiss indicate the divergent character of their population and the smooth working of their democratic system. Last year they voted on the question of working-men's insurance, adopting the idea by a large majority. Readers of this Review will recall Dr. Jesse Macy's suggestive article on "The Swiss as a Teacher of Democracy," which appeared in this magazine for June.

A significant election took place in Bulgaria on December 7, which may be taken to reflect more or less accurately the opinion of the Bulgarian people on the results of the two Balkan wars. In the balloting, the government, despite the strenuous efforts of Czar Ferdinand and his cabinet, was decisively if not badly defeated, winning only 95 seats against 109 for the opposition. The Socialist vote increased enormously, the figures



DR. ARTHUR HOFFMANN, THE PRESIDENT OF SWITZ-ERLAND FOR 1914

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THESE BUILDINGS, WITH THE LOFTY TOWER, CONSTITUTE THE NEW MUNICIPAL CENTER AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

November the street-car employees stopped mediate surroundings. work in order to enforce their demands for shorter hours and higher wages; and the entire State militia was needed, in addition to the local police, to preserve a semblance of two recent strikes.

While the resi-Making Our Cities dent of any one Beautifui of our cities is always ready to praise or to defend it on the score of beauty, he is increasingly ready to join in efforts to promote its charm or the usefulness of its appointments. From one coast to the other we find movements for municipal betterment,—taking the form of civic centers, park systems, or perhaps dock and harbor improvements. Some of these plans—as those of Washington, Chicago, and New York—it will take decades to complete. The City Planning Exhibition recently held in the Public Library of New York City gave opportunity for some municipalities to show what they are doing and planning to do, and for others to learn what they might do. The city of Springfield, Mass., iast month dedicated its so-called "Municipal Group," consist-

For the past two months the city ing of twin buildings (one for offices and the In Indianapolis of Indianapolis has suffered from other a large public assembly hall) surlabor troubles so serious as to mounted by a campanile clock-tower. Springbring about the resignations, at different field has reason to be proud of the architectimes, of the Mayor, the Superintendent of tural beauty of this group; but even while it Police, and the President of the Board of was being dedicated the speakers urged Public Safety. During the first week of specific plans for the improvement of its im-

Thanksgiving Day marked the "Human end of a fifteen days' money-raising campaign conducted by the order. Meanwhile the people of the city Young Men's and Young Women's Chriseither walked or stayed at home. Hardly tian Associations of New York City. The had this difficulty been settled before the \$4,000,000 which the workers had set out to teamsters and commercial chauffeurs present- raise was obtained, and \$50,000 besides. ed demands of a similar nature to their em- More than 17,000 persons subscribed, in ployers. Failing to avert a strike, and be- amounts ranging from \$500,000 to a few cause of dissatisfaction with his police policy cents. The money is to be used entirely for Mayor Shank adopted the surprising course new buildings, and three-fourths of it is to of abandoning office on November 28, when go to the Women's Association. Special he had but five weeks more to serve. The provision is planned for a boarding home for City Controller took the vacant place. By women, a club for nurses, and branches for the middle of December the teamsters had colored men and women. This whirlwind gained most of their demands, and had re- method of raising large sums of money has turned to work; but it will be a long time been successfully used by the Young Men's before Indianapolis fully recovers from the and Young Women's Christian Associations commercial and civic loss resulting from its in a score of the larger cities. A campaign of similar nature is soon to be launched by

A GROUP PHOTOGRAPH ON OCCASION ON THE RECENT VISIT TO THIS COUNTRY OF GEN. BRAMWELL BOOTH, HEAD OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

(General Booth is in the center, with his sister, Commander Evangeline Booth, of New York, on his right, while Mayor Kline, of New York City, faces him on the other side)

ber making his first visit to this country, ad- tancy" in England. dressing large audiences and incidentally creating a very favorable impression.

The meeting of woman-suffrayears ago. important one in the history of the move- amounted to more than \$200,000,000.

the Salvation Army, to raise \$1,000,000 for ment. Certain legislatures which have passed the erection and maintenance of training- resolutions providing for amendments to their schools in New York and Chicago, as me- constitutions will be called upon to pass them morials to the late General William Booth, a second time, to fulfil preliminary requirethe founder of the Salvation Army. These ments; and in several States the woman-sufschools are to train men and women in the frage issue will come directly before the votefficient management of industrial homes and ers. The progress of "suffrage" in America poor men's hotels. General Bramwell Booth, through lawful and decorous efforts is in who succeeded his father as head of the Sal- fortunate contrast with the neurotic criminalvation Army, spent the month of Novem- ity and the vulgar folly of so-called "mili-

More Floods in Floods of unprecedented proportions afflicted central and south-Floods ern Texas last month. Several gists in convention last month days' continuous and heavy rains, during the was particularly noteworthy be- first week of December, resulted in the overcause it was held at the national capital and flowing of the Brazos and Trinity rivers and was followed by the formal appearance of the destruction of large sections of the levees. delegations in the House of Representatives Bottom lands many thousands of square miles and at the White House. The House was in extent were inundated, causing the drownasked to provide a permanent Committee on ing of 165 persons (most of them negro farm Woman Suffrage, as the Senate did some hands) and the destruction of property esti-The discussions in the convention mated to be worth \$4,000,000. The board mainly urged an amendment to the Consti- of army engineers which investigated the tution, inserting the single word "sex" in the floods in the Ohio Valley last spring has redeclaration of the Fifteenth Amendment that cently reported that the rivers are likely to "The right of citizens of the United States overflow again any year, with just as disasto vote shall not be denied or abridged by trous consequences. The board recommends the United States or by any State on account federal legislation looking toward the prevenof race, color, or previous condition of servi- tion of encroachments upon the channels, The woman-suffrage question did which retard the flow of water. The Geolognot enter directly into the recent November ical Survey estimates that the direct material elections, but this new year 1914 will be an loss on account of the floods last spring

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From November 15 to December 15, 1913)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

November 22.—In the Senate, the Committee on N. House currency bill for more than two months, catastrophe. reports it without recommendation; Chairman December 15.—The Senate rejects two amend-Owen (Dem., Okla.) and five of his Democratic ments of Mr. Hitchcock (Dem., Neb.) to the Curcolleagues submit a revised currency measure, and Mr. Hitchcock (Dem., Neb.) and five Republican the proposed regional reserve banks. members offer a third bill.

November 24.—In the Senate, Mr. Owen (Dem., Okla.) opens the currency debate, and offers his bill as a substitute for the House measure.

November 25.—In the Senate, Mr. Hitchcock (Dem., Neb.) explains his currency bill and criticizes the Owen measure; Mr. Shafroth (Dem., Colo.) defends the use of "lawful money" for re-

consideration of currency legislation in caucus,

November 28.—The Senate Democrats, in caucus, agree upon a plan of guaranteeing bank deposits.

December 1.—The special session of the Sixtythird Congress comes to an end, and the regular session begins. . . . In the Senate, the Currency bill agreed upon by the Democratic caucus is introduced; Mr. Myers (Dem., Mont.), chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, in opening the debate on the Hetch-Hetchy bill to permit San Francisco to convert part of the Yosemite National Park into a reservoir, defends the project.

December 2.—Both branches assemble in the House chamber and are addressed by the President upon the state of the country and proposed legislation; he recommends the enactment of a Presidential primary law, a system of rural credits, further and more explicit anti-trust legislation, and the construction by the Government of a combination in restraint or trade. a railroad in Alaska.

December 3.—The House passes the Hay volunof 242,000 men exclusive of militia or regulars; powers to discuss reduction of naval armaments. the bill creating the post of Minister to Paraguay is passed.

December 5.—In the Senate, Mr. Weeks (Rep., Mass.) speaks in favor of the Currency bill, but urges the adoption of certain amendments.

December 6.-The Senate passes the Hetch-Hetchy bill, by vote of 43 to 25; a resolution is adopted temporarily fixing the hours of the Senate session from 10 a.m. until 11 p.m.

December 8.—The House, by vote of 317 to 11, Belgium. passes the Henley resolution, approving the proposal of Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty of Great Britain, that the powers suspend naval construction for a year; the House lobbyinvestigating committee, in making its report. de-clares Mr. McDermott (Dem., Ill.) to have been December 8.—The New York legislature in guilty of grave impropriety.

December 11.—In the Senate, the Owen currency bill is debated, Mr. Hitchcock (Dem., Neb.) critiarguing in favor of his proposed amendments.

December 13 .- In the Senate, Mr. Root (Rep., Y.) asserts that the Administration Currency Banking and Currency, after considering the bill would cause an era of inflation and result in

rency bill, involving the number and control of

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

November 17.—The Governor of Alabama appoints Frank P. Glass, editor of the Birmingham News, to serve out the unexpired term of the late Senator Joseph F. Johnston; there is doubt about the validity of the appointment.

November 20.-The President nominates Henry demption purposes, as provided in the Owen bill. M. Pindell, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to Rus-November 26.—The Senate Democrats begin sia. . . . The Senate Banking and Currency Committee divides evenly on currency legislation and agrees to submit two new bills to the Senate.

> November 24.—The Interstate Commerce Commission begins its investigation into the proposed 5 per cent. increase in freight rates on the fiftytwo railroads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers. . . . The President nominates, as American members of the Philippine Commission: Henderson S. Martin, of Kansas; Clinton L. Riggs, of Maryland; and Winifred T. Dennison, of New York.

> November 28.-Mayor Samuel L. Shank, of Indianapolis, resigns his office following dissatisfaction with his course in the recent street-car strike and an impending strike of teamsters.

> November 29.—The Government brings suit at Baltimore to dissolve the American Can Company (the so-called "Tin Can Trust"), alleging it to be

November 30.-The first annual report of Secretary of the Navy Daniels recommends the auteer army bill, providing for the raising of a vol- thorization by the present Congress of two firstunteer army, in time of actual or threatened war, class battleships, and proposes a conference of the

> December 1.—A federal grand jury at Pueblo, Col., indicts President White and twenty-four other officials of the United Mine Workers on charges of obtaining a monopoly of labor and restraint of trade by conducting a strike. . . . The United States Supreme Court holds that the copyright laws do not permit the owner to dictate the price to be charged beyond the first sale.

> December 2.—The President nominates Brand Whitlock, Mayor of Toledo, to be Minister to

December 6 .- Postmaster-General Burleson announces that on January 1 the weight limit of the parcel post will be increased from 20 to 50 pounds on packages to be carried less than 150 miles, and

December 8.—The New York legislature meets in its third special session; Governor Glynn recommends legislation providing for the Massachusetts form of ballot, a direct-primary law abolishcizing the methods of the Democratic caucus and ing State conventions, and a workmen's compensation law.

Contribt by Marcens, New York

ALFRED H. SMITH

Mr. Smith has served for twenty-three years with the New York Central Lines, of which he is now the head, rising from a position as foreman. For the past ten years he has been vice-president and general manager) JULE M. HANAFORD

(Mr. Hanaford last August was chosen president of the Northern Pacific Railway, succeeding Mr. Howard Elhoit. He has been connected with the has been connected with the Northern Pacific for forty years, rising from a clerkship)

FAIRFAX LARRISON

(Mr. Harrison began his railfor the law department of the Southern Railway, of which he is now president. Three years ago he became head of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry.)

THREE NEW PRESIDENTS OF IMPORTANT RAILWAY SYSTEMS

December 11.—The New York Senate passes without opposition Governor Glynn's direct-primary bill; measures are also passed providing for the Massachusetts form of ballot, a constitutional convention to be held in April, 1915, and the ditect election of United States Senators.

December 13 - The New York Assembly passes the direct-primary and Massachusetts ballot bills, and both branches of the legislature adopt a workmen's compensation measure.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-FOREIGN

November 15.—The new Mexican Congress assembles; Enrique Baz is elected president of the Chamber of Deputies. . . . The city of Juarez is captured by 3,000 Mexican revolutionists under General Villa.

November 17.-A strike of Hindu workers in South Africa, resulting from race discrimination, cripples various public services.

November 18.-Mexican Constitutionalists under General Gonzales capture Victoria, capital of Tamaulipas. . . . The French Chamber of Deputies adopts the electoral-reform bill, restoring in modified form the clause providing proportional representation, which caused the overthrow of the Briand ministry.

November 20.-Provisional President Huerta reads his message to the new Mexican Congress, which pledges its support.

November 22.—The German budget shows \$38,-000,000 decrease in the army estimates and a slight perease for the navy.

November 24-25.--Mexican federal troups atcity of Juarez, but are repulsed.

November 25.—The German Reichstag meets after a recess of nearly five months.

November 27.-King Victor Emmanuel opens the new Italian Parliament and announces the early introduction of many reforms. . . . Five Hindus are killed by police during a strike riot at Durban, Natal. . . . Mexican revolutionists capture Mazatlan, one of the principal ports on the western coast.

December 1.—The Mexican federal garrison evacuates the city of Chihuahua before the arrival of a revolutionist force.

December 2.-J. Louis Barthou resigns the premiership of France following an adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies upon the proposition to make the contemplated \$260,000,000 loan free from taxation

December 4.—The German Reichstag adopts, 293 to 54, a vote of lack of confidence in Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and his ministry, as a result of the Government's support of the military against the civil authorities in Alsage.

December 5.-The British Government prohibits the importation of arms and ammunition into Ireland; Premier Asquith announces his acceptance of the principles suggested by Sir Edward Carson for a basis of agreement in the matter of Ulster's objections to Home Rule for Ireland.

December 8.—Gaston Doumergue, the Socialist Radical leader, accepts the premiership of France. . . . Gen. Pancho Villa enters the city of Chihuahua at the head of his revolutionist troops.

December 9.—The Mexican Congress declares tack the rebel forces in an attempt to retake the null and void the Presidential election of October 26, and authorizes Provisional President Huerta to

overwhelmingly rejects James Larkin's proposed sympathetic strike in support of the Dublin strikers.

December 10.—The Mexican Chamber of Deputies authorizes an internal loan of 100,000,000 pesos, at 5 per cent.; revolutionist troops begin an attack upon Tampico.

December 11.-Premier Doumergue outlines the policy of his cabinet in the French Chamber of Deputies, and obtains a majority of 156 upon a general vote of confidence. . . . Dr. Arthur Hoffman is elected President of Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

November 15.—The British Minister to Mexico warns British subjects that the situation is serinearest ports.

November 26.-Ex-President Zelaya of Nicacharge of murder while President.

November 27.—Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor of England, addressing the American Society in London, speaks of the high ideals of President Wilson in his present interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

December 3.—It is announced that all the European powers have given their consent to the assumption of the new throne of Albania by Prince William of Wied (Prussia)... Ex-President Zelaya of Nicaragua is released upon condition that he will leave the United States and not return to Nicaragua.

December 12.—Rear-Admiral Fletcher, commanding the United States fleet at Tampico, peremptorily demands that the fighting there between Mexican federal troops and revolutionists cease until the lives and property of foreigners are safeguarded; both sides immediately comply.

December 14.—Greece formally annexes the Telemaque E. d'Apery, a Frenchman who had island of Crete, which had been occupied by pro-served as Treasurer of the Turkish Empire, 88. tecting powers since 1898.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

November 16.-Announcement is made of an anonymous gift of \$4,350,000 to the Cornell University Medical College in New York City. The Cunard liner Pannonia arrives at Hamilton, Bermuda, with 103 passengers of the Spanish steamer Balmes transferred at sea while the latter ship was on fire; the Pannonia received a wireless call for help when 180 miles from the Balmes.

November 17.—The strike of operating employees on the Southern Pacific lines in Texas and Louisiana is ended by the efforts of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation; the controversy will be arbitrated. . . A small steamer makes the first complete voyage through the entire length of the Panama Canal.

November 18.-William C. Brown announces his resignation of the presidency of the New York Central lines. . . . The National Conservation Conservation Congress meets at Washington, D. C.

November 21.—Successful tests are made on the with a moving train.

retain office until new elections are held in July.

November 24.—Lieutenant Eric L. Ellington and

... A special trades' union congress at London Hugh M. Kelley, U. S. A., are killed while flying November 24.—Lieutenant Eric L. Ellington and in an aeroplane over San Diego Bay.

November 25.—Jessie Woodrow Wilson, the second daughter of the President, is married to Francis B. Sayre at the White House.

December 1.-Fairfax Harrison is chosen president of the Southern Railway, succeeding the late W. W. Finley. . . . A strike of union teamsters and commercial chauffeurs ties up the collection and delivery services of Indianapolis.

December 3.—Twenty-eight men are burned to death in a lodging-house fire in Boston. . . . Three days' torrential rains cause the inundation of large portions of central and southern Texas, drowning 165 persons and rendering many thousands homeless.

December 9.- John K. Tener, Governor of Pennous, and advises them to make their way to the sylvania, is elected president of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs.

December 10.—The Nobel Peace Prize for 1912 ragua is arrested by United States Government is awarded to Elihu Root, and the one for 1913 is officials in New York City, for extradition on a awarded to Henri La Fontaine, of Belgium. . . . The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad passes its quarterly dividend for the first time in forty years. . . . Alfred H. Smith, vice-president, is chosen president of the New York Central Lines. . . . John D. Shoop is elected superintendent of the Chicago public schools, succeeding Mrs. Ella Flagg Young.

> December 12.- "Mona Lisa," the famous painting by Da Vinci which had been stolen from the Louvre, is recovered in Italy.

> December 15.—The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture shows the 1913 cotton and corn crops to have been the most valuable ever produced.

OBITUARY

November 15.-Kiamil Pasha, three times Grand Vizier of Turkey. . . . Prince Camille de Polignac, a Major-General in the Confederate Army, 81. . . . Charles M. Whitney, a prominent New Orleans banker and iron manufacturer, 59.

November 15.-William W. Smith, the candy and cough-drop manufacturer, 83. . . . James Carter Beard, the author and naturalist, 75.

November 16.—Abraham Fischer, formerly Minister of Lands in United South Africa, 63.

November 18.—Mme. Mathilde de Castrone Marchesi, a famous vocal teacher, 87. . . . Rev. Joseph A. Gilfillan, for thirty years an Episcopal missionary among the Indians in northern Minnesota, and an authority on Indian languages, 75. . . . J. Stearns Cushing, a prominent publisher of textbooks, 59.

November 19.- James Charlton, chairman of the Transcontinental Passenger Association, 81.

November 20.-Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, a noted Presbyterian theologian, educator, and author, 81.

November 21.—John H. Marble, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, 43.

November 22.—Prince Keiki Tokugawa, the last of the Shoguns who ruled Japan prior to the revolution of 1867, 75. . . . Edward Lockroy, a famous French journalist and statesman, 75. . . . Lackawanna system of wireless communication Prof. John Eastman Clarke, professor of education at Boston University, 63.

November 23.-John De Wolf, a well-known landscape architect, 64.

November 24.-Edmund Milton Holland, the actor, 65.

November 25.-William Wilson Finley, president of the Southern Railway, 60. . . . T. M. Emerson, president of the Atlantic Coast Line, 62. . . Sir Robert Ball, the noted British astronomer, 73. . . . Richard Godefroy, an eminent civil engineer, 67.

November 27.—Sir Aemilius Irving, a noted Canadian lawyer, 90. . . . Henry W. Greenwall, a veteran theatrical manager of the Southwest, 81.

November 28.—George Browne Post, the New York architect, 75... Gen. James Madison Drake, a prominent New Jersey author and newspaper publisher, 75. . . . Cassius M. Clay, president of the Kentucky Constitutional Convention of 1889, 70.

November 29.-Herbert Warren Ladd, former Governor of Rhode Island, 70. . . . Gen. William J. Smith, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, 90... Bennett E. Titus, editor of the Northern Christian Advocate, 53. . . . Prof. Ellsworth C. Phelps, for many years a teacher of music in the public schools of New York City, and a well-known composer, 86.

November 30.-Dr. John Howe Clark, formerly medical director of the United States Navy, 76. . . . Cesare Giacco, a prominent South American impresario, 73.

December 1.—George A. Hearn, the New York drygoods merchant and art collector, 78.

December 2.-Thomas W. Hall, president of the American Hide and Leather Company, 68.

for his crusade against divorces, 75. . . . Alfred E. Duncan, president of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, 49.

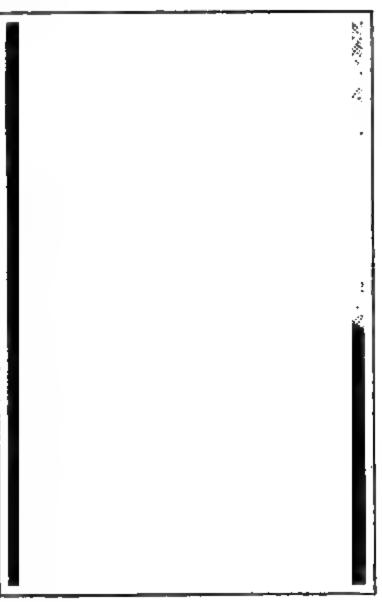
December 5.-Lieut.-Col. David DuBose Gaillard, U. S. A., who had charge of the engineering work at the Culebra Cut in the Panama Canal, 54. . . . Cardinal Luigi Oreglia di Santo Stefano Aloysius, dean of the Sacred College, 85.

December 6.—Phoebe Couzins, the first woman lawyer in the United States, 72. . . . Dr. Salvador de Mendonca, formerly Brazilian minister at Washington, 72. . . . Rear-Admiral Niles, U. S. N., setired, 64.

December 7.-A. Montgomery Ward, the Chicago mail-order merchant, 70, . . . Dr. John dustry, 59.

December 8.-William T. Spear, formerly chief justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, 79. . . . Cratgie, U. S. A., retired, 73. Franklin Simmons, the sculptor famous for his December 15.—Hiram J. Messenger, of New monuments of Civil War heroes, 74... H. York, an authority on insurance statistics, 58... Henry Powers, ex-Congressman and a former Archibald H. Rowand, famous as a scout under member of the Vermont Supreme Court, 78.

General Sheridan in the Civil War, 68.



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THE LATE W. W FINLEY, PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

December 3.—Rev. Samuel Warren Dike, noted years ago. He served with many of the railroad systems of the crusade against divorces, 75. . . . Alfred Duncan, president of the Franklin Fire Insur-

December 9.-William Deering, the harvester manufacturer, 87. . . . Dr. Henri Simon, a Swiss authority on X-rays and wireless telegraphy.

December 10.—Stanley Houghton, a prominent English dramatist.

December 11.-Harman Faber, noted for his illustrations for medical works, 81. . . . Dr. James MacAlister, president of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, 73.

December 12.-Prof. Alfred G. Compton, formerly head of the physics department of the College of the City of New York, 78. . . . Dr. Carl . H. von Klein, noted for his research work in the Green, the noted St. Louis oculist, 78. . . . Dwight medical lore of the ancients. . . . Dr. Juan Bau-Arven Jones, prominent in the Missouri lead in- tista Hernandez Barreiro, president of the Cuban Supreme Court.

December 14. - Brig.-Gen. David Johnston



CARTOONS OF THE MONTH

I. CURRENT AMERICAN TOPICS

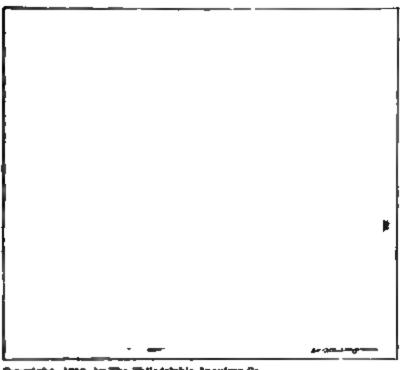
From the Journal (Minneapolis, Min.)

WITH the special session and the regular session merging one into the other on December 1, 1913, Congress really seemed to be both "coming and going." THAT SINGLE TERM PLANK
Wilson: "It ought to be a cinch, now!"
From the Journal (Sioux City, lowa)

. "WATCHFUL WAITING"
From the Inter Ocean (Chicago)

MEXICO DEFIANT TOWARDS UNCLE SAM From O Malho (Rio Janiero)

THE PRESIDENT'S ADVICE FOR ALASKA From the Post-Intelligencer (Seattle, Wash.)



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CARRANZA, THE RUDE CONDUCTOR From the Post-Intelligencer (Seattle, Wash.)

THE BRONCHO-BUSTER

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON: "I wonder what I do next.

From Punch (London)

KEATS ON THE MEXICAN DIFFICULTY (With Variations.)

(President Woodrow Wilson and his Foreign Secretary, Mr. William Jennings Bryan)

"So, like stout Cortez, with spread-eagle eyes,
He viewed the unpacific; and W. Jen.
Gazed at his Leader with a wild surmise,
Chatty upon a peak in Darien." From Punch (London)

Punch, on the Mexican situation, may not be entirely complimentary to President Wilson; but it is nevertheless always interesting to see what our old English friend thinks of us and our problems, especially as his opinions, with their apt literary allusion and excellent fashioning, are served up in such an entertaining manner.

"THE SORROWS OF HUERTA

Mexican President. "What have we here?"

American Particle That, sir, is another stronglyorded remonstrance."

Mexican President. "No use for it. I hoped it was
ong to be an ultimatum."

Mexican President. "No use for it. I hoped it was
ong to be an ultimatum."

Mexican Protection and American eagle, leaving its
young—Standard Oil and other trusta—
swoops down to attack) Awericae Fall "That, sir, is another strongly-worded remonstrance"

Mexican Personal "No use for it. I hoped it was going to be an ultimatum."

THE "UPLIFT" HAS GOT 'EM IN NEW YORK From the Herald (New York)

Ţ

The above cartoon, showing a "reformed" Tammany, refers to the notable measures Whitman on the State "graft" investigation. rushed through the New York Legislature The cartoons below refer to the new exposiin the last days of the session under the tion recently projected by the city of New leadership of Governor Glynn, among the Orleans, and to the activities of housewives' bills passed being one for direct primaries and organizations against the high cost of living. one for workmen's compensation. Progress is also being made by District Attorney

THE NEW "BAGMAN"-WHITMAN From the Evening Sun (New York)

II. "T. R." IN SOUTH AMERICAN CARTOONS

THE visit of Colonel Roosevelt has, of course, been an event of great interest in South America, and the periodicals are giving prominent attention to the subject. We reproduce on this and the following page seven cartoons from South American weeklies. With the exception of one, these are all cover designs, printed in vivid colors, and all pay good-humored tribute to the eminent and strenuous visitor from the United States. The cartoon at the right is from O Malho (Rio de Janeiro), and refers to a belief current some years ago in Brazil that Argentina was trying to curry favor with the United States. The caption quotes from an alleged speech of Mr. Roosevelt's, while he was president, predicting that some day there would be no North Pole, no South Pole, and no Cape Horn, only the American flag flying over all the Western Hemisphere.

The cartoon from Sucesos (Valparaiso), on this page pictures Mr. Roosevelt as the United States Wolf, viewing the South American countries in the light of toothsome morsels which he will some day devour. This seems to be a prevailing opinion in some of these countries.



PILHERIA CONTRA PILHERIA

Aperar do escantrico e formidavel imperialismo de Booscwell, ca o recebinios de braços abertos, devassando ilha an nossas forfalesas e as nossas florestas do alto do Pão d'Assucar? Variógo I

In the cartoon from Fray Mocho (Buenos Aires), something like the following conversation takes place:

"Ah, Mr. Roosevelt, even here we have

our serious problems."

"I should never have thought it."

"Yes, sir, just as you have your Mexicans." While an English translation is appended to the cartoons on the opposite page, the language of the original has been preserved on each cartoon for the benefit of those who may be interested to see it.





O MALHO

Specification or reducible topic ton narrownia, rice open ton narrownia, clin there are not to the co-

AN LIGOES DE ROOSEVELT

THE NEPHEW OF UNCLE SAM—OUR ILLUSTRIOUS GUEST WITH ALL HIS IVORIES"

FRAYMocho

ENTREMANDOSE

(NSTRUCTING THE STATESMEN OF BRAZIL
"Let us be brave, and at the same time practical"

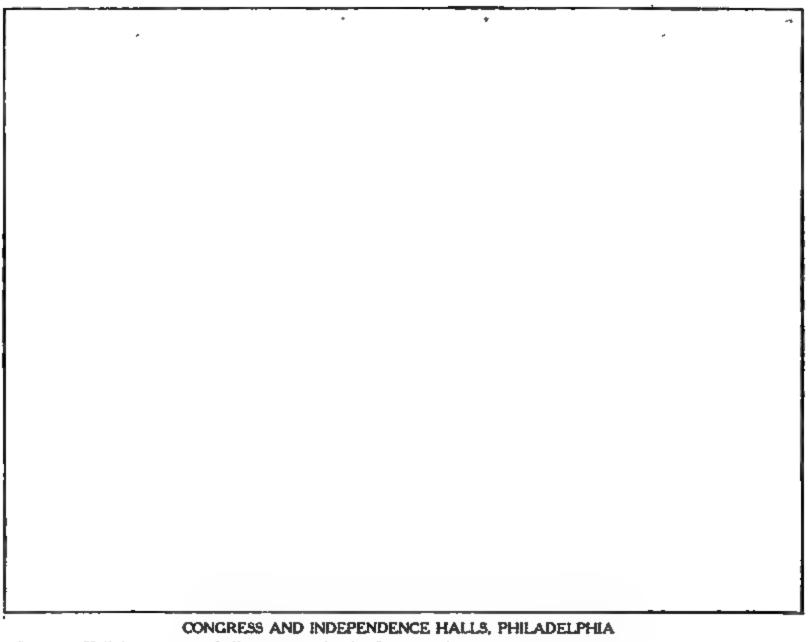


c'El giron. Phile sitter for Republicia del Sud), "Studia que que po ma a se da Mengantop los políticos, sil po que possaba présuletas sun del rinamistral.

"NOW COMES ROOSEVELT, PROFESSOR OF ENERGY"
(He plays the game so hard that the ball-"protocol"—
is broken)

e, 1925 Thropiell que apal tambéh aseas preferens és escribi

THE HUNTER HUNTED — GREAT THEODORE SUR-ROUNDED BY THE REPUBLICS OF THE SOUTH
"I believe I will now cut short my speeches. I fancy I have already charmed them with my eloquence"



(Congress Hall is the square-built structure in the foreground of the picture, Independence Hall being the building on the left with the clock tower)

RESTORING AN HISTORIC SHRINE

CONGRESS HALL, the old two-story delphia, which for the ten years from 1790 shingle-roofed building on the southeast to 1800 housed the American Congress, has corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, Phila- been restored to its original character and

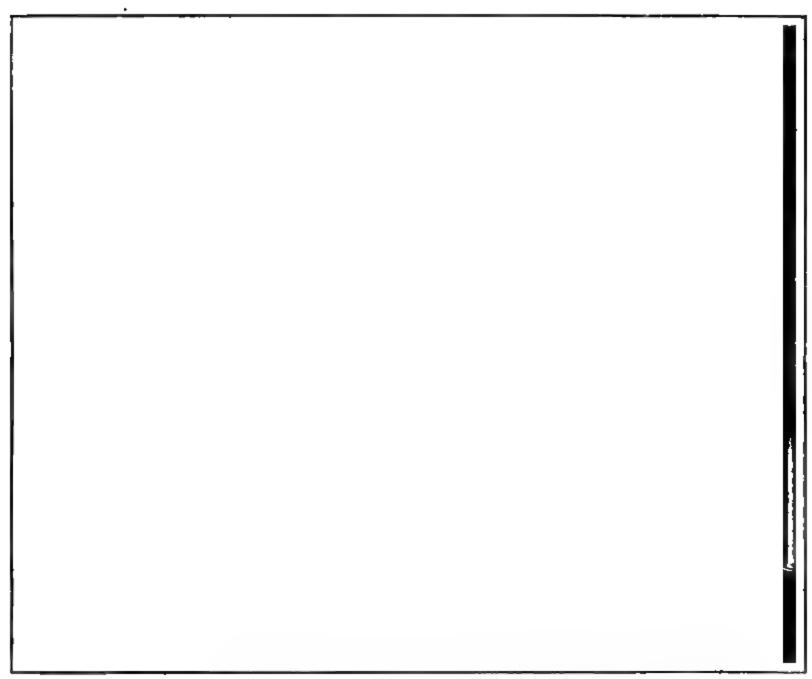
WHERE WASHINGTON DELIVERED HIS "FAREWELL ADDRESS"

(The view into the House of Representatives from the gallery. Here, on a spot in front of the second window from the rear of the side wall at the right, stood the "Father of His Country" when delivering that body of doctrine which to day inspires those who shape the destinies of the Republic)

was rededicated with appropriate ceremonies in the month of October.

The restoration of the building, which was done under the supervision of the American Institute of Architects, was highly successful.

It will be remembered that the first two sessions of the First American Congress were held at New York. When, after much debate, the permanent location of the seat of government was fixed on the banks of the Potomac, Philadelphia was chosen as the temporary seat of government for a period of ten years, and on December 6, 1790, the third session of Con-



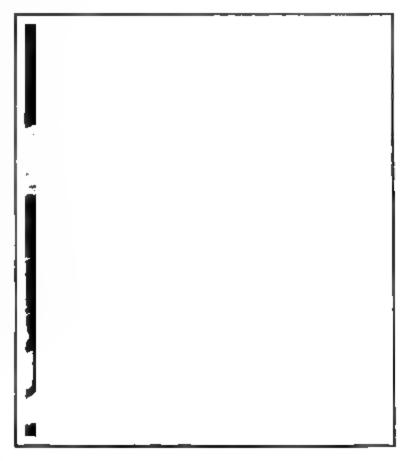
A GENERAL VIEW OF THE RESTORED SENATE CHAMBER

(Showing the Vice-President's rostrum on the left, the "eagle and thunderbolts" above it, the center ceiling decoration and the fireplace and gallery crossing the rear of the room, much of which is original)

gress accordingly met in this hall, which was also the scene, in 1793, of Washington's second inauguration and of the delivery of his "Farewell Address." Here also John Adams was inaugurated as second President of the United States and Thomas Jefferson was sworn in as Vice-President. Much important business having to do with the establishment of the young nation was transacted in this hall in the ten years that Congress sat here.

After Congress vacated the building in 1800 it was used for almost a hundred years for court purposes, but since 1895 it has served mainly as the headquarters for various patriotic organizations.

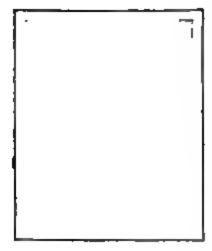
President Wilson, standing on the identical spot where Washington was inaugurated (for the second time) 120 years ago, delivered an address in which he spoke of the changed conditions in the country and the necessity for getting back to the fundamental principles of the Government in the simple and sincere spirit of the fathers.



STAIRWAY VISTA IN THE HALL

(These stairs, rising on either side of the vestibule, lead to the second floor, where are the Senate chamber and committee rooms)

THE "SWEET LIFE" OF FLORENCE **NIGHTINGALE**



AT TWENTY-FIVE (From a drawing)

look for a history life's activity. O those who the fulfilment of her dearest wishes for a

Nightingale," which

of her biography¹:

a seclusion varied only by good deeds to hospitals India. and nurses, and by gracious and sentimental pieties.

greater. Her life was built on larger lines, idolized her. her work had more importance than belonged

to the legend.

of circumstance, she had already "served her apprenticeship" when the call to the Crimea

of nursing in the The popular conception with regard to Crimean War only, Miss Nightingale's work in the Crimea "is the two-volume amazingly short of the whole truth, as now "Life of Florence ascertainable from her papers."

The popular imagination pictures Florhas just appeared, ence Nightingale at Scutari and in the Criwill be a revelation, mea as "the ministering angel," and such in So dramatic and very truth she was, but the deeper signifipowerful was the cance of her work in the Crimean War lies appeal to the imagi- elsewhere. It was as administrator and renation of the entire former more than as angel that she showed world of Miss her peculiar powers. Queen Victoria, with Nightingale's work in the struggle of Eng- native shrewdness and a touch of humor, hit land and France against Russia in the middle off the truth about Miss Nightingale's servof the past century, that this has seemed to ices in the Crimea in concise words: "Such be her life achievement. Indeed, as Benja- a clear head; I wish we had her at the War min Jowett once said to her, "it has been Office." She may also be accounted, if not your fate to become a legend in your life- the founder, yet the promoter of female nurstime." And nothing is more persistent than ing in war, and the Red Cross societies a legend. Says Sir Edward Cook, the editor throughout the world are the direct outcome of her labors in the Crimea.

From a sickroom in the West End of Lon-The popular imagination of Miss Nightingale is of a girl of high degree who, moved by a wave of pity, forsook the pleasures of fashionable life much larger part than could be known withfor the horrors of the Crimean War; who went out access to her papers—in reforming the about the hospitals of Scutari with a lamp [we all sanitary administration of the British army, remember Longfellow's beautiful poem] scattering in reconstructing hospitals throughout the flowers of comfort and ministration; who retired at the close of the war to private life, and lived world, in founding the modern art of nursing, thenceforth in the seclusion of an invalid's room— and in setting up a sanitary administration in

It is a fascinating story this account of her indomitable courage, never-ruffled spirit, The real Florence Nightingale was very and patient devotion. The men of the different from the legendary one, and much British and French armies almost literally

They kissed her shadow and they saluted her as The story of Miss Nightingale's early she passed down their crowded ranks. "If the Queen came for to die," said a soldier who lost a years, we learn from this biography, is that leg at the Alma, "they ought to make her Queen, of the building up of a strong and sweet charant I think they would." The magic of her acter. This girl, of unusual natural ability, power over men was felt even in the room, the dreaded, blood-stained room where operations took having found an ideal, was "thrown into re-place. . . A member of Parliament at Scutari, volt against the environment of her home." during the recess of 1854, said, "Florence in the In spite of all obstacles and the temptations hospital makes intelligible to me the saints of the middle ages."

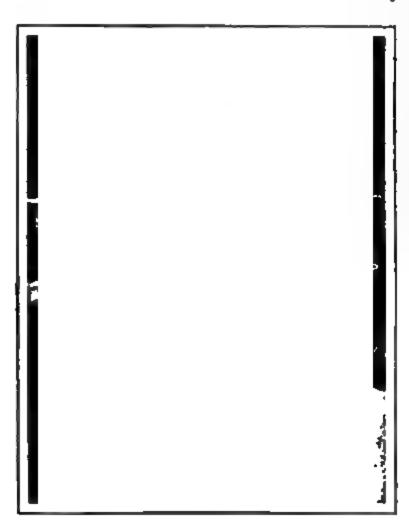
She always returned their affection and came. This was not a call to "sacrifice," but paid tribute to them in many letters, in one of which she wrote, "with gratitude for the instinctive delicacy of these men":

The Life of Florence Nightingale By Sir Edward ook. Macmillan. 8 vols. 1017 pp., ill. \$7.60. Cook.

The tears always come into my eyes as I think how amidst scenes of loathsome disease and death there arose above it all the innate dignity, gentleness, and chivalry of the men, . . . preventing instinctively the use of one expression which could distress a gentlewoman.

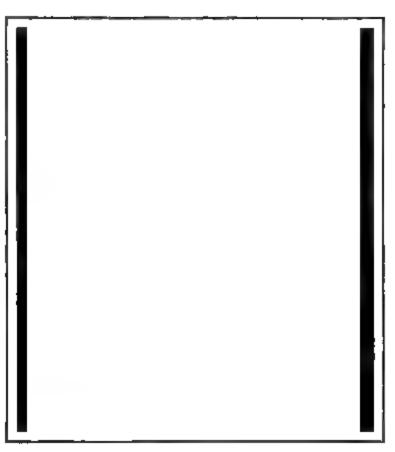
Miss Nightingale's return from the Crimea was, in the opinion of the editor of her biography, not the end of her active life, but the beginning. . . . The nursing at Scutari and in the Crimea was an episode. "The many years that followed showed the development of her plans for the health of the British soldiers." She was hospital reformer and the founder of modern nursing. She was "passionate statistician and religious thinker." She had thought out a scheme of. religious belief "which widely differed from the creeds of Christian orthodoxy, whether Catholic or Protestant, but which yet admitted of accommodation to much of their language and formularies."

For forty years Miss Nightingale worked at Indian questions. She practically founded the Indian Sanitary Commission of 1859-63, "and the measures taken in consequence of its report were the starting point of a new era of sanitary improvement for the army." From the reform of sanitation and hospital nursing, she turned to the reform of workhouse nursing, and "certainly deserves to be remembered as a Poor Law reformer in every



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE IN HER ROOM AT SOUTH STREET, LONDON

(From a photograph by Miss Bosanquet in 1906)



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE IN 1887 (From the portrait by Sir William Richmond)

respect." Meanwhile she continued her interest in general army nursing. She was instrumental in bringing about better conditions in the Franco-Prussian War. Henri Dunant, the Swiss physician, to whom the Red Cross Society owes its inception, said, in 1872:

Though I am known as the founder of the Red Cross and the originator of the Convention of Geneva, it is to an Englishwoman that all the honor of that convention is due. What inspired me to go to Italy during the war of 1859 was the work of Miss Nightingale in the Crimea.

During subsequent wars all over the world Florence Nightingale was ever ready to aid and always succeeded in mitigating the sufferings of the sick and wounded. After 1872, the year in which, as she herself put it, she went out of office, she devoted herself to literary work and study. When, on August 13, 1910, she passed away, she had lived ninety years and three months. She was buried simply near her old home in Hampshire, the relatives declining the offer of interment in Westminster Abbey.

Sir Edward Cook refers to Miss Nightingale as "one whose brain was the clearest he had ever known in man or woman." "Strength of head was quite as marked in her as goodness of heart."

The nobility of Miss Nightingale's character and the worth of her life as an example are to be found not least in the fundamental humility of temper and sanity of self-judgment which caused her to aim with consistent purpose not only at great deeds, but at the doing of them from the highest motives.

A NEW "LIFE" OF HARRIET BEECHER **STOWE**

BIOGRAPHY for Girls" is the way ciation in this number, wrote to Mrs. Stowe A BIOGRAPH's for Girls is the way Control in the hardships of their eastern camher biographical story of the lite of Harriet paigns the British soldiers read her book in Beecher Stowe.3 And yet this little, very di- their encampments. "If the roll should be rectly written volume is much more than a called." wrote Oliver Wendell Holmes, in biography for girls. It is an absorbingly in- an enthusiastic review of the book: teresting story for grown-ups and children alike.

It begins with a chronological outline of

Mrs. Stowe's life, the first entry being that of her birth, June 14. 1811, and the last that of her death, aged eighty-five, July 1, 1896. Emphasis is laid upon Harriet Beecher's childhood in the Connecticut hills, where the New England traditions of an early and more strenuous day had not yet faded out. We are shown the stimulating influence of her wonderful father, Dr. Lyman Beecher, and her no less remarkable mother, Roxana Foote. Her pathetic struggles with poverty, and her brave endeavors during the early years of her home - making, her

housewifely labors, and her early literary ef- stimulating chapter. forts are described with a sort of enthusiastic paid a visit to Lincoln. In reply to the prorealism.

volume is a picture in a frame, and at the "Uncle Tom's Cabin," she said: "It seemed center of each picture is the delightful, lov- to me that God Himself made me write it able, human figure of Mrs. Stowe. Of that I wrote it at His dictation.' course, the reader will turn first to the chapter on "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mrs. Crow home at Hartford, Mrs. Stowe was the cengraphically recalls to our mind the circum- ter of "all that was best in New England." stances under which it was written, and the After all, says her biographer, from whose success achieved. It was soon translated into volume we have been quoting or paraphrasall civilized languages and read all over the ing, "it was her perfect confidence in God globe. Florence Nightingale, whose life- that was the keynote of her character." She

Briton and Frenchman, Swede and Dane, Turk, Spaniard, Tartar of Ukraine, Hidalgo, Cossack, Cadi,

High Dutchman and low Dutchman, too, The Russian Serf, the Polish Jew, Arab, Armenian, and Mantchoo, Would shout, "We know the lady!"

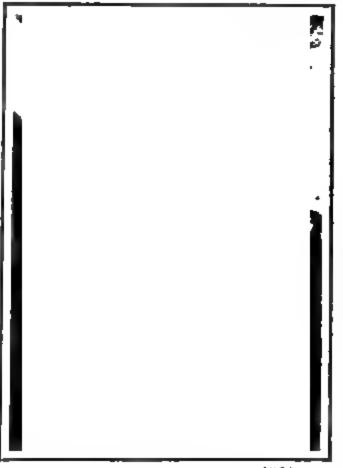
When "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had been some four months in the hands of the people the

publishers sent Mrs. Stowe a check for ten thousand dollars! Professor Stowe held this magical piece of paper in his hands and looking helplessly at his wife, said, "Why, Harriet, I never saw so much money in my life!"

With the money from her royalties Mrs. Stowe began her wanderings in foreign lands, to which this biographer of hers devotes a

Upon her return she foundly reverent question from the President Each chapter in this direct, modest little as to whether God had not helped her write

In her serene old age, in retirement at her work is summarized in another book appre- always said, "Let us never doubt. Every-Heret Beecher Stower A Biography for Girls. By thing that ought to happen is going to Mere For Crow. Appletons. 311 pp. \$1.25. happen."



HARRIET BEECHER STOWE IN 1862

BEEF FROM SOUTH AMERICA AND **AUSTRALIA**

BY ARTHUR WALLACE DUNN

ALTHOUGH thirty million pounds of for markets in Europe and in the United South American beef came into the States. United States during the first month the new tariff law was in operation, and meat producers of Argentina have made arrangements to enter the American market, it does not follow that this country is going to be overrun ful consideration to the problem of meat prowith importations of meat because the duty duction in this country. He epitomized the has been removed. Furthermore, while the condition in a sentence: "The man with the South American product may be sold for a lariat has given way to the man with the time at a few cents less per pound than beef hoe." The day of the big range has passed. produced in this country, it is not at all likely The farmer has pushed the stockman farther that the price of meat will be reduced to any and farther among the foothills and mounappreciable extent or remain long upon a tains, until at the present time the latter is lower level on account of the supply from left with only such feeding ground as cannot foreign countries.

country is a problem devolving upon the Agri- is a matter of grass. The sod has been turned cultural Department, and Secretary Houston over, and grains and vegetables are produced has found it the most stupendous of the many where before was pasturage and meadow. questions that have confronted him since he There is a shortage of grass for the stock in entered upon his duties. When it became ap- summer and a lack of grass to make hay for parent that meat was to be admitted free of the stock in winter. The feeding of corn duty into this country the Secretary of Agri- will not make up for the loss of grass and is culture despatched Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief much more expensive. Consequently this acof the Bureau of Animal Industry, to South counts, in a large measure, for the dispropor-America, and Dr. E. C. Joss, inspector in tionate production of meat animals compared charge at Portland, Ore., to Australia, the with former years and the increase in the two continents second only to the United price of all meats. States in meat production, and from which any considerable supply of meat must come if

South America by meat-packing concerns of States. A part of the pampas and much of the United States was to have a far-reaching the land formerly under cultivation for effect in regulating the supply and fixing the cereals have been planted in alfalfa, and this prices in this country; therefore, Dr. Melvin's alfalfa feeds Durhams, Herefords, and Polled investigation extended not only to the methods Angus cattle, which makes South America the ot inspection, but also to the raising of cattle, rival of North America in the production of the sale of beeves, and the production of meats meat. Alfalfa is both food and grain in Ar-

Meanwhile, Secretary Houston gave carebe converted into farm-lands by irrigation The meat supply for the people of this and other improved methods of farming. It

ALFALFA IN THE ARGENTINE

it is imported into this country under the Dr. Melvin found the conditions reversed free-meat provision of the Underwood tariff. in Argentina. There the grain-farmer has These officials were sent to investigate meat- given way to the cattle-raiser. The ranges producing conditions, and to see whether the with cattle running wild, rounded up from meat inspections were such as to conform to time to time by the vaqueros, do not produce the laws and regulations of the United States, the beef which supplies such a large portion The Agricultural Department also formu- of the European market, nor a surplus which lated regulations under the new tariff which meat consumers in this country expect to be provide that imported meats must be governed sent to the United States and to cause a reby the pure-food law and the meat-inspection duction in the price. The days of the wild long-horns on the pampas have passed, just as It has been claimed that the "invasion" of the ranges are things of the past in the United gentina. The cattle grow and fatten ready many natives of the country are cattle-raisers. for market on this grass. There is also a The foreign element purchased lands from wild grass which grows with the alfalfa, and the Government and from private owners is not killed by frost, which furnishes feed for who desired to sell out at the advanced prices the cattle in the winter months. Hay is not for farms. The natives in many cases are necessary, though a certain amount is cured the heirs of those Spaniards who long ago obin order to meet drought conditions which tained large grants from Spain and later sometimes destroy the alfalfa fields.

Argentine growers have a very great advan- miles and miles, upon which grazed herds of tage over those of the United States in the wild cattle which produced stringy beef. The matter of cost, especially after the land has later generations have applied scientific methbeen turned into alfalfa pasturage. But even ods; secured the best beef-producing cattle: in turning the wild lands and the culti- turned the pampas into alfalfa pasturage, and vated fields into alfalfa pasture the Argentine made fortunes out of their beef. land-owner has found an easy method. He leases large tracts to French and Italians of per acre. They are now worth from \$75 to the peasant class, with an agreement that the \$100 per acre, according to their location. No land must be planted to alfalfa at the end of attempt has been made towards improvefour years. The land is then ready for pas- ments beyond building the necessary houses turage, and the foreigners move to another for the headquarters which the foreigners tract and subdue it.

RANCHES SUCCEED THE OPEN RANGE

a windmill which pumps water that flows in eternal monotony of the scene. different directions and supplies the herds in the four pastures. Comparatively little care is given the cattle except in the matter of breeding, where particular attention is upon the range.

no more. And they get very fat. The cattle- hauls. owners say the breeding cows get too fat, and riant pasturage.

from the Republic. For years these lands In the production of meat on the hoof the were the famed pampas, level as the sea for

These lands a few years ago sold for \$10 call camps. The plains are treeless except where groves have been planted; there is no shelter for the stock either from the winds of The cattle-farms of Argentina are very winter or the beating rays of the sun in sumlarge, a ranch covering many square miles. mer. Just a sea of pasturage covered with Generally it is equipped with a ranch-house, cattle as far as the eye can reach; a level plain the home of the owner or superintendent. In of moving herds and waving grass, without the center of four large tracts of pasturage is hill, mountain, or line of timber to break the

THE AMERICAN PACKERS' "INVASION" OF ARGENTINA

The Argentine beef-producers are favorraid to securing the best stock. While Dr. ably situated for their business. These vast Melvin was in Argentina he attended a fair plains of pasturage stretch westward from where a Durham bull was sold for \$35,000 Buenos Aires 125 miles, and much farther gold. The beef-raisers of that country have north and south, and are within easy reach of learned that it pays to produce the best, a tidewater market. Most of the cattle are There is trouble with the cattle-tick in the produced within seventy-five miles of Buenos northern part of the country, just as in some Aires, and many of the stock-farms are near parts of the United States, but the pasturage the Rio de la Plata and the Parana. Some method affords a better opportunity to care of the abattoirs are on the banks of these for the stock than if the animals ran wild streams, and where the water is not deep enough for ocean steamers the beef is loaded Although the herds which feed upon the in barges and transshipped. The packing esalfalfa are very large, they never exhaust the tablishments are situated at the water's edge. supply unless there is a drought. In summer In the matter of transportation Argentina has the cattle seem to be standing knee-deep in a great advantage over the United States, as pasture of which they eat until they can eat rail shipments are required only for short

In considering whether Argentine beef will it is often desirable to keep them in less luxu- become a rival of American beef and cause a reduction in the price in the United States. The change in the method of raising cat- the question naturally may be asked whether tle in Argentina has been in progress fifteen the American packers who have "invaded" or eighteen years. The cattle-growers are to South America will ship Argentine beef to a large extent English, Scotch, and Irish, now this country in large quantities and sell it in in the second and third generations. But competition with the beef they produce here,

products. In that connection it is interesting partments sail almost daily from Buenos to know what the American packers have Aires. There is no difficulty in securing space done in South America. In Buenos Aires for meats, and consequently the packers send State, which includes the largest cattle dis- their products out with the least delay, thus trict, there are eight large meat-packing estab- saving the cost of keeping the meat in storlishments. Six are owned by Argentine and age, which is about one-fourth of one cent per English interests, one by Swift & Co., and one pound a month. At present there seems to be jointly by Armour and Morris. Swift & Co. no possibility of securing a monopoly of rehave an establishment at Montevideo, Uru- frigeration space in the ships plying between guay; also an establishment in the southern the Rio de la Plata and European countries, Argentine sheep country for mutton. The and no apparent effort has been made to se-Sulzbergers have a beef plant at São Paulo, cure such a monopoly. These ships go to all Brazil, and are said to have recently leased the principal ports of Europe with their caranother in Buenos Aires.

packers are operating independently and in Considerable quantities have been transcompetition with the English and Argentine shipped at Liverpool to the United States, but ness, as the other plants operate only about a ing American markets will continue profitthird of the time, while the Americans are able. Already arrangements have been made going at full capacity. The Americans pay to secure additional shipping facilities direct more for beeves and have been selling their to the United States from Buenos Aires. products for what they can get. This method may in the end force such a combination in Argentina as was brought about in this coun-try. The American packers have been sup-markets dressed. Live cattle are not shipped plying Argentine beef to their customers in on account of the danger of spreading the England. They operate a line of meat mar- foot-and-mouth disease. The inspection in kets in that country, and with the facilities Argentina is rigid enough to secure wholethey have at hand, and the control they have some meats; there is no trouble on that score. in the United States, it is possible for them One reason why Dr. Melvin was sent to to force the English and Argentine packers South America was to ascertain whether the into an agreement as to the production and inspection service was adequate to meet the sale of South American beef.

The Americans had an agreement with inspection of meat and sale of foods. their rivals in the matter of apportionment of found that the inspection could be made to trade, but they did not agree in the matter of comply with the requirements for the sale of fixing prices for beeves or meat. As a result meat in this country. A good inspection servthe price of cattle on the hoof has been largely ice was heretofore necessary in order that Arincreased. Steers weighing 820 pounds, gentine beef might compete with the United which formerly sold for about \$45 a head, are States product in the European markets. The now sold for about \$75 a head. The prices export beef is under Federal inspection in Arbefore the Americans went to Argentina gentina that is paid for by the packers. ranged from \$25 to \$44 a head. The higher prices have made the Americans popular with the cattle-raisers, whose confidence they have gained, and in spite of the apportionment other innovation in South America. agreement the Americans have the pick of have made use of all the by-products, as they the stock and a constant supply for their do in the United States. Even the offal is plants. As they undersell the dressed meat in now made into fertilizer, and while the rich the European markets, they are far from pop- lands of Argentina do not require fertilizer a

FACILITIES FOR SHIPPING TO EUROPE

and thus force down the price of their own sired. Ships equipped with refrigerating comgoes of meat.

There is a steamer to the United States THE AMERICANS RAISE PRICES TO GROWERS only once in two weeks, hence it is better At present it appears that the American business to ship Argentine beef to Europe. They are also doing more busi- it is doubtful whether that method of reach-

INSPECTION OF MEATS IN ARGENTINA

demands of the United States regulating the

USING BY-PRODUCTS-CANNING

The American packers have introduced anular with the English and Argentine packers. market is found in the United States and in Europe. The fats are made into oleo stocks. Very little lard is produced in South Amer-The facilities for shipping beef from South ican countries, swine being but a small indus-America to Europe are all that could be de- try. All parts of a beef animal are utilized

pared especially for the tropical trade.

Up to the present time the American canning operations to any great extent termined to engage quite extensively in the Nearly all the meat shipped is in quarters, meat trade in this country, has consulted the and there has not been any large amount of officials of the Agricultural Department conthe product suitable for canning, although cerning the regulations for the inspection of they are doing some canning. As in this imported meat, and given assurances that shipcountry there is a rivalry between the Amer-ments by his firm from Argentina to this ican packers in canned meats. Canned meats country would conform to our laws. can be held a long time without expense, Romulo S. Naon, the Minister from Argenmeats at the earliest possible moment and self in the subject and consulted with Secreavoid accumulating any great surplus. The tary Houston and Dr. Melvin about the incost of storage eats into the profits of fresh spection regulations. Dr. Nicolas T. Suarez, meats, while canned meats will keep indefin- chief of the meat-inspection department of itely if stored in a dry place.

now laying down beef in Liverpool at 9 cents this country until the return of Dr. Melvin a pound and in New York at 11 cents a from South America in order to consult with With improvements in the way of him regarding necessary refrigerator ships plying between New York changes in Argentina to take advantage of the and Buenos Aires they could, no doubt, dupli- new tariff law. Dr. Suarez has sent copies cate the Liverpool price at New York. As to of the regulations prepared by the Agriculwhether any such attempt will be made only tural Department to his Government, and the future can tell.

ARGENTINE PACKERS SEEKING AN AMERICAN

It might reasonably be supposed that the Argentine and English packers. Already three steamships of the Nelson line, fitted with refrigerator compartments, have been added to the Lamport & Holt line, which

by the American packers, and that has given results, for the price at which they sell meat in them an advantage over their competitors. this country may be met with a cut in the Many establishments manufacture a kind of price by the Americans in order to keep them jerked beef, salt and sun-cured, which is pre- out of the market or to make their efforts unprofitable.

An agent of the Smithfield & Argentine packers in South America have not gone into Meat Company, Ltd., a concern that has dewhile it is expedient to ship and sell fresh tina to the United States, has interested him-Argentina, who was a delegate to the cold-The American packers in Argentina are storage convention at Chicago, remained in

SWINE PRODUCTION

says that the inspection in Argentina will be made identical with our requirements.

Dr. Suarez also investigated the subject of packers who have heretofore handled Argen- swine-raising in this country with the view of tine meats would, when they found their beef making an effort to introduce hogs in Argenterritory and European markets invaded by tina for the purpose of producing meat for the Americans, take the first opportunity to home consumption. The American packers That market is in the having increased the price of beeves about 25 great meat-consuming country, the United per cent., there has been a great increase in States, which is accessible under the new tariff the price of meat in the local markets. He The Argentine packers are, in fact, has found that hog-raising belongs to small seeking United States markets. A part of farms and is not adaptable to the very large the 30,000,000 pounds imported during the ranches of Argentina. But as far as possible first month of the new tariff was supplied by the Government will encourage the produc-Already tion of swine in Argentina.

THE CATTLE SUPPLY OF THE FUTURE

There have been reports that owing to the operates between New York and Buenos higher prices paid for Argentine beef on the Aires, and are expected to carry large quanti- hoof, due to the advent of the American ties of Argentine beef to the United States. A packers, there was likely to be a decrease in margin of 3 cents a pound in favor of Argenthe supply of cattle, as the owners of the stock tine meat is possible, but the shippers are fig-desired to take advantage of the increased uring on one cent a pound, and with that ad- price and might fear a drop in the future. No vantage believe they can maintain competition doubt the higher prices were an inducement with beef produced in this country. Their ex- to the stock-raisers for a time, and they sold perience with the American packers in Argen- nearly all the stock which could be turned tina has made them somewhat apprehensive of into beef. Since the latter part of 1911, however, the Argentine stock-raisers have been to alfalfa; from vast plains of undecided conserving their breeding stock. They intend ownership to fenced pastures. And with the to raise more instead of less cattle, believing change came the inevitable law of nature that that there always will be a good market for production is most profitable when it scarcely beef.

to secure large ranches and go into stock- put largely is not likely unless they foresee a raising in Argentina. That they may under-largely increased demand. And even with take such a method to secure a supply of cat- such effort as they may make to increase their tle in the future is not impossible, but under product it will be impossible to make the inpresent conditions unlikely. They have the crease appreciably felt in the meat-consuming good-will of the cattle-raisers and have the regions of the world through a reduction of better of their rivals in the cattle market. prices. The process of opening a stock-farm is long four years to secure an alfalfa pasture and AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND AS SOURCES another four years to produce cattle for market. If the Americans had cattle-raising in view as a part of their invasion of South received the report of Dr. Joss at the time America they no doubt would have procured this was written, but was in possession of unpasturage before the advanced price of beeves official information which indicates that Ausincreased the price of land.

WILL THE PRICE OF BEEF COME DOWN?

Another phase of the South American situ- cially true as to the Pacific Coast. ation is the question whether there is likely to freight rates may prevent the shipment of be such an increase in the product of cattle as meats to Eastern markets, but on the completo bring down the price of beef. It does not tion of the Panama Canal it is likely that seem possible. As cattle are now raised in Australia and New Zealand meats will be Argentina the increase must be gradual. The offered on both sides of the continent. At time necessary to open pasture-lands and pro- present the bulk of the meat exported from duce cattle ready for market is so long that no Australia and New Zealand goes to London. sudden change in prices is possible by in- The time occupied in passage is about forty creased production. The cattle-raisers of days, while the time to San Francisco is Scuth America do not believe it would be ad- twenty-two days. This difference is an imvisable to make strenuous efforts to increase portant factor in the meat trade, as not only their output by resorting to the ranges or in- the cost of steaming, but also the cost of revesting large amounts in opening new pas- frigeration, must be considered. There is not an unlimited supply of wild cattle on the pampas of Argentina, nor United States Government with meat conin the hills of Uruguay, nor on the plains of sumed in the Philippines, and it is known that Brazil, as some of our people have imagined, the producers are looking forward to a large In some way the pictures in the old geogra- market in the United States now that the phies, showing millions of wild cattle on the duty has been removed. This, of course, will pampas of Argentina, have lingered in the reduce the supply for England, which must minds of our people, and the idea gained a be made up from other sections, probably foothold that if we let down the tariff bars from Canada, Argentina and the United these cattle would come stampeding across States. the borders, or that refrigerated beef would flood our markets.

tina were there. Owners of vast tracts of est sheep countries in the world and exports land had millions of head of cattle roaming great quantities of mutton. The number of the pampas. But that was at a time when sheep is given at 23,750,000. New Zealand cattle were killed for their hides and tallow. sends 2,000,000 sheep and 3,400,000 lambs to Refrigeration had not made it possible to ship Great Britain every year. beef, and when refrigeration came it was twenty-two freezing plants in the country found that the beef was not marketable. with a capacity of 82,000 sheep and lambs a Then came the great change; from wild, wiry day. If a part of the large shipments now

meets the demand. That the stock-raisers of The American packers have not attempted Argentina will attempt to increase their out-

OF MEAT SUPPLY

The Department of Agriculture had not tralia and New Zealand will no doubt be an important factor in supplying meat to the United States. This seems likely to be espe-

For many years Australia has supplied the

Different sections of Australia are cattleproducing regions, while in others sheep pre-Many years ago the wild cattle of Argen-dominate. New Zealand is one of the greatcattle to thoroughbreds; from pampas grass going to England are diverted to the United follow.

from tide-water. made about the methods of shipping stock by present conditions. cause a difference in the quality of the beef. INCREASING THE SUPPLY BY ERADICATING rail, which are said to injure the cattle and

The cattle in Australia are Durhams, Herefords, Devons, and also cross-breeds. shortage.

ABOLITION OF TARIPF ON MEATS

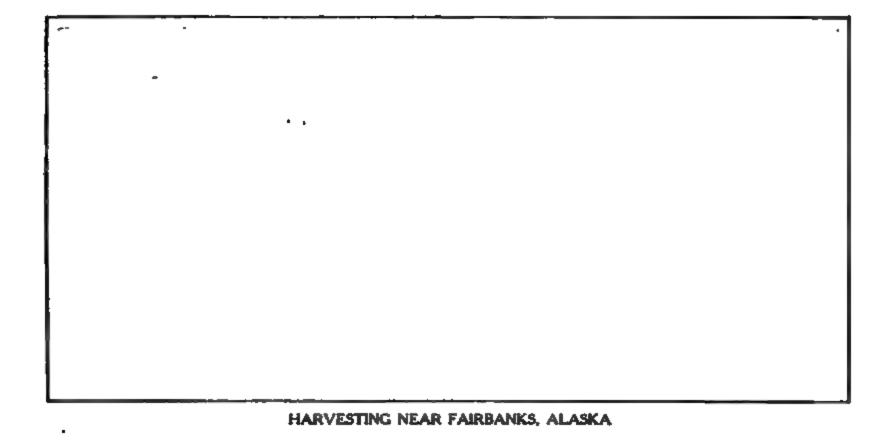
ing our markets to South America, Australia, fair way of solution," said the Secretary. reduction, but those who have been studying eradicate the disease. try, will cause a shortage there and a supply effort to increase the meat supply.

States a reduction in prices for a time should must be found elsewhere. It is true that attention is being directed to Africa as a meat-Australia is not as well situated in regard producing country, but it will be a long time to transportation as Argentina. Not only is before production will reach a stage which the distance to foreign markets greater, but will supply the ever-increasing demand. The the stock-growing districts are much farther prospect for a reduction of meat prices in the Complaints have been markets of the world is not assuring under

Recognizing that stock-raising is not keep-The pasturage in normal years is good, but ing pace with the increase of population, and there are seasons of drought which seem to set that prices are not likely to be materially rea limit upon cattle-raising. Just as thou-duced by supplies from foreign countries, the sands of cattle and sheep have perished on the Agricultural Department is seeking every ranges in this country by reason of severe method to increase the production of meat in storms, and the available supply diminished, this country. While encouragement is given so the droughts in Australia, as in Argentina, to cattle-raising, Secretary Houston is of the check overproduction and at times cause a opinion that hogs and chickens afford better prospects. "If every man who raises hogs would raise one more, and every man who raises chickens would raise a dozen more, the It has been expected that free meat, open- meat problem in this country would be in a

Canada, and Mexico, would result in lower- At the outset the department is met with ing prices. As it is the determination of pro- the devastation caused by hog cholera, which ducers in foreign countries to take advantage cost the farmers of the country \$60,000,000 of this open market, there will no doubt be a last year. But the department is seeking to The destruction of the question do not expect it will be such as to meat by disease is a factor in the prices bemake much difference in the cost of living. cause it limits the supply. One year 700,000 Stock experts are aware that the supply of head of cattle were condemned, besides vast cattle the world over is limited. The meat quantities of meat after it was dressed. To produced in Argentina and Australia, if di- eradicate the diseases of stock is the main efverted from European markets to this coun- fort of the Agricultural Department in its

A CATTLE-RANCH IN BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE



ALASKA—A FUTURE EMPIRE

BY ED. H. THOMAS

on the extreme sources of the Tanana, em- puny man against untamed and unconquerphasizes the fact that Alaska is still in a phys- able nature! ical formative period. It is an empire in the making, for all the forces whose complex actions and reactions have made the earth habitable are still at work in the northern was confirmed on the 19th of last July a territory.

Alaska.

Iliamna, the Bogoslovs, and mighty Mt. creeks. Wrangell are some of the safety-valves of the volcanic forces still at work.

Rivers of ice and rivers of water are some areas of Alaska's surface? of the erosive agencies. Under the surface of the broad interior valleys are subterranean concentrating the precious metal in gravel ice lakes which feed the vegetation from be- deposits to be exposed thousands of years neath. Long days full of summer sunshine hence. With hundreds of thousands of square and this sub-irrigation produce vegetation in miles of flowing ice-streams still in existence a luxuriance unknown outside of the tropics. who can say that Alaska's placer deposits will This vegetation in turn decays and is making ever be exhausted? the soil for future fertile acres.

determined men and women, pioneers in the with an enriching blanket of ash.

ISCOVERY of a new and apparently herculean task of conquering this land so rich rich placer-gold region, the Shushanna, in promise. It seems an unequal contest,-

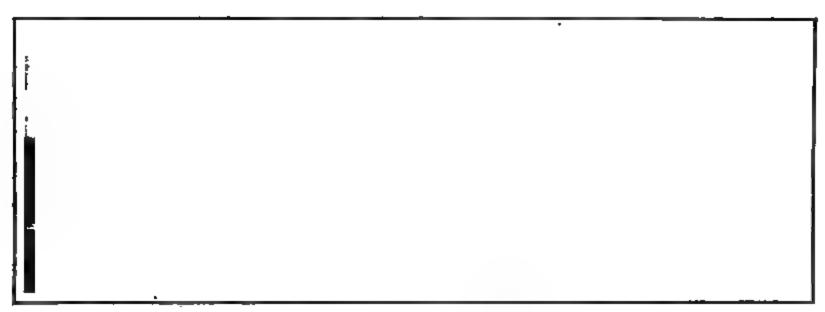
GLACIER-MADE GOLD PLACERS

When the news of the Shushanna strike stampede began paralleled only by those of The forces which have raised continents; the Klondike and Nome, except that for the the forces which have leveled mountain most part only seasoned veterans have gone ranges and filled valleys; the forces which to the Shushanna, while all sorts of "cheechahave created fertile agricultural areas; the cos"-tenderfeet-went to Nome and the forces which have reclaimed wildernesses and Klondike. Almost the first reports that came set up man's dominion over them, are the out showed that the existence of the gold forces which are conspiring to create an em- placers was due to the erosive action of a pire, rich and diversified, within the confines glacier which had cut the lode and deposited of the last territory of the United States- the rich gravels. But this was a comparatively young glacier, as its remains still lie Katmai, Paplov, Shishaldin, St. Augustine, sprawling over the upper sources of the

> The question now naturally arises: What of the huge glaciers still active over great

> They, too, may be cutting rich lodes and

Volcanic eruptions are raising new lands Last of all is here and there a handful of above the sea and covering the older islands Mighty



GOLD DREDGE OPERATING ON THE KLONDIKE RIVER

their stores of metalliferous wealth. The 1911. face of nature is changing, and man, with his intelligence, is on the stage, not alone noting what is the matter with Alaska. It is this: the changes, but an actor in the stirring Industry is on a wrong economic basis. ESSO 985

ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

which it is entitled to make.

ess has been working slowly, all to Alaska's to patent. tion continues; the fisheries output remains produced just 355 tons. These figures will

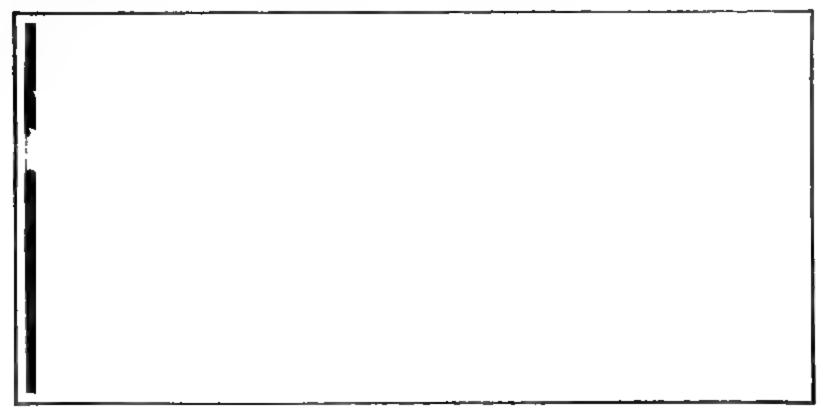
rivers are building mighty deltas. Glaciers high; copper-mining increased its output, are eroding mountain ranges and exposing both in volume and value, in 1912 over

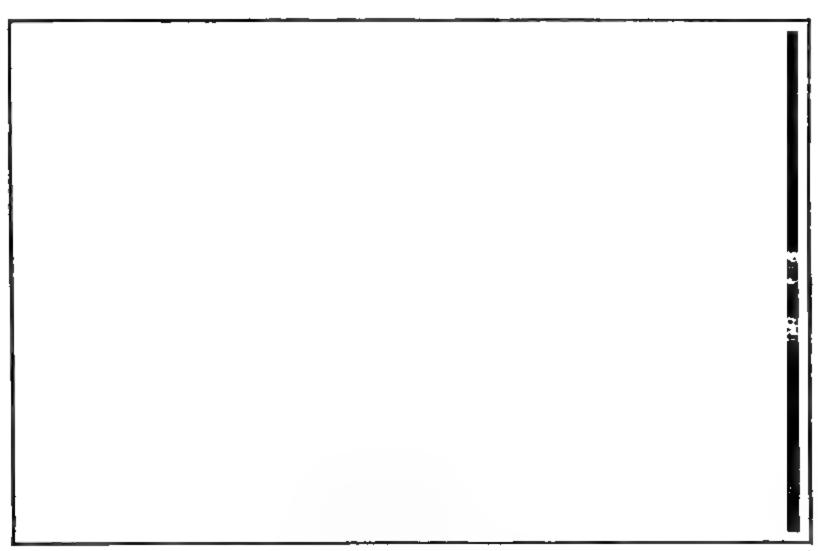
One wonders, upon seeing the figures,

UNDEVELOPED COAL RESOURCES

There are above 21,000,000 acres of Despite Alaska's productiveness, particular- known coal lands in Alaska, with a probabilly in the mining and fisheries fields, and the ity that the area is much greater. Of these courage of its men and women, just now it is claimants have entered upon 32,000 acres and not making the progress it should make, nor made bona-fide efforts to obtain the title by paying in the statutory \$10 per acre. Much Political complexities have arisen. This of this money was paid in more than five country has been evolving a new policy with years ago, but only two claims aggregating reference to the public domain, and the proc- less than a quarter-section of land have passed

discomfort, where so much—in fact every- Coal production in 1912 in the United thing—depends upon the unrestricted opera- States aggregated 534,466,580 tons. Of this tion of the public-lands laws. Gold product total Alaska, with its wonderful deposits,





MOUNT WRANGELL, ALASKA'S MIGHTIEST VOLCANO-VIEW FROM THE COVERNMENT TRAIL FORTY-FIVE MILES DISTANT FROM THE SUMMIT

tell any student of economics precisely what velous industrial possibilities. Its forests are is wrong with Alaska.

trial necessity. Alaska has the coal, but cers. Agricultural areas are unpeopled and can't use it. Instead of producing its own uncultivated. Only the salmon fisheries have fuel, the territory imports all that it con- reached anything like a developed stage, and sumes.

In 1912 Alaska's fisheries produced canned and mild-cured salmon to the value of \$16,- Its southeastern archipelago is splendidly for-459,036. The copper mines of the terri- ested. It has a wealth of fish besides salmtory yielded a product worth \$4,823,031. on. It has more coal than any State in the The gold mines produced \$17,145,951. Union. It has iron ore in abundance. It There was more than \$38,000,000 of indus- has the highest grade paraffine oils on the trial products in a single year, and coal was coast. It has agricultural lands for millions. the first element in every single dollar of this It has climate, scenery, and the midnight sun total.

uses coal. Every mine, concentrator, dredge, some resources that that country has not, and and steam-thawing plant must have fuel to should in consequence be capable of supportoperate. The coal for all these purposes, and ing a population equal to that of Norway, for every domestic purpose as well, is import- Sweden, and Finland combined, whose aged, with coal in inexhaustible quantities ly- gregate area Alaska approximates; but Alaska ing all about.

INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES

Since 1880 Alaska has produced almost \$500,000,000 in gold, copper, fish, and furs, and of this \$212,765,727 was in virgin gold progress has been greatly retarded. The from placer and lode mines. As the fur physical forces are at work. Men are there, products are now relatively small, it can and industry is established. Nature has lav-

untouched. Its mines are only in the devel-Coal is a fundamental domestic and indus- opment stage. Glaciers are still making plaeven here by-products are untouched.

Alaska has unknown mining resources. to attract tourists. It has, in fact, every re-Every salmon cannery and fish-curing plant source of the Scandinavian peninsula, and has lost population, and the losses began in 1907.

HANDICAPS TO PROGRESS

While Alaska is an empire in the making, safely be said that Alaska is a land of mar- ished wealth on the region, but gloom, dis-

of activity, prosperity, and happiness.

Man has not been in harmony with his vet begun.

There is a big task ahead, and it is no Real medicine is needed.

the United States vessels doing patrol and measures designed to cure Alaska's ills. revenue-cutter service in the north. the best Welsh product and far superior to ress should be step by step. Pocahontas.

superior coke, and this coal and all of this this great estate.

couragement, and stagnation sit in the places copper ore lies within a very short radius. of which Cordova is the center.

In short, all industry in Alaska is under environment. Political conditions have dis- handicap. Settlement is under a similar turbed the balance and readjustment has not handicap, for it, too, depends upon some solution of our public-domain problems.

Land classification must precede every theorist's job. Practical minds are needed, other move if we are to work out a public-There has been a lot of long-distance doctor- land policy which will encourage developing, but the patient has grown worse and ment. Coal lands, oil lands, agricultural worse under the absent treatment prescribed. lands, mineral lands, and forest lands must go through the process of segregation, but In July last a Norwegian ship unloaded a these seem to be unimportant details to some cargo of coal from Australia at Unalaska for of the gentlemen now engaged in evolving

Yet But there will be no cure-all discovered. Captain Pond, then of the Buffalo, after test- Relief must come through orderly progress. ing Matanuska coal, said it was better than A right beginning should be made and prog-

With a total of 65,000 men, women, and Last year Alaska produced 29,230,491 children, whites, Eskimos, and Indians, propounds of copper and all of the ore, some ducing above \$40,000,000 per year, Alaska fifty ship-loads, was smelted at Tacoma, in- shows itself well worth proper attention and stead of in Alaska, some of it with coke from proper consideration at the hands of those Australia. Yet the Bering River coal makes who have been entrusted with the future of

TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS IN ALASKA

BY CAPTAIN JAMES GORDON STEESE, C.E.

THAT lack of transportation, more than bordering the Polar Sea, is the only one in any other agency, is retarding the de- which Arctic conditions prevail.1 velopment of Alaska, is conceded by any one at all familiar with Northern affairs. In the interior, the great cost of moving freight by development of the district.

1100 miles, and its extreme breadth is 800 of whom about 36,000 are whites.

as an Arctic province, yet nearly three-quar- more than supply the local demand. ters of its area lies within the north temperis comparable with that of Scotland, but and hemlock in the southeastern section. scmewhat warmer. That of the inland region is not unlike the climate of Alberta and Manitoba in Canada. The northerly section,

ALASKA'S RESOURCES

The agricultural resources of Alaska are teaming or packing, together with the diffi- almost entirely undeveloped. The only atculty and uncertainty of moving it at all, con-tempt so far has been partially to supply local stitutes the main obstacle to the growth and markets with vegetables and hay. It is probable that the Tanana and Susitna Valleys can The Territory of Alaska has an area of be made to supply considerable local markets 590,884 square miles, or one-fifth that of the when more attention is paid to agriculture, United States proper. Its extreme length is particularly to the selection of suitable varieties. The backward state of agriculture is miles. In 1910, the population was 64,456, partly due to the fact that the population is made up of miners rather than of farmers. Though Alaska is often loosely referred to The agricultural output will probably never

> The timber resources of Alaska are very The climate of the coastal section extensive and important, especially in spruce

VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS ROAD, SUMMIT OF CHUGACH RANGE.

There is some timber also in the Susitna, tos, and graphite, as well as low-grade de-Tanana, and Yukon Valleys. Owing to the posits of all of the preceding list. inferior quality of Alaska timber, however, it will not be a source of large export business, metals, \$5,000,000. but it will partly answer local use. Woodpulp industries may develop. 45,000,000 metals, \$6,000,000. feet were cut in 1913. About the same quantity of Douglas Fir was imported from the United States. The latter was of greater value than the native wood.

Moose, caribou, reindeer, mountain sheep, goats, ducks, grouse, etc., furnish considerable food supply to the present population in the interior, but there is little revenue from the exportation of game. Marten, mink, muskrat, ermine, fox, etc., are exported in gradually decreasing amount but in increasing total value. Seal has produced large amounts, but seal and beaver are now completely protected. Furs produced about \$450,000 in 1912. The estimate for 1913 is about the same.

eries, but large quantities of halibut, cod, her- average service of one freight and passenger ring, and whales also are secured. The fish- vessel every two days in summer, and every eries have been the principal support of the three days in winter. All run to Puget south and southeast coast population to date. Sound ports, practically all to Seattle, ex-The output will be about \$17,000,000 in cept the Canadian line, which runs to Van-

The following minerals are developed and producing in order of value: gold, copper, silver, tin, petroleum, marble, and gypsum.

The following have been discovered but are undeveloped owing to the high cost of transportation or to government restriction: coal, lead, zinc, antimony, quicksilver, peat, asbes-

Output for 1912 in gold, \$17,400,000; in other

Estimate for 1913 in gold, \$18,000,000; in other

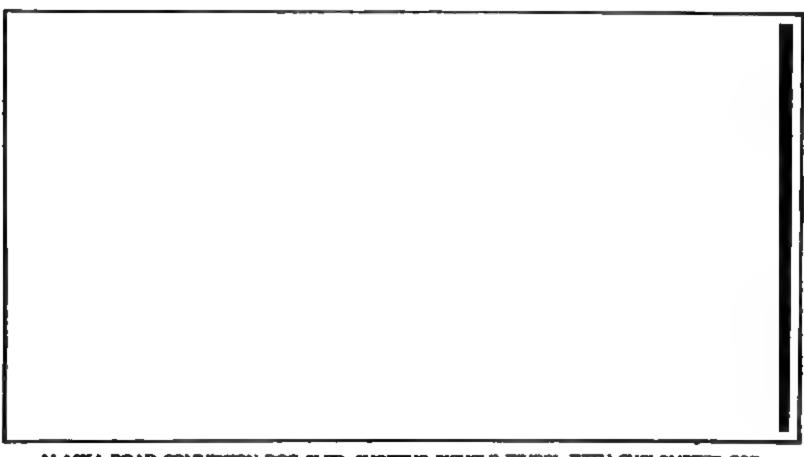
Total production to September, 1913, \$253;000,-

OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

The following steamship lines operate between Alaska and the United States:1

1. Alaska Steamship Company	13 boats
2. Pacific Coast Steamship Company	6 "
3. Alaska Coast Steamship Company	
4. Western Alaska Steamship Company	3 "
5. Northern Steamship Company	2 "
6. Humboldt Steamship Company	1 4
7. Dodge Steamship Company	
8 Canadian-Pacific Navigation Company.	2 "
 Various smaller lines, cannery vessels, and small independent boats. 	

The vessels of the above lines range from 500 to 2400 tons net burden. Salmon is the principal product of the fish- the southeastern region as far as Skagway an couver.



ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION DOG SLED, SHOWING BICYCLE WHEEL WITH CYCLOMETER FOR MEASURING TRAILS

served with an average of six passenger and & Yukon, 110 miles, the Copper River & freight and two freight boats monthly in sum- Northwestern, 195 miles, and the Tanana mer, and tour passenger and two freight boats. Valley Railroad, 46 miles. monthly in winter. During the summer, a boat calls at Cook's Inlet points about once last spring in favor of the expenditure of every twenty-three days.

and freight boats and four to six freight boats work. during the open season only, June 1st to October 1st.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The following lines operate on the rivers and inland waters:

	Northern Navigation Company		
ŧ	Merchants Yukon Line	- 4	14
	Cook's Inlet Transportation Company.		
5	Guergie Steamship Company	1	40

waterways, including the Yukon, Porcupine, tigation. Tanana, Koyukuk, Innoko, and Iditarod. The Kuskokwim has only one steamer, that which is believed to be fully as good a harbeing all the present development will support. The Susitna is navigable with diffi- ted as the sea terminus, a short line of only culty. Above the head of navigation, the eleven miles from the head of Passage Canal. absence of roads in many localities forces the including a two-mile tunnel with summit at use of poling boats, etc.

RAILROADS, COMPLETED AND PROJECTED

Several railroads have been projected and Railway Routes in Alaska, Report of the Alaska operated for short distances. The total mile-Railroad Commission, 68d Cong. 8d Sess. Doc. No. 1846. constructed is 466 miles. The only 1918, usue of this report was published in the May,

The route from Skagway to Seward is lines operated in 1913 were the White Pass

An Alaska Railroad Commission reported¹ about \$35,000,000 for the construction of Bering Sea Coast, Nome, and St. Michaels about 750 miles of railroads. Two bills are have a service averaging about six passenger at present before Congress to authorize this

> There are three problems to be considered: 1st, to open up the Alaska coal-fields, 2nd, to develop Alaska by providing a trunk line from the coast to the interior (Yukon River). and, 3rd, strategic questions with reference to the military control of the Pacific.

The recommendations of the Railroad Commission definitely outline the situation and will form the basis for future detailed development. The following alternative route shows promise of materially changing There are about 5000 miles of navigable the entire situation, and merits further inves-

> If Portage Bay in Prince William Sound, bor as Seward, Valdez, or Cordova, is seleconly 150 feet above sea-level, will connect with the existing line of the Alaska Northern near Mile 64 from Seward. This will pro-

vide a shorter route to Fairbanks than via the Copper River, and at the same time open up both the Matanuska and Nenana coal fields: The tunnel avoids the Portage Glacier as well as the two adverse grades over the coastal summits, thus reducing operating costs. With the better snow conditions along this route, winter operation, which the Copper River Route has never succeeded in maintaining, should be assured. Since a line to Susitna and Matanuska is to be built in any case, the new construction involved is 276 miles from Susitna to Fairbanks as compared with 313 from Chitina, and the former is also through better country.

INLAND TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION

Inland travel and transportation are of the following forms:

- (a) Wagons in summer and bob-sleds in winter are used where road conditions will permit. Usually only on "wagon roads" or 'sled roads" constructed by the Alaska Road Commission.
- (b) Pack-trains in summer and doubleenders in winter are used where road conditions will permit but where traffic (a) above cannot be accommodated. A large number of trails for these classes of traffic have been constructed over short distances to individual mines, usually as tributaries to the Alaska Road Commission roads or trails, or to natural watercourses.
- (c) Summer packing on men's backs or dog teams in winter are used where little or no work has been done or where extremely unfavorable snow conditions are encountered. ter form of (b) or the winter form of (c). The former is employed only in isolated localities in summer. Except where river surfaces are used, some work is always necessary to permit the use of dog teams.

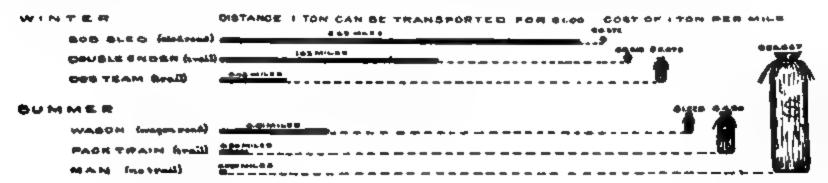
Commission, wagon roads are any roads Railroad transportation cannot yet be recleared, grubbed, ditched, and graded and garded as a usual form for Alaska, and steamdrained sufficiently to accommodate wagon ship rates are entirely arbitrary, depending traffic. Sled roads are cleared and graded upon competition. They, like the existing like wagon roads, but not grubbed. They railroad rates, have been fixed by two factors are drained only sufficiently to prevent their only: 1st, the cost of hauling on some com-

VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS ROAD,-KEYSTONE CANYON

surface is dependent upon the winter snows. Trails include any construction less than the. above suitable for either the summer or win-

COSTS OF TRANSPORTATION

The accompanying diagram indicates graphically the costs of transportation by the In the classification of the Alaska Road usual modes of transportation in Alaska. destruction by the summer rains. Their peting wagon road, sled road, or trail, where



such competition exists, (or, in the case of -steamships, sometimes by competing steamer uted as follows, including maintenance: line), and, 2nd, by the highest rate the freight can stand and be shipped at all.

The diagram shows the actual costs at the rates for teams, labor, food, forage, etc., prevailing in the great interior regions of Alaska. They are based also on the costs of hauling On the south coast the large quantities. comparative values are the same, but the actual values are about one-third less because of the lower costs of the above-mentioned controlling elements.

During the opening up of the new diggings in the Chisana region last summer, practically everything, beans, coffee, sugar, hay, candles, bacon, grain, etc., was sold for \$1.50 per pound. The freight charges were almost a dollar a pound, so that the original cost of the article was of relatively little importance. And even at that price, the supply could not keep pace with the demand.

ROAD AND TRAIL WORK

Road and trail work in Alaska had its beginning in the spring of 1898, when the War Department sent expeditions to explore routes from the head of Cook's Inlet and from Valdez Bay to the interior, seeking connection with the middle and upper divisions of the Yukon River. An appropriation of BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR ALASKA

Finally, in 1905, the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska was created. It has had charge of road construction since that Col. W. P. Richardson, U. S. A., has been the president of the Board since it was first organized. The other members, as constituted at present, are 1st Lieut. Glen E. Edgerton, C. E., Engineer Officer, and 1st Lieut. Louis A. Kunzig, 30th Infantry, Disbursing Officer.

The following table shows the expenditures under the Alaska Road Commission and the mileage of the roads constructed by it:

The total expenditures have been distrib-

For wagon roads	\$2,146,102.18
For sled roads	172,021.33
For trails	
For examinations, reconnoissance, etc., not followed by construction	

Total.....\$2,535,829.62

The annual cost of maintenance of routes in Alaska varies considerably with the locality, the range of climate being greater than that of the United States and the cost of labor also varying greatly. The experience of the Road Commission indicates that for all Alaska proper average construction and maintenance costs are about as indicated in the following table:

Classification Co	ost of Construction Per Mile	Annual Maintenance
Wagon roads	\$2,500.00	\$225.001
Sled roads		25.00
Trails	100.00	10.00

¹ Note.—For earth roads only. Higher classes of construction would have proportionately much less maintenance charges. As the mileage increases, the total maintenance charges increase, so that smaller proportionate amounts are available each year for new construction. struction.

A careful traffic census has been made an-\$100,000 was made in 1900, and a small ap- nually by the Board since 1911. Comparing propriation for further surveys in 1903-04, the expenditures for freight on each route at the present rate with the cost of transporting the same amount of freight at the rates prevailing before the road was constructed, a figure is obtained which represents the economic saving to the community served by the construction of the particular route in point.

> Combining the saving figures for all the routes built by the Board, the following table for 1911 and 1912 has been constructed:

Year	Expenditures for the Year	Total Expenditures for Roads to End of Year	Economic Saving to Shippers
1911	\$289,130.82	\$1,851,600.59	\$1,981,677.00
1912	341,469.86	2,193,070.45	2,141,688.00
1911-12	630,600.68	2,193,070.45	4,123,365.00

Fiscal	Funds Appropriated	Territorial	Total	Miles Constructed-		s Constructed-
Year	from U. S. Treasury	Funds	Funds	Wagon	Sled	Trails
1905-06		\$64,201.34	\$64,201.34			123
1907	\$150,000.00	110,647.47	260,647.47	76	132	
1908	250,000.00	103,564.80	353,564.80	90	252	119
1909	250,000.00	187,867.50	437,867.50	286	12	13
1910	350,000.00	96,188.66	446,188.66	268	25	206
1911	100,000.00	189,130.82	289,130.82	39	86	201
1912	150,000.00	191,469.86	341,469.86	56	74	710
1913	125,000.00	217,759.17	342,759.17	47	36	794¹
Total	\$1,375,000.00	\$1,160,829.62	\$2,535,829.62	862	617	2166

¹ Note.—This figure includes 257 miles heretofore staked temporarily, but not classified as trails. The actual new construction for the year would be 541 miles.

From the above table it is seen that the saving to shippers in these two years alone

THE SUMMIT OF CROW CREEK PASS, ALASKA

was almost double the total expenditures to nication, the necessary mileage per capita the end of 1912.

Commission says in its report:

With one or two notable exceptions, these roads are not comparable with the best highway construction in the States, but for the money expended is their creation and maintenance they have shown a remarkable return, and have greatly assisted in development. The immediate commercial value of the expenditures of the Board can be shown in the reduction in summer and winter freight costs wherever they have been built. The Alaska Railroad Commission desires to record itself as greatly impressed with the work accomplished by the Board of Road Commissioners, and to express its belief that, regardless of future railroad construction in Alaska, work along the lines developed by that Board should be continued and enlarged upon.

ALASKA COMPARED WITH STATES

as many miles of road in proportion to its have been constructed. arex as Alaska. Connecticut, the State with the best showing, has 1760 times the mileage of Alaska, and the entire United States has over 500 times as great a proportion. Of ent situation in Alaska. The board has, at eighteen foreign countries, Australia, the the present time, undertaken work on ninetypoorest, has 155 times as much, and England four different routes. The maintenance of and Wales, the greatest, have 1840 times as these ninety-four roads requires an annual much.

must be very great. On this basis, taking the In this connection the Alaska Railroad States west of the Mississippi River, Alaska has less roads per capita than any. Nevada, the State whose conditions of topography, population, age, and industries are most similar to Alaska, has seven times the mileage of roads per capita.

In the matter of expenditures, Nevada is the only State spending as small an amount per square mile for roads as Alaska, while New Mexico, with the next smallest expenditure, spends nearly six times as much, or allows for about twelve times as much road work per square mile, if we consider the cost of labor, etc. It should also be noted that over large areas of Nevada, New Mexico, etc., wagon, or even automobile, travel can pass almost without hindrance, while in Arizona, the poorest State of the United Alaska wheeled transportation is, in almost States in wagon roads, has thirty-seven times every locality, quite impossible until roads

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

The above brief outline indicates the pres-To complete the expenditure of \$125,000. In a sparsely settled country, since indi- projects already undertaken will require viduals must travel relatively greater dis-\$1,420,000. Projects already approved but tances in the processes of commercial commu- not yet undertaken will require \$2,780,000.

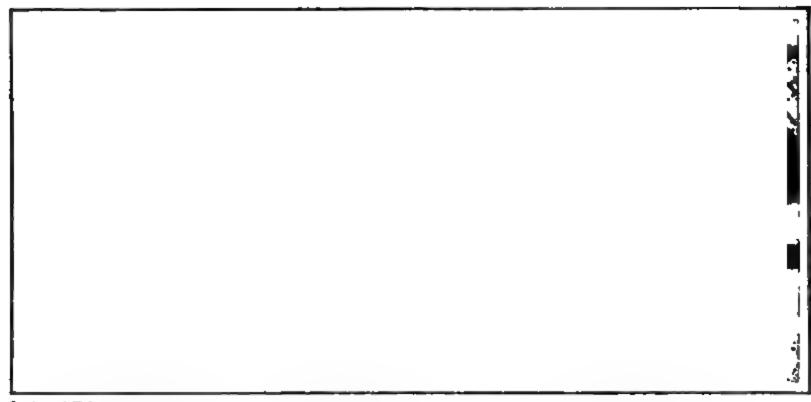
Projects that will arise with the develop-larger of these branches may be small railment during the next ten years will roads or even small systems, but the last conrequire about \$1,800,000. A total of necting line between the railroad and its cus-\$7,250,000 distributed over the next ten tomers, the mine, the farm, and the factory. vears would provide Alaska with a complete is a wagon or a truck. road system such as immediate needs justify. Great natural riches can make a country and probably sufficient to meet all reasonable productive even without the assistance of demands until the Territory is sufficiently de- roads, as Alaska proved before 1906. Since veloped to take over internal public works as that time the evidence of the value of the few a part of its own government.

teen years. Eight years ago the first steps has been made manifest. branches and leaves.

cannot hope to succeed except as they become ready constructed is a strong indication that arteries of trade supplying large areas. Such without road systems no Alaskan railroad areas must extend some distance from the need be expected either greatly to stimubranches. In a highly developed country, the itself.

existing roads has been demonstrated, and Alaska has been slowly developing for six- the necessity of completing the road systems

in road construction were made. The first If left to itself Alaska will continue its steps in railroad building were made even slow rate of development, and by building its earlier, but so far all have been unsuccessful, own roads, and creating industries sufficient chiefly because the railroads could land to warrant private enterprise, it will, in half freight only at their freight platforms and a century, become an empire in spite of all had no road feeders to distribute their ton- hindrance. By the construction of highways nage. No railroad can be successful without as the development of the country demands roads as branches or feeders any more than them, this period will be shortened to onea tree can grow by its trunk alone without half. If, in conjunction with the highway system, railroads are built, the period may be A railroad must have large tonnage and shortened to one-quarter. Certainly, howtrunk-line roads such as proposed for Alaska ever, the experience of Alaskan railroads alrailroad line and terminals, and they can be late the development so much to be desired, made tributary thereto only by means of or to be anything but a financial failure



othery of Finds

GERARD HANLEY FLYING OVER PROVIDENCE, R. I., IN HIS CURTISS FLYING BOAT (This picture was taken by a camera attached to the top plane and operated with a string. It not only shows the construction of the forepart of the boat, but also gives an idea of what the aerial yachtsman can see below him)

YACHTING IN THE AIR

BY AUGUSTUS POST

[This article on the "flying boat," by the well known authority in aeronautics, Mr. Augustus Post, is the first of two articles on the recent progress in aviation, planned for presentation to the readers of this REVIEW. The advance in this wonderful, new vehicle of transportation has been so rapid and interesting as to seem to warrant a special article by itself. We shall publish in a subsequent imme another article, by Mr. Bernard J. Walker, of the Scientific American, on the general progress of aviation, apart from the development of the aeroboat, during the past two years.—The EDITOR.]

sure of its wings, and now returns to it sons for refusing to die, especially if he be again. It was over the Potomac that Lang- occupied with an invention that he sees is as ley flew both his models and his man-carry-, yet only a bundle of undeveloped possibilities. ing machine; the Aerial Experiment Associ- But before those possibilities had been more ation, with Dr. Alexander Graham Bell at than indicated, a race of daredevils had its head and Glenn Curtiss directing, car- sprung up to press them to their limits. The ried on its first trials with the Red Wing daredevils are dead, most of them; a few, over the frozen waters of Lake Keuka; Wil- seeing the fatal moment fast approaching, liam Kress began over an Austrian lake, and drew out in time and retired-at all events, Bleriot, and before him Delagrange and that period of aviation is over for good. Archdeacon, flew their gliders over the Seine. The aeroplane is once more in the hands And now over the waters of the world, from of the inventor, safest and sanest of fliers, its birthplace in San Diego Harbor to the who is trying the world over to turn out a Mediterranean, our own inland lakes, and machine for the true sportsman, one whose the harbors of India and Japan, appears the risks are no more than those anyone must flying boat, the latest and most remarkable take to know the supreme joy of "living development of aviation. dangerously." We still have sensational

SAFETY IN WATER FLIGHTS

the same reason that made it start there: to use for a holiday excursion—presumably with reduce to a minimum the element of danger, the family on board. So he sends M. Pe-The aeroplane was never meant to kill peo- goud into the air to demonstrate by a series ple; it was the product of extremely clear- of startling tests just how much the present headed men who went up in their own ma- construction of the machine will stand.

HE aeroplane made its first flights over chines with every intention of living as long water, left it as soon as it began to feel as possible. An inventor has the best of rea-

feats, but for a nobler purpose. Bleriot said recently that it was his ambition to produce Aviation has gone back to the water for a vehicle that the father of a family might

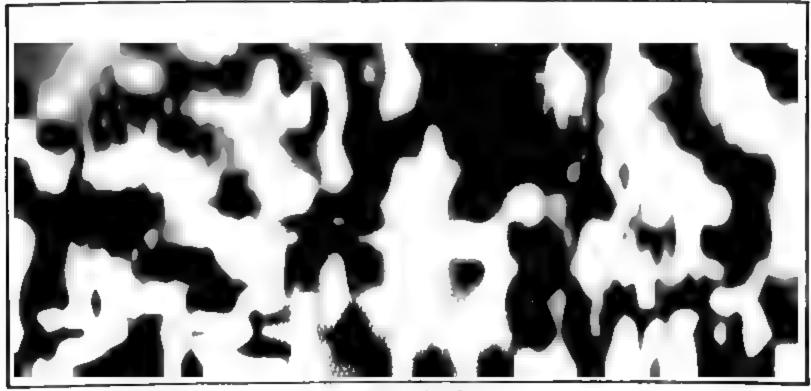
ABOUT TO ALIGHT ON THE SURFACE OF THE WATER

effect, M. Pegoud flies upside down that the becomes a ducking, uncomfortable, but future father of a family may keep right scarcely dangerous. The hydro-aeroplane, side up.

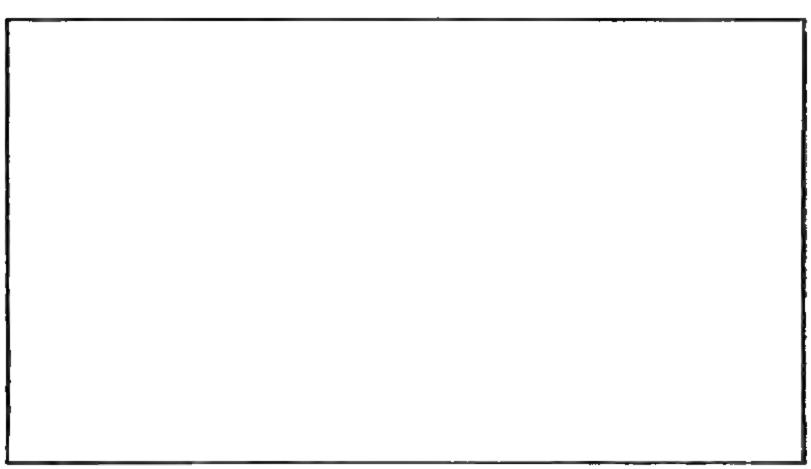
produced a machine that flew from and the highest development of the hydroalighted on the surface of the water, the ele- aeroplane, begins a new era of manly enment of danger withdrew from the fore- deavor. ground of the aviation problem. A rough "landing" that would mean wreckage and
personal injury should it happen over land. It is important to make clear the distincmakes only a splash on the water, and even a tion between the flying boat and the hydrofall that might be fatal from a land machine zeroplane, or waterplane, as it is called in

with its various floating devices, ended the But from the moment when Glenn Curtiss reign of terror in aeronautics; the flying boat,

THE FLYING BOAT



MAKING A LANDING (This picture gives an interesting view of the shape of the hull)

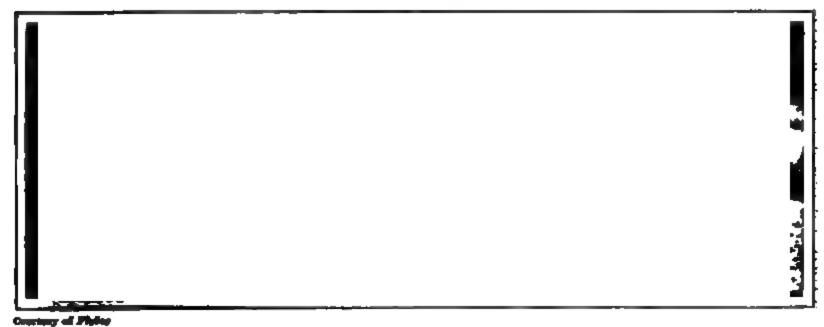


THE FLYING BOAT SKIMMING ALONG THE SURFACE OF THE WATER

England. The name of the latter is clumsy surfaces of a standard aeroplane, so that the enough—a heavy word for so light a thing— boat, while able to do anything any motorbut hydroplane is already taken by a water- boat can do and do it better, can at any mocraft, and the French hydravion has a mili-ment rise from the surface of the water, tary twist. An aeroplane that can rise from mount high in air, and there attain a speed of the surface of the water, return to it, and sixty-five miles an hour, or more with the navigate its surface, using some floating de- wind. Moreover, it may be equipped with vice such as pontoons, is a hydro-aeroplane, wheels so that it can rise from or return It looks like a land machine except for the to the ground instead of the water. In three floats, and there are practically as many kinds elements it is at home. If you are skimming as there are land machines, for every builder the surface or plowing through the spray of a has had to take to the water to keep up with lake and do not like that lake, you can jump the others. The flying boat is an entirely ever a mountain and find another lake to new departure. It is a speed motor-boat settle on for the rest of the sail. with a hull about twenty-six feet long, capable of fifty miles an hour on water, or of going as slowly as two or three miles an hour. It is a year since the flying-boat began to

THE SPORT OF AIR-YACHTING

But to this hull are attached the aeroplane be widely used, two years since Glenn Curtiss.



JUST BEFORE THE START OF CHICAGO-DETROIT CRUISE OF LAST SUMMER (The boats of Roy M. Francis, L. A. Vilas, and J. B. R. Verplanck on the lake shore of Chicago)

comfortably in the cockpit, skimming over the waves of the Sound, so close that they could not tell whether they were on water or on the bosom of the air, anxiety seemed to fall away like a garment, and an indescribable sense of perfect security relaxed their features and their attitudes. Then the mounting flight, the fresh wind, the resistless onward rush—for this is the only n where intense speed brings by discomfort—so exhilarated en the craft came down to ipping imperceptibly, to be a e, there was always a new new sport of air-yachting.

when they were sitting

MMUTING" BY AIR

rts are men who value their se lives are valuable. Mr.cCormick, of Chicago, "commuted" regularly last summer between his home at Lake Forest and his office in the Harvester Building, a distance of twentyinvented the type. Many a sportsman owns eight miles, at an average mile-a-minute

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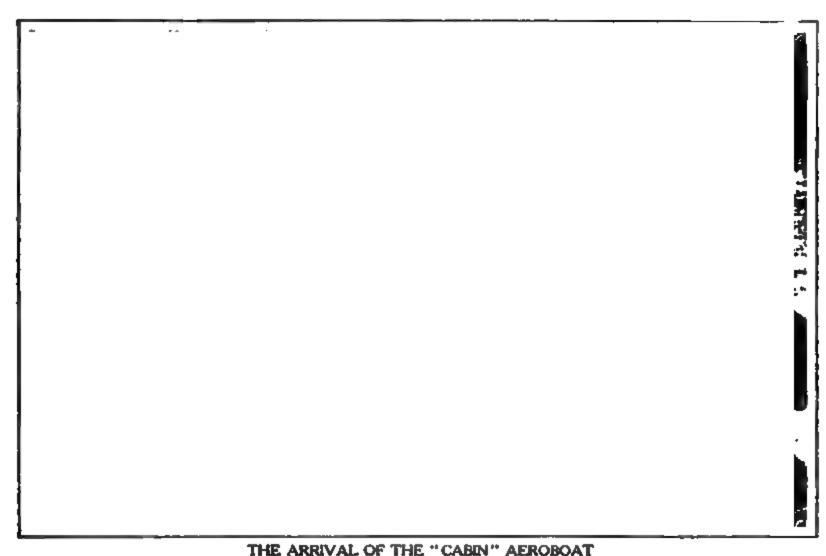
THE LATEST BURGESS MODEL FOR THE UNITED

one now, and hundreds have flown as pas- speed. On most occasions the trip was made sengers since the day that, sitting by Mr. Curtiss' side, behind the spray-hood that kept the foam of Lake Keuka from us as the. hull cut through its waters, I realized with a peculiar thrill not that we were leaving the water, but that we had left it, I knew not when, and that the vineyard-covered banks of the lake were flattening beneath us and the unseen hills beyond coming into view. Mr. J. A. D. McCurdy has told me that no one ever knows the first time just when the flying-boat begins to fly. He has told his passengers time and again to nudge him at the instant when the keel leaves the water, and always the sign comes long after they are in the air.

Flying Mr. Von Utassy's air-yacht, Mr. McCurdy visited during the past summer every important yacht club with stations on Long Island Sound, and took up with him hundreds of passengers, mainly novices, every one of whom went through the same change of heart within the first few minutes. When they went on board they seemed always at least a little uncertain as to the outcome. The strange new craft, half bird, half fish, attracted them by its unknown quality, and for the same reason disturbed them. But



"BENOIST" FLYING OVER THE EADS BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS



(A five-passenger Curtiss machine recently built and shipped abroad for demonstration in foreign countries)

in less than twenty-two minutes. Out of eighty-eight calendar days, between July 26 boat enthusiast, who took up the flying-boat and October 23, there were thirty-eight fly- for short trips around his home at Fishkilling days; that is, when the weather was ab- on-Hudson, saw at once the possibilities of solutely fine for flying; the longest time on the craft for extended cruises, and spent his a single trip was forty-one minutes, against a vacation this year in a trip from Chicago to head-wind. During the summer 219 passen- Detroit by way of the Straits of Mackinac, gers were carried in this machine, and at the thence to Buffalo, where he shipped his end of the lake season the craft was shipped craft by rail to Albany, and then flew to Florida, where it will still be in use by down the historic track of the Hudson-Mr. McCormick and his friends.

Mr. J. B. R. Verplanck, long a motor-Fulton flight to New York, more than 1000

miles at an average speed of a mile a minute. shore along which he cruised was wild and barren, he encountered storm after storm, and yet came out practically up to schedule. A motor-boat trip becomes something out of the ordinary when one may come out of a fog-bank and find one's self within thirty feet of the arm of the Goddess of Liberty, as Mr. Verplanck did. Accustomed ideas of up and down, ultimate limits of the possible in navigation, have to be readjusted to suit the new machine that has quietly revolutionized

THE NIEUPORT HYDRO-MONOPLANE WITH WHICH LEVASSEUR AND A PASSENGER MADE A CRUISE OF THREE THOUSAND MILES THROUGH FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, GERMANY, AND ENGLAND.

quietly reinstated aviation in the hearts of one would perhaps imagine. American sportsmen, by whom it had long been banned.

THE COMPORTS OF AIR TRAVEL

both motor-boating and aerial flight, and as factory an argument by gesture can be than

Havens said that flying low was the most interesting way to travel, for one can see things go by, and feel as if one were getting somewhere; "up above the world so high" Mr. Beckwith Havens, who was Mr. Ver- is better for occasions than for a steady thing. planck's companion on the trip referred to, Good maps would be a great advantage to tells me that the flying-boat is by far the the aeroboat cruiser, but many of them are most comfortable way to travel. When he flying now with no better guide than railway left it for a parlor car he noticed for the folders, as Verplanck and Havens did. first time how that rolled and rocked and "When we started out," said Mr. Havens, jolted, for he contrasted it with the cushiony "we would figure out the mileage and then

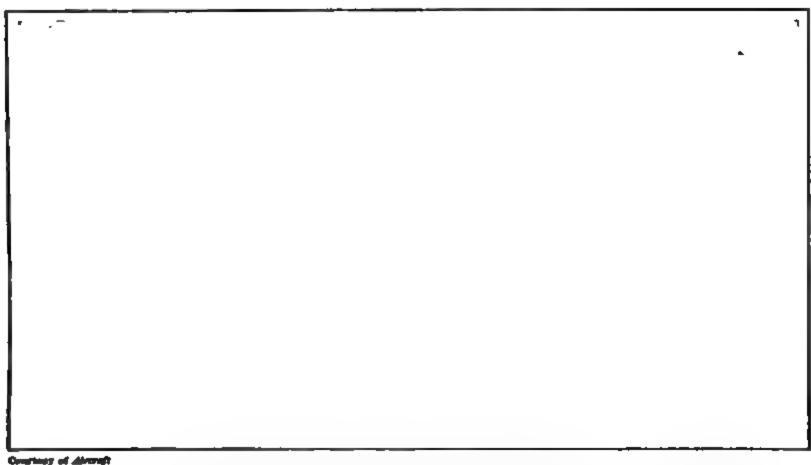


(This picture shows the use of a turntable for running the boat into and out of the shed)

comfortable, wearing white flannels and soft territory, and, find a good beach." shoes, sinking back in their seats and putting up their feet in the most restful of attitudes. ABOVE THE CLOUDS AND OUT OF GASOLINE! They wore glasses for their eyes and put in -and it is surprising how much more satis- house a little way out, and a craggy promon-

softness of the air over which his boat had keep time, and when the time that would flown sixty miles an hour, as against the rail- indicate the desired number of miles had arroad's fifty. The car was dusty, and the rived I would climb 1000 feet or so and boat's passengers had been always clean and Verplanck would take a glass, look over the

"We were four days late at Bay City, the their ears rubber stoppers such as gunners graveyard of the Lakes for ships," said Mr. use, for they took off the muffler from the Havens when I asked him whether he had engine. The rush of the air was stimulating been through any thrilling moments on his rather than disagreeable. To meet the ordi- late cruise, "and, a storm coming up, we nary requirements of management, they stayed in; but about noon the next day the evolved a code of signals with one hand, the weather was better and we made a start, manual letter O referring to oil, a circling steering more by instinct than exact knowltwist of the finger to the speed of the motor, edge where we were. At last as we flew like and so on. They even had arguments in sign wild ducks about fifty feet high, we could language as to where they should come down see the shore beneath us, all rocky, a light-



MR, ALFRED W. LAWSON'S THOMAS "FLYER" IN DOCK

(Mr. Lawson is the first air commuter who owns and pilots his own craft. He has covered the distance of thirty-five miles from his country residence at Seidler's Beach, New Jersey, to New York, in thirty-one minutes. "Commuting" by flying boat is becoming rapidly popular, and doubtless more and more business men of our large cities will adopt this pleasant method of transportation from their suburban residences to their city

across and save the twenty miles, we flew Suddenly we came out into bright sunshine, over the point of land—and ran right into above the fog. Verplanck was so happy he a bank of fog, so that we could see abso- waved his hat when, without warning, the lutely nothing, whether sea or land.

and we climbed up and up, against the gale, so long that it had taken all our fuel. Slibut there seemed no end of the solid white- ding down we were in the fog again, thicker ness, and we could not know whether we than ever, its cold, clammy drops settling on

tory jutting out into the wild sea. To cut were going over rocky land or raging water. motor stopped dead. We were out of gaso-"The only thing to do was to climb high, line! We had been bucking the hurricane made for shore with their aid."

in the matter of seaworthiness.

INCREASED SIZE AND STRENGTH OF HYDRO-**AEROPLANES**

our faces, quite unable to tell whether we weight. The air-and-land machine-what would make our enforced 'landing' on water the French call a geavion—has been given a or be dashed to pieces on land. Verplanck lifting capacity that even a year ago would said he did not feel worried about hitting a have been thought a wild dream. An aerorock, but he did hope we would not light on plane has lifted three tons into the air and a steamer. All at once, as suddenly as every- flown with that weight for no brief time. thing else had happened, the fog opened, the This is the seven-passenger aerobus built by lake spread out below us, and we slid down the Russian Sykorsky, fitted with four Argus to make a good 'landing.' Then, for the first motors of 100 horsepower each, and weighing time on our trip, we got out the paddles and in itself net 2700 kilos, that has flown, with its cabin holding seven passengers, for an The most dangerous thing for the air- hour and seven minutes. On another flight yachtsman to do is to fly after dark, for not it covered 90 kilometers at an altitude of seeing the surface of the water, he cannot 12,000 feet with five passengers. It will be readily determine how far above it he may equipped with guns when the Russian Govbe, and "landing" upon a narrow river, for ernment, that has acquired it, fits it for purexample, must be done by slipping down, as poses of warfare. Such facts as these preit were, step by step, feeling the way. I am pare the mind for a constant increase in size speaking now of the sportsman, from whose and strength in the air-and-water type, espepoint of view I have so far considered the cially flying-boats intended for naval usesnew craft, but the naval operator of a flying- and this brings nearer and ever nearer the boat has different purposes to serve, and must goal towards which the efforts of present-day fly when and how he may. It is evident that aviators are tending, the winning of Lord the evolution of air-and-water machines will Northcliffe's offered prize of \$50,000 for the be along flying-boat lines, for the first re- successful crossing, in an aeroplane, of the quirement the Navy makes is for a seaworthy Atlantic Ocean. Already the Mediterranean boat, and its demands are ever more exacting has been crossed, and the first of civilization's rivers, the Nile, will be the last to be traversed by the flying-boat. The Rhine was followed last fall, from Friedrichshafen to Mannheim, in an aerohydro, the pilot refilling The boat-hull construction lends itself to his tanks at Mannheim and continuing to endless modifications and improvements, es- Coblenz. The Atlantic still remains unpecially in the important matters of size and crossed, even unattempted—but for how long?

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MOTOR BOAT VERSUS HYDRO AFROPI ANE					

A CAMP OF FARM BOYS IN NEW YORK STATE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE "COUNTY WORK" OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

THE RURAL LIFE ENGINEER AND HIS WORK

BY DAVID F. ST. CLAIR

THE boys are running forty minutes. As the groups of young runners entered has arrived, tell him. If he has not, please of competitive triumph or defeat on their inform Mr. Hollister, so that the fellows faces. Within an hour three hundred boys,

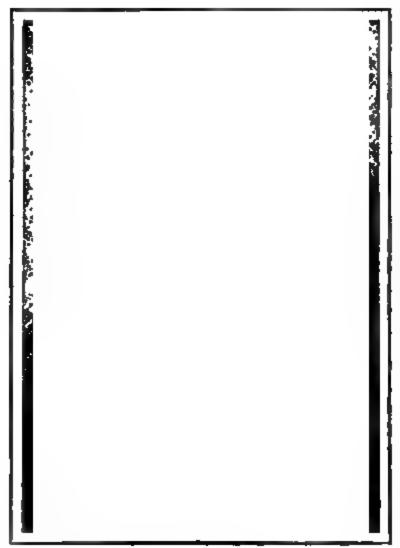
ing accents over the telephone from a man in the county. half out of breath twenty miles away. Nearly two hundred boys from more than fifty little towns and villages were running a relay race "Three years ago," said a man in the hall,

into the race.

ahead of schedule. If Mr. Stetson the hall of the club-house, there was no look on their arrival will get luncheon." ranging in age from twelve to seventeen, had These words came in short, nervous, pant- arrived in that hall from every community

COÖPERATION IN ATHLETICS

nging a message to the "if these same boys had gathered here there where the luncheon was would have been a half dozen fights within e race was flying through ten minutes. Many of these boys are or , with crowds of clamor- were village gang boys, and in the past the spectators in roadways, gangs cherished the bitterest baseball rival-rs all along the line. As ries. Villages fought villages, but now they the message and dashed all come here as friends. Why? All these to deliver it to the next separate individual gangs have been linked illage followed him with up by relay races and baseball tournaments e entire county of one and other cooperative athletics. Who has hundred thousand people had thrown its heart done the work? See that young man coming in there? See his lieutenants and young



"UNCLE" ROBERT WEIDENSALL, THE BELOVED FOUND-ER OF RURAL ASSOCIATION WORK IN THIS COUNTRY

aids among these boys. That young man is the type. He is the engineer of this race."

A NEW TYPE OF LEADERSHIP

A man of thirty with a gray cap on his head and dust on his dark clothing quietly entered the hall. He had been one of the runners in the race. The flush of exertion was still in his face. It was he who had called over the telephone. Every boy in that room gave him the sort of a glance that a small boy gives his big brother, but there was not the slightest fuss made over him. The man was a born athlete with the gentleness of a woman in his manner and the decisiveness of a business man in his action. He was a composite character, a communal minister, a farmer in his love of rural life, and in his strength and swiftness of limb an idol to the country boy. He is the new type of leader in our rural civilization, and, though he is officially known as the County Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, we may call him the rural-life engineer. He is really a rural religious and social engineer, and it is upon the organic leadership of this new type of man that many believe that the revival of the rural community in America depends. He brings a new devotion to the country home, a new inspiration to the country church, a new life

to the country school, and a new character to the farm. But though he has slone much work, he has scarcely begun his great task.

THE PIONEER WORK OF ROBERT WEIDENSALL

More than forty years ago Mr. Robert Weidensall, the pioneer of rural Association work in America, had foreseen, with the vision of a true prophet, the present results of the then rising tide of the country exodus to the cities. To begin the stemming of this tide, he organized in Du Page township, Will County, Illinois, the first rural Young Men's Christian Association. Then, for years on the platform and with his pen, he labored to convince the association of the need of saving the country from the city. He pointed out to his fellow-workers that spiritual life was essentially rural in its origin; that you stood ten chances to reach the man without distractions in the country to one chance to reach the man with a multitude of distractions in the city.

For a long time Mr. Weidensall was simply laughed at. But the Young Men's Christian Association is, in its purposes, first of all a religious organization, and it finally dawned upon its leaders that the country churches were fast losing out and that the re-

MR. HENRY ISRAEL
(Editor of Rural Manhood, the exponent of Y. M. C. A. county work)

SECRETARIES OF Y. M. C. A. COUNTY WORK ASSEMBLED FOR THEIR SUMMER SCHOOL OF 1913, WITH FACULTY, AT SILVER BAY, LAKE GEORGE

ligious organizations of the cities were not cipitated anywhere. In every place an adecapturing the tide pouring in from the rural quate survey of all the conditions and forces districts. Fifteen years ago the association, to be met must be made, to begin with. It with the urban stamp upon it, with urban is not a work of argument and preaching and thoughts in its head and with urban methods propaganda, but one of action and good ex-

oung Mr. ा प्रकार he was e med c Hoye

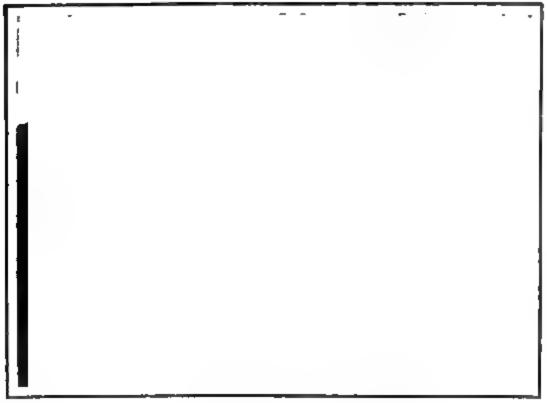
> he country. It natu- ample. kes, but from these rural problems were THE UNIT OF ORGANIZATION: THE COUNTY nat the men to solve

PIRITUAL PROBLEM

riation work, for it these rural communities. on-sectarian spiritual

It was also perceived that the county in found and developed rural America is the most convenient, worknere these problems able geographical unit for individual rural organization. An organized county can maintain one or more rural-life engineers. The organization of counties began in 1900 at the very bottom and to-day there are about eighty counties in y the spiritual prob- twenty States organized. These counties are church, and to the in charge of about 100 Y. M. C. A. county he home, the school, secretaries or rural-life engineers. Most of turch, divided as it these secretaries are college-trained men with sects, did not appear an agricultural education. There are about rate the work of rec- 25,000 boys and young men in these county In its sphere it associations, and the work directly or indiand from top to bot- rectly affects the lives of 3,000,000 people in

This is the outcome of more than ten ould only be done in years of the hardest sort of toil, and it hardly The association blacks the map, yet the foundation for the wore an heir to this greatest human conservation and reclamation great rural task than to the work that it work ever undertaken has been laid. Besides, had found to do in the cities. A new youth the country as a whole, rurally, has been relife must be inspired and developed in every ligiously, socially, and economically charted. rural community where it was feasible, but In the New England and Middle Atlantic the movement must not be hurried or pre- States rural initiative has practically disap-



FENCING AS A TRAINING FOR COUNTRY BOYS.-INDOORS AND OUT (It develops skill, grace, and will-power)

balance urban power before many years.

DEVELOPING "COUNTY SECRETARIES"

fying those needs. He must be an assistant secretary. to every pastor in the county and he must maintain the same relations to every school principal and teacher. He must also seek to men in boys to do the work of the county, the relay races among the school boys of a

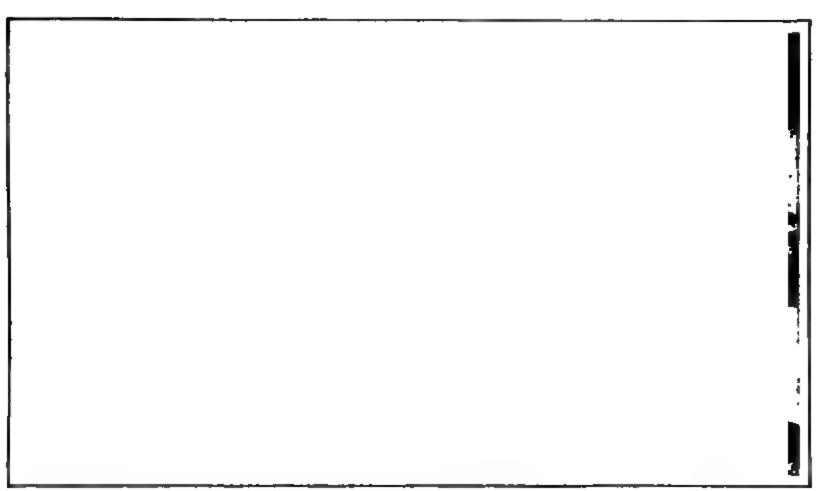
And beyond all must be his unswerving devotion to the Christian life. In all the organized counties many such young men are being trained, and there are nearly one hundred young men being educated at the various agricultural colleges and universities for county secretaries. There also are many at the theological seminaries preparing for the work. This new type of man is being turned out as fast as he can be found in the boy. He is hardly to be found in the city boy or the boy who goes to the city.

LOCAL INITIATIVE

Then a county must be peared. The spirit is urban, even in the most ready for the work; that is, it must be remote country districts, and the presence of awake to its needs and the consciousness of the large foreign element presents an added these needs must come up from the soil, problem to country association work. Ac- from the home, the church, and the school, cording to the opinion of Mr. Henry Israel, and from them all before a county seceditor of Rural Manhood, the rural commu-retary can be of service to that county. In nities of the Middle Western and the South-illustrating this fact, Mr. Fred M. Hill, ern States hold the destiny of the United one of the most experienced State secretaries States in their hands for the next hundred in county work, who now has charge of the years. Here rural power will be made to group of eight organized counties in New York, recently received a letter from a Methodist minister at a village of three hundred inhabitants in Niagara County. The minis-But there are more than 2000 organizable ter had raised \$150 and wanted Mr. Hill to counties yet to be reached; they contain send a man to organize an association with 65,000 communities, a work requiring half a a hall and reading-room to win the young million trained leaders in church, school, men from the bars in the hotels. Mr. Hill farm, and home. It is a task of two genera- wrote the minister that without a resident tions or more and the one supreme problem personality as strong or stronger than the perto be met in doing it is to evolve the new sonality who was holding the young men at type of leadership demanded. Take the coun- the bars to back the association, a hall and ty secretary, who is the only salaried man reading-room would prove a dismal failure. in the county. A man of his ability could The association could not lift a village or a make from three to five times in the city what rural community by its boot-straps, especially he is paid in the country. He must be the in a county where there had been no gen-master of his county; that is, he must know eral demand for the work. If a dozen, or its every need in the church, in the home, in even a half dozen, communities in Niagara the school, and on the farm, and he must be County send in a call, there is a nucleus for able to help devise ways and means of satis- organization and the services of a county

THE SPIRIT OF SERVICE

The spirit of this resident or local personal be of confidential helpfulness to every boy or leadership is voluntary service. It is planned man in the county who may need such help, to inspire all athletic meets with this spirit. He must know how to find the making of To help the other fellow is the keynote of



A CROUP OF MICHIGAN YOUNGSTERS INTERESTED IN THE ASSOCIATION'S RURAL ACTIVITIES

county. It is made to prevail in the organi- Tools, such as buildings, are a secondary conzation of the the baseball leagues and their sideration. tournaments. It predominates in the corn and tomato club contests of the boys and the work in some of the organized counties. stead of cash prizes, are awarded. Commer- to the four primal institutions, which it seeks cialism is taken out of sport and it is made to improve and reclaim in efficiency. truly democratic and character-building. Corn-growing in this spirit is character-growing. A boy, in getting the scrub out of his corn, or out of his calf or out of his pig, is counties there has been a quickening of its training the scrub out of his character. The life. Most of the groups in whatever acsame spirit is injected into the churches tivity have their devotional and Bible-study and Sunday-schools. The denominations are periods. In some counties as many as 300 of ways.

communities, to quote Mr. Hill, "is to do counties, where the work is going on, there nothing itself which should be done or could are nearly 3000 enrolled Bible students. better be done by another agency. It is the ganization to meet the situation.

Now for a brief summary of the results of Registered seed and animal prizes, in- Let us simplify the classification of the work

BFFECT ON CHURCH LIFE

Take the church. In quite all of these drawn together in union meetings in scores or 400 boys are annually enrolled in Bible study. This has inspired them for all sorts But while this spirit animates the policy of unselfish effort in their groups and in their of the association and its local workers, its committees and resulted in their connection dominant working principle in these rural with the church. In the fourteen Michigan

In Burlington County, New Jersey, church business of getting things done rather than attendance has quadrupled within five years assuming to do everything in sight which as a result of association work. In Rockneeds doing. It helps to chart the needs, de- ingham County, New Hampshire, the Sunfine the task, and devise ways and means. If day-school attendance in organized commuit is necessary, it calls into being a new or- nities embraces 57 per cent, of the boys; in unorganized communities it embraces only 26 In organizing a county it is planned, if per cent. All the churches in Rockland practical, to put an association in walking County, New York, have combined with the distance of every boy and to give every ten association in maintaining a circulating li-to fifteen boys in a Bible class a teacher. The brary. All the ministers in Shenandoah value of intimate personal contact in all teach- County, Virginia, have formed a ministerial ing and training is recognized as one of the association. At Conway, Massachusetts, a chief factors in the success of the work, number of churches have abolished separate

A GOOD TIME FOR GIRLS AS WELL AS FOR BOYS, COMMITTEES OF WOMEN SERVING IN RELAYS TO GIVE SUPERVISION

groups for Bible study.

conferences last summer in Bible-class study. "clincher."

APPEALING TO BOYS' LOVE OF SPORT

some communities the schools are permeated tion of a pig's stomach. given in contests.

example of how the association is corralling gether like that."

organizations and united in a common body, of sport. Mr. W. H. Baxley, the county The rural pastors of Berkshire County, secretary, has organized 1100 boys in a Massachusetts, are cooperating to solve their county baseball league. He has grouped rural problems. In northern New Hamp- the "gangs" and taken much of the feud shire eleven small towns have united in seven spirit out of them. He has succeeded in getting many of these boys into the association A county ministerial union has been ef- and not a few of them into the Bible classes. fected in Marshall County, Kansas. In Last season he got Christian Matthison, the Washington County, the same State, the baseball star, to lecture to the boys, and Sunday-school attendance has increased from "Matty" told the boys just what the asso-15 to 23 per cent. In one community in that ciation leaders had been telling them all county the increase jumped from 7 to 90 per along,—that a boy who smokes cigarettes cent, last year. Michigan's fourteen organ- and contracts some other vicious habits ized counties met in groups, camps, and cannot play ball. Matty's talk was a

It was reinforced by another by Dr. Winfield Scott Hall on sex hygiene. Dr. Hall's One of the most remarkable facts of this lecture was illustrated and it emphasized the whole movement is that the church and the close relation between a clean life and success, Bible seem to be going hand in hand with not only in athletics, but in all other lines, the public school, the agricultural societies, where body and mind are tested. Another the county fairs, relay races, ball tourna- lecture of peculiar attraction is that on ments, country-side festivals and picnics. In tuberculosis, illustrated with an actual secwith the new religious spirit. The schools the stomach is pressed together and each are, of course, being captured through the boy is permitted to view it under the miassociation's great talent for athletics, not- croscope that he may get some idea how withstanding the fact that no prizes are ever his own lungs, cramped and pressed together, contract the disease. Westchester County, New York, a sub- laugh, boys, and spread your chest," says the urban county of many small towns, is an lecturer, "that your lungs may not stick to-

he boys and young men through their love. Such lectures are being given in many of

A NOVEL COMPETITION, -- A HARNESSING CONTEST WHICH WAS "HUSTLE" FROM THE START

the organized counties. Boys suspected of bed habits or whose habits are unknown are sometimes tried out in contests to reveal what they are to the trainers. Two boys were kept out of a relay race in Republic County, Kansas, by the doctor, because of weak The incident revealed that they were secret cigarette fiends, but they did not smoke was generally conceded as being an outstandany more. The cigarette is regarded as one ing need, but where an attempt to organize of the greatest enemies of the association work and athletics is a powerful means in breaking up the habit.

ATTACKING THE CIGARETTE HABIT

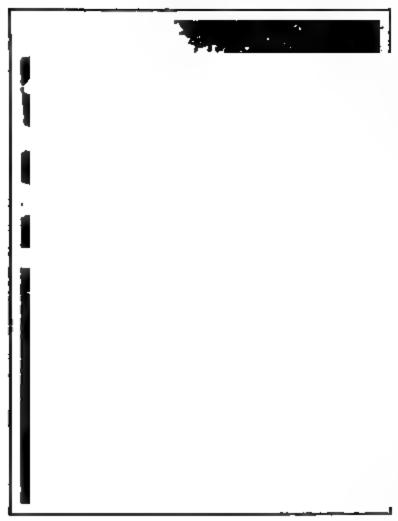
county secretary of Walworth County, Wis- tures as one of its functions, and last year consin, gives a typical example of how a about 600 boys and girls were enrolled in county secretary tackles a community with corn and potato-growing, poultry and eggthe cigarette habit. He says:

boy in the village smokes even boys in some it is heartily supported by the district superof the grades. Not a single boy above twelve attends any church or Sunday-school, except in intendents, principals, and teachers, as well the Catholic Church. The principal of the school as by the grange and farmers' institute of has shut down on all athletics! Altogether the the county. town looks like one of those big green prickly chestnut burrs. But it is the most interesting town on my list. Seven boys, all smokers but one, are fairly insisting that I organize them into a fundamental activity of every group must be but some of those who have closely studied Bible study. I spent three days in steadily fishing the work are convinced that the tide to the for a group leader in that town and I think cities is being checked. The association, how-finally landed one, who, I believe, will make cities is being checked. good

AGRICULTURAL COMPETITIONS

The farmers in many communities have found the aid of the association of great value in promoting agricultural education. For instance, in Dutchess County, New York, where supplementary agricultural education the farm bureau had failed, the county committee of the association inaugurated the agricultural contest feature with boys and girls, and when it was an assured success brought about the organization of a farm bureau, and assisted in financing and manning the same. Mr. Herbert Hungerford, the clever The bureau has taken over the contest fearaising, plain sewing, cooking, and other similar activities. This work is very closely af-I have one town in which practically every filiated with the public-school system, and intendents, principals, and teachers, as well

Another test of the value of this rural association work is its influence in attaching the bright country boy to his home and farm. Bible-study group. I told them plainly that the There are as yet no statistics on this point, ever, does not attempt to keep boys away



A PRIZE CALF WON BY ONE OF THE BOYS OF BUR-LINGTON COUNTY, N. J., IN A CORN-GROWING CONTEST

who belong in the city, but there are many science of play. other country boys who do not. County Secretary Newton, of Oneida County, New the city sweatshop is not to be compared. York, has adopted an interesting plan of helping the boys of each of these classes to peasantry by growing character in corn.

find themselves. He has now for two years brought groups of Oneida County boys on excursions to New York to study the city and to choose for themselves with all the light that can be given them. It is estimated that 25,000 raw country boys come to New York every year. If each of them had a friend like Mr. Newton no doubt many of them would escape misery and a misfit.

One of the leaders summed up in the following phrases what the work is definitely

accomplishing:

A new citizen leadership in rural communities out of which is being evolved a communal type of country minister. The distinctive preacher type is even now being displaced by the new type.

Abolishing sectarian differences and welding together the country churches for prac-

tical cooperation.

A spirit coming into sport that will head off its tendency towards the spirit of the Spanish bull-fight.

Giving back to the tural communities their rightful place and power in government.

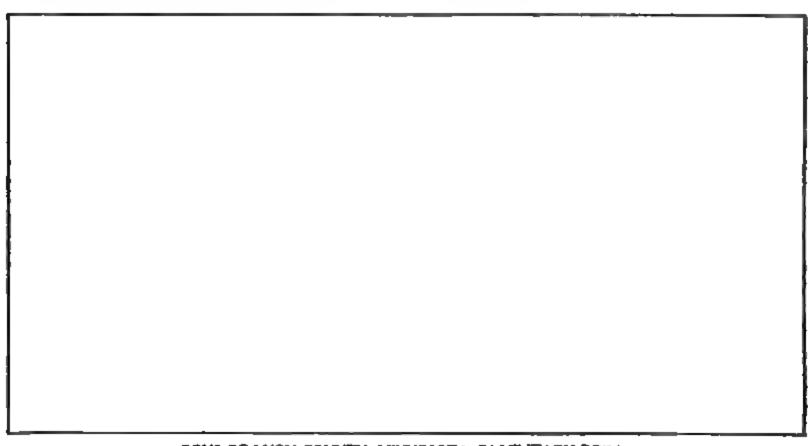
Nullifying the country-life demagogue and

the pretended friend of the farmer.

Improving the institution of marriage by from the city. There are many country boys the farm and school festivals and the new

Abolishing the country sweatshop, to which

Heading off an ultimate economic rural



COMPLEXITIES OF THE INCOME TAX

BY BENJAMIN S. ORCUTT

N October 13, 1913, there was placed gency measure and was generally regarded as tal amount of tax being 7 per cent. extra-constitutional. It was, in any event, a temporary expedient, renewed from year to year only while the emergency existed, and lowing form:

ARTICLE XVI

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on income, from whatever source deenumeration.

of an income-tax law, with the result that before her dividend can be declared. such a measure is now in full force. The discussion of its administration is one of the holders. burning topics of the day. The ablest law-yers, the most experienced and astute business men, the most careful students and writion and scope. The law provides:

That there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid annually upon the entire net income arising or accruing from all sources in the preceding calendar year to every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and to every person residing in the United States, though not a citizen thereof, a tax of one per centum per annum upon such income, except as hereinafter provided: and a like tax shall be assessed, levied, collected, and paid annually upon the entire net income from all property owned and of every business, trade, or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing elsewhere. graduated tax, which runs as follows:

It further provides that in addition to the on the statute books of the United aforesaid tax-styled the normal tax-there States the new income-tax law. Before this, shall be "levied, assessed, and collected" an only under the stress of civil war has the additional or super-tax graduated on a scale United States Government levied an income upward on incomes from \$20,000 to incomes Then it was looked upon as an emer- of \$500,000 or more, in the last case the to-

CONFUSION IN EXCEPTIONS

The confusion in interpretation of the its administrative features were simple. In law begins with the opening paragraph just 1894 Congress passed another income-tax quoted. The law levies a universal tax, and law, which was overthrown by the Supreme then proceeds to make exceptions. The first Court. A long campaign ended in Febru- exception, by which about 99 per cent. of the ary, 1913, in the adoption of an amendment population are placed beyond the reach of to the Constitution of the United States the direct levy of the law, is an exemption which obviated the legal disability raised by from tax of all personal incomes of less than the court. This amendment was in the fol- \$3000. This, however, does not insure freedom from tax on incomes, no matter how small, provided such incomes are derived from dividends on corporate stock. clerk with a yearly salary of \$2999 would rived, without apportionment among the several not be called on to pay any tax, while a scates, and without regard to any census or widow, whose sole income is \$500 a year in the form of dividends from corporate stock Promptly upon the ratification of this left to her by her husband, is indirectly subamendment by the necessary number of ject to her proportionate share of the tax, States Congress proceeded to the discussion since the income of the corporation is taxed

This effect is accomplished by incorporawisdom of the law, except under extreme ting in the income-tax law what is virtually conditions of need for extra revenue, is still an excise tax on corporations for the privia mooted question, but the fact of its exist-lege of doing business, and which must be ence is a condition and not a theory, and paid before any income is distributed to stock-

STOPPAGE AT THE SOURCE

The authors and advocates of the incometens fail utterly to agree as to its interpreta- tax law justify their approval of it on the ground that it will distribute the burden of taxation where it can best be borne, and that it is superior to the indirect form of taxation because a poor man with a large family actually pays more tax on food, for instance. under the indirect form than a rich man with a large family. This alleged benefit of the new income-tax law is, unfortunately, more or less negatived by the manner in which the present bill is drawn. The effort has been made to reach the larger incomes by a

Jaz -- 6

come above \$3000.

1 per cent. surtax on income from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

- 2 per cent. surtax on income from \$50,000 to \$75,000.
- 3 per cent. surtax on income from \$75,000 to \$100,000.
- 4 per cent. surtax on income from \$100,000 to \$250,000.
- 5 per cent. surtax on income from \$250,000 to \$500,000.
- 6 per cent. surtax on income from \$500,000 upward.

normal tax, resort was had to the device of ing any source of income in addition to his "stoppage at the source of the income"; that salary, and claiming the deductions allowed, is to say, the paying creditor or employer was or fill out a certificate to the effect that he made an involuntary collection agency for claims the flat benefit of his exemption. If the Government and held responsible for the all he cares to do as an employee is to claim moneys found to be due as a tax. Thus, if a this exemption for his single or married staman receives (say) \$10,000 a year salary, his tus, then he must resort to the slow and exemployer must deduct 1 per cent. from such pensive method of applying to the internal portion of such salary as exceeds the exemp- revenue collector for a refund on such intion limit, unless the employee takes repres- come as he does not desire to disclose to his sive measures to prevent inquiry into his pri- employer. vate affairs. In the case of a single man, the exemption is \$3000, and in the case of a storm of protest. There are many employmarried man living with his wife it is \$4000; ees who receive salaries above the exemption so the employer is primarily required to with- limit. But the only way out of the trouble hold a tax of 1 per cent. from either \$6000 for any salaried employee in receipt of more or \$7000 of the \$10,000 salary, as the case than \$3000 a year is either to permit the may be.

DEDUCTIONS FROM SALARIES

the employee's affairs did not involve any fective, either the disclosure to the employer other consideration than the collection of his or the demand for a refund to the collector A man with \$10,000 salary is sure to have first day of March of each year; at or before some outside business interest of some kind, which time all returns of income must be He may own the house he lives in, under a filed. mortgage, the interest payments on which absorb part of his salary. If he owns his home he also has taxes to pay. If his home other income in an outside business venture, necessity for making a return of "net income" it back. All such elements complicate the say that only persons in receipt of "net indetermination of his actual income. exemption of \$3000, or \$4000, is made to return with the collector, it specifically decover the item of living expenses. The other clares that in filing the return of his income items enumerated represent business ventures, the taxable individual must set forth speand might so reduce his \$10,000 salary as to cifically "the gross amount of income from bring his actual income below the exemption, all separate sources, from the total thereof in which case he would not be subject to any deducting the aggregate items of expenses or tax. It would, therefore, be manifestly un- allowance hereinafter authorized."

1 per cent. underlying or normal tax on all in- fair if the employer were forced to deduct 1 per cent. on the entire salary, less the exemption.

To obviate any such injustice the law has attempted to define "net income" by allowing deductions, as outlined in the foregoing -and for other reasons-in order to determine the question of taxability. To take advantage of these deductions and to estop the employer from withholding the tax, the employee must either disclose his private affairs to the employer by filling out a certifi-In order to insure the collection of the cate and filing it with the employer, show-

This requirement has naturally raised a withholding of the tax, whether justly or not, or to forfeit the tax and go through the tiresome and vexatious process of demanding This would be a fairly simple process if a refund from the Government. To be ef-But this is almost never the case, must be filed at least thirty days before the

WHAT IS THE NET INCOME?

It is around the definition of "net income," burns down his insurance may not cover as used in the law,—and as it is applied in the loss. If he invests his surplus salary or such cases as are here suggested,—and the he may sustain losses or be under a legitimate to the collector of internal revenue, that one business expense. He may have personal in- of the warm controversies in regard to the debtedness on which he has to pay interest, interpretation and administration of the law He may have loaned money and never got is now raging. Although the law seems to The come" of \$3000 or over need file a personal prescribed for use by an employee in claim- is no specific provision in the law bearing on ing deduction through an employer, that he the point, the regulations have required that shall itemize his allowances in order to show "any corporation, collecting agency, or person to the employer that his net income is less first receiving from the owner any interest than \$3000, or \$4000. It would be mani- coupons or orders for the collection of regisfestly unfair to require a report or return tered interest, and to whom the certificates from an employee on his salary and not re- above provided are delivered, should require quire a return from a person whose income is the persons tendering such coupons or orders derived from dividends on stock and interest for registered interest to satisfactorily estabon bonds.

Some authorities, however, have interpreted the law to mean that "a person whose income may be as high as \$20,000 need make no return of same provided it is derived seem to demand the production of a certificate from dividends on stock or interest on bonds with coupons that would establish the owneror other items upon which the whole of the ship of the bonds from which the coupons tax has been paid at the source." At the were detached. Many banks and paying date of this writing the Treasury Depart- agencies have refused to accept coupons unless ment has made two rulings on the matter: accompanied by such certificate, but the De-(1) That "if an individual has an income partment provides for a form of certificate from any source other than dividends, the which could be filled in by the first bank or aggregate amount of which income, including collecting agency receiving the coupon, to be dividends, is in excess of \$3000, such indi- presented in its own name "with coupons or vidual is required to make a return, and for interest orders when not accompanied by certhe purpose of the normal tax he will be per-tificate of owners." The use of this form of mitted to include in his deductions such divi- certificate implies the loss on the part of the dends as were received on the stock of the owners of the bonds of any exemption or decorporation subject to tax"; (2) that "re- duction which might otherwise be claimed on turns will be required only from taxable per- their behalf, but there are many owners, espesons." As the word "taxable" is not defined cially among foreigners, and in States where in the second ruling, the question of the there is a heavy personal property tax, who need for filing returns would seem still to be would rather forego any saving on their inan open one.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS

regulations where they seem to exceed or to collection of State and foreign personal tax. be contrary to the text of the law. It has beterest does not amount to \$3000," the regu- any tax or taxes which the -

self, and have only touched on the one subject of the United States. Although the tax is

The law also provides, in one of the forms of deduction at the source. Although there lish their identity.'

COLLECTION OF BOND COUPONS

At a casual reading this regulation would come tax than disclose their ownership even to the United States Government officials, for fear that the certificates would possibly be-This brings up the validity of Treasury come available for use by local assessors in the

For the use of those persons who do not come the custom to give wide latitude to the attempt to secrete their ownership there have Treasury Department in drafting adminis- been several forms of certificates provided untrative regulations, and the courts have re- der which by revealing ownership they can peatedly upheld the Treasury regulations in secure legal exemptions or allowances. In what, to the lay mind, appear to be drastic the case of perhaps 90 per cent. of the bonddepartures from the law which they interpret. holders of the United States this is a valua-So, in the case of the requirement of the pres- ble privilege, for the great majority of corpoent law that deduction shall be made "at the rate bonds issued within the last twenty years source" from the income derived from inter- have contained a covenant to the effect that est on bonds and mortgages or similar obli- "all payments upon this bond of principal and gations of corporations, "although such in- interest shall be made without deduction of lations issued by the Treasury Department may be required to pay, deduct or retain have authorized the recipients of such inter- therefrom under any present or future law of est to make claim for exemptions and deducthe United States or of any State or county tions regardless of the wording here quoted. or municipality therein." This covenant op-In promulgating regulations under the erates to enforce the payment by the issuing present act, the Treasury officials have al- corporation of the normal tax levied on inready occupied more space than the law it- come derived from bond interest by citizens

company.

FILING CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION

insufficient income, the filing of the certificate from taxation. provided is necessary in order to protect the corporation, which otherwise might have to pay over the money retained, although it is not legally due to the Government.

upon the discovery thereof, at any time within paid "through" the United States. sessment."

MUST ASSESSMENT NOTICES BE SERVED?

make it doubtful whether any tax could be waive the requirement. collected, either from the corporation which has assumed the tax or from the individual United States from foreign countries on bewho had failed to make a return, until an as- half of foreign owners, it is necessary to prosessment stating the amount of tax due had vide certificates covering every contingency. been served upon the taxable person. If that For instance, an alien owner of Canadian Pareasoning is correct stockholders of a corpora- cific stock resident in London transacts his tion would have cause for recovery from any business through a New York bank. company that paid out the money it had set dividends are sent from Montreal to the agent aside until notified of the amount due to the in New York, who in turn either transmits Government on behalf of the owner of the the proceeds to London or holds them here bonds. Similar reasoning would apply where for reinvestment for account of the London any moneys were turned over to the Govern- owner. To secure immunity from the tax ment because of the failure of a corporation because the income comes into this country, which owned bonds to notify the issuing cor- each item of foreign exchange received must poration of its ownership. For it should be be identified as to the ownership and the pur-

not directed against the corporation, the re- remembered that the normal tax is to be withquirement that the latter shall retain the held and paid over "at the source" only on beamount of the tax relieves the owner of the half of the individual taxable persons, and income from the burden of taxation and that there is no obligation "at the source" in places it on the stockholder of the creditor respect to any tax upon the income of corporations, which are taxable only on net income as shown in their own returns. This latter remark also applies to benevolent or charit-Even in cases—and they are numerous— able institutions, colleges, libraries, etc., all of where recipients of income are not taxable which have received large endowments in under the provisions of the law, because of the form of bonds, but are themselves free

FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS

Again, in the case of foreign owners of bonds the United States can levy no tax, and This is another of the hotly disputed points. although the procurement of the necessary While the paying corporation is instructed to certificates from the thousands of foreign withhold and pay to the Government the nor- owners is fraught with the greatest difficulty mal tax on bond interest, the law also says it would be manifestly improper that an that there shall be "assessed" as well as "lev- American corporation should pay for their ied" a tax, etc., and further provides "that account a tax which is not due from them. all assessments shall be made by the Commis- Indeed, the whole subject of distribution to sioner of Internal Revenue, and all persons foreign investors of income derived from shall be notified of the amount for which they American securities is complicated almost beare respectively liable on or before the first yound measure by the duty of securing certifiday of June of each successive year, and said cates of ownership and exemption. So also assessment shall be paid on or before the thir- is the collection from foreign sources of intieth day of June." It still further requires come paid to residents of the United States that where no return has been made "the and of income derived from foreign securities Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall, owned by residents of foreign countries but three years after said return is due, make a former case there is, of course, no deduction return upon information obtained as pro- at the source, and the first collecting agency vided for in this section or by existing law, which receives an item from abroad payable and the assessment made by the Commisto a resident of the United States is obliged sioner of Internal Revenue thereon shall be to deduct and become responsible for the tax. paid by such person or persons immediately For this purpose all collectors of foreign items upon notification of the amount of such as- are obliged to take out a license authorizing them to make such collections, and to give a bond to secure the transmission of the tax unless their general standing and reputation is This wording of the law would seem to such as to cause the Treasury Department to

In the case of collection "through" the

in order that no resident of the United States shall be allowed to escape the tax due on his joint-stock companies, or associations however creforeign investments. It is also the cause of ated or organized, formed or fraudulently availed an extraordinary expense imposed on such of for the purpose of preventing the imposition of houses through the extra work involved. In such tax through the medium of permitting such houses through the extra work involved. In gains and profits to accumulate instead of being fact, the expense of "collection at the source" divided or distributed; and the fact that any such on ordinary domestic items probably exceeds corporation, joint-stock company, or association is the amount of tax detained "at the source," a mere holding company, or that the gains and and many of the banks and larger colreasonable needs of the business, shall be prima
lection agencies have been forced to estabfacie evidence of a fraudulent purpose to escape lish special departments to take care of the such tax; but the fact that the gains and profits business.

THE EXEMPTION OF HUSBAND AND WIFE

highly important to the persons concerned because they are in many cases persons with or any district collector of internal revenue, such man is allowed an exemption of \$3000 and a uted. married man living with his wife an exemption of \$4000. If the wife has an income independently of her husband's the joint ex- ductible in computing income for the purpose emption allowed is still only \$4000, accord- of the surtax, nor is there any provision in the ing to most interpretations of the law. If the law for the collection of the surtax at the husband and wife be living apart and each is source. in receipt of a taxable income—that is, an income in excess of \$3000—each may claim the full exemption, thus penalizing the husband and wife who live together, to the tune of the House tenants were required to make de-\$2000 exemption. Many lawyers question the validity of such special legislation, and certainly no one doubts its injustice.

COLLECTION OF THE SURTAX

When it comes to the collection of the additional or surtax new problems will arise. This tax is laid at the rates hereinbefore stated on net income exceeding \$20,000. The term "net income" is not defined as used in this connection. Except for the word "net" in connection with income there is nothing to show what may be deducted from gross in-come in order to arrive at the "net" which is subject to the surtax. In the earlier stages of the bill it was pointed out that the definition of net income as it affected dividends received by individuals clearly omitted such dividends from liability for the surtax. The law was thereupon changed by the insertion of the words "for the purpose of the normal tax" in the paragraph describing deductions allowed in computing net income, and there was also inserted a paragraph to this effect:

For the purpose of this additional tax the taxable income of any individual shall embrace the forms provided be used.

pose for which the bill or draft was issued, share to which he would be entitled of the gains are in any case permitted to accumulate and become surplus shall not be construed as evidence of a purpose to escape the said tax in such case unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall certify One of the interesting lesser points, though that in his opinion such accumulation is unreasonable for the purposes of the business. When requested by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, small income, is that involved in the exemp- corporation, joint-stock company, or association tion of husband and wife when living to-shall forward to him a correct statement of gether. As has been pointed out, a single such profits and the names of the individuals who would be entitled to the same if distributions of \$3000 and a who would be entitled to the same if distributions.

In no case is the exemption of \$3000 de-

TENANTS AND LANDLORDS

In the original draft of the bill as it passed duction from rent paid, on behalf of landlords, who in most cases would naturally be the more responsible parties. This was amended in conference to provide that no deduction shall be made except where the rent paid was in excess of \$3000 a year, and is paid to individual landlords. In no case is any deduction to be made where the rent is paid to a corporation. By the Treasury regulations trustees have been placed on the same footing as corporations in this respect, so that no deduction need now be made from rent paid to a trustee. In a similar manner trustees have been placed on a footing with corporations in the receipt, also, of interest on bond coupons, and therefore no deduction need be made at the source in respect to any payments made to trustees. In many cases, however, the use of such permission would work to the disadvantage of the beneficial owner of a bond, for the reason that where the so-called "tax-free" covenants exist in the bonds, the corporation would be relieved from its obligation to assume the tax and the burden would fall on the wards or the trustee, unless the proper one of three possible

GENERAL METHOD OF STATING TAXABLE INCOME

To summarize the general features of the law as it concerns the individual taxpayer, the method of arriving at a taxable income is as follows:

The normal tax is to be ascertained by deducting from the gross income of the individual the following items:

1. Expenses of carrying on business (not in-

cluding living expenses).

provements).

4. Losses in trade.

5. Bad debts.

6. Depreciation of tangible property.

7. Dividends on stocks.

held at the source.

There is exempt:

9. \$3000 plus \$1000 additional if the taxpayer

is a married man.

There is excluded from consideration as income. interest on bonds of a State or political subdivision thereof, bonds of the United States or its possessions, compensation of judges of the United States courts now in office, compensation of officers vision thereof.

WHEN THE TAXABLE PERIODS BEGAN

so far as the year 1913 is concerned the tax change, say, to a fiscal year ending April 30, applies to income accrued from March 1 to 1914, it must make an intermediate report December 31, and that the deductions and ex- for the months of January, February, and emptions allowed are by the same token March, 1914, and not attempt to embody merely for five-sixths of the calendar year. In those three months in a report covering other words, the law levies a tax on income fifteen months from January 1, 1914, to "arising or accruing," in the year, so that in- April 30, 1915. come which accrued before March 1 should not justly be returned in the statement for that whereas under the 1909 law corporaceived" and "paid" are seemingly confused must include that interest in "net income," out returns.

\$500 in November and December, the em- of income.

ployee being personally responsible for the tax which may be due for salary which he received prior to November 1. For the year 1914 there should be no deduction on the part of the employers until the salary paid has reached \$3000 or \$4000, as the case of exemption may be.

THE CORPORATION TAX

The third section of the new income-tax law relates to the tax on corporations, but it 2. Interest paid on indebtedness.

3. Taxes (except assessments for local im- is in large measure a repetition of the corporation-tax law of 1909, and therefore all corporations and corporation lawyers may be assumed to be fairly familiar with its provisions. One important change is that the ex-8. Income, the tax upon which has been with- emption of \$5000 allowed in the act of 1909 has been omitted; another is that any corporation may in the future, on proper notice filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue sixty days before the expiration of its own fiscal year, thereafter file its reports as of said fiscal year rather than of the calendar year, as now required. For 1913 all reports, howand employees of a State or any political subdi- ever, must be made for the calendar year unless due notice of an intention to adopt the fiscal year has already been filed. If the corporation which has filed its report for the It should be borne in mind in all cases that calendar year 1913 now desires to make the

Still another vital change lies in the fact 1913. Neither should deductions or exemptions were allowed to make deduction for intions be claimed for January and February, terest received from other corporations which In some portions of the law the words "re- had already paid the corporation tax they now with "accrued." This was manifestly inad- and make duplicate payment on the items so vertence and should be ignored in making included so often as they may be passed from one corporation to another. This, in many For a similar reason no deduction should cases of holding companies, may involve a be made from salaries except such as exceeded triplicate or even quadruple tax on portions



LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

AMERICAN REVIEWS

of "The President and Mexico," leading up Nationalism," E. E. Miller on "The Town to the proposal that inasmuch as the policy that Would Not Be a City," and Hasold C. which President Wilson sincerely believes to Ridgely on "How to Raise the Cost of Livbe the wisest in dealing with Mexico has ing." In a contribution on the "Queer failed, a new attitude should be adopted by Beasts and Birds of Peru," Miss Millicent our Government, involving the recognition Hodd gives much information quite new to of the de facto government of Mexico and North American readers. the holding of that government responsible for the lives and properties of all foreign year opens auspiciously with an essay by residents.

is reviewed elsewhere in this department, Women," by Edward S. Martin. The "Let-there are articles in this number of the *North* ters of a Woman Homesteader," which seem American Review on "The Crisis in Con- to have proved a popular feature of the Atstitutionalism," by former Ambassador Da- lantic, are continued into the new year, the vid Jayne Hill; "The President and the current instalment having to do with "The Segregation at Washington," by Oswald Adventure of the Christmas Tree." "The Garrison Villard; and the international cur- Case Against the Single Tax" is ably sumrency situation ("If Gold Were Dross"), marized by Alvin Saunders Johnson. The by Charles A. Conant.

the title of a suggestive contribution by Au- der the title "A New Light." There are gust Schvan, an ex-officer of the Swedish essays also in this number on "The Relaarmy who served as well in the armies of tion of Music to Poetry," by Alfred Hayes; Austria and Germany, is now a British sub- "The Vanishing Actor and After," by Anject, and is in this country to make a study nie Meyland Meyer; "Raymond Poincaré,"

A thoughtful study of "Judaism in Amer- Court."

THE North American Review for De- ica" is contributed by Rabbi Joseph F. Korncember opens with an editorial discussion feld. James David Kenny writes on "Irish

The Atlantic's initial number of the new Agnes Repplier on "Popular Education." In addition to Dr. Blakeslee's proposal of There is an incisive survey of the feminist a new basis for the Monroe Doctrine, which movement under the title "Much Ado About Atlantic's Syrian contributor, Abraham Mit-"Anglo-Saxon Coöperation and Peace" is rie Rihbany, continues his autobiography unof American institutions.

Among the Forum's December articles (Henri Bergson), by John Burroughs, and are two dealing with present-day condi-"Life's Little Ruses," by Lucy Elliott tions in American colleges, from which Healer. The January number has another we quote on another page of this department. instalment of "Secret Annals of the Manchu

TOPICS IN CURRENT BRITISH REVIEWS

schemes are the topics most frequently dis- a strong article entitled "The Case for Revocussed in their different phases in the current lution," by W. R. MacDermott, portions of British reviews. The Contemporary has an which we quote on another page. The Naarticle by an eminent Irish publicist, J. M. tional, in addition to the vigorous editorial Hone, on Larkin, the impressive new figure paragraphs entitled "Episodes of the Month," in the industrial situation in Ireland and his prints a very extraordinary article by the Earl influence upon the Nationalist party. The of Arran, "Irish Covenanters and Their Hon. H. de R. Walker speculates as to how Oath," from which we also quote on another the administration in Ireland would work out page. An anonymous writer, who signs himunder Home Rule, while J. A. Murray Mac-self An Outsider, says very appreciative

RISH Home Rule, Woman Suffrage, and donald, M. P., refers to the Irish situation as Chancellor Lloyd George's land reform a constitutional crisis. The Westminster has

things about Sir Edward Carson and his pa- ings in England reveals many curious histortervene.

the National by Miss Edith Barnett entitled erators, Ancient and Modern," which we "The Education of Middle-Class Girls." condense on another page. Why, this writer asks, do "parents hope for a son-in-law and train their daughters for of the German child in the school, by A. D. spinsterhood?" The English system of edu- McLaren, is given in the Contemporary, cation, as it deals with girls, this writer be- showing what he calls the results of overlieves, is all wrong. The Englishwoman, training as indicated in the increasing number that ably edited, serious organ of the feminist of suicides. An interpretation of the results movement in England, has for its leading of the last general elections in Italy, by article a report of progress: "The Present Thomas Okey, is also noteworthy. Finally, Position of Woman Suffrage," by Philip there is Dr. E. J. Dillon's always interesting Snowden, M. P. This sympathizer with and stimulating review of foreign affairs. "Votes for Women" deprecates militancy and The Westminster has a study of Rabindraadvises the women to try and secure pledges nath Tagore, the Hindu poet, who has just from candidates for the next Parliament. won the Nobel Prize for poetry. This ar-This issue of the Englishwoman contains the ticle, entitled "An Oriental Optimist," is by usual number of articles on the different Edward G. Gilbert-Cooper, who does not phases of the woman question, including a agree with the Tagore philosophy. "He has suggestive paper on Florence Nightingale, no form; his style is that of Maeterlinckbased on the biography by Sir Edward Cook, robbed of his charm and sweetness." On the about which we have more to say on another other hand, we refer our readers to some more page this month.

triotism and calls upon King George to in- ical inconsistencies. J. W. Greig, M. P., has an informational article on this subject Certain non-sensational phases of the in the Contemporary. The Westminster woman question are presented in an article in publishes a suggestive study of "Land Lib-

A rather pathetic description of the life appreciative comment on the Hindu poet, A study of the tenure of small land hold- which appears on page 101 this month.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTIONS

cessity of Republican convention reapportion- In all this it is assumed that, at least for the to the Republican column obtained a dispro- nominations and the electoral college ballotportionate strength in the convention. This, ing. (This article was written, it should be of course, was fully demonstrated in the Na- borne in mind, before President Wilson had Rosewater himself presided.

tion" of the Republican party, the most in- from the others. sistent demand is for the readjustment of the party machinery to render it truly representative of party membership. He finds that the vious efforts to correct the apparent abuse been wanting. In order to give proper perspective to the subject, he treats it from two view-points: first, the historic origin and subsequent evolution of the present appor-

IN the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for March, tionment; second, the various remedies pro-1908, and again in March, 1911, Mr. posed, the differences between them, and the Victor Rosewater called attention to the ne- results which might be expected from them. ment, showing how delegations from the immediate future, we shall continue to choose Southern States which contributed no votes Presidents by the mechanism of convention tional Convention of 1912, over which Mr. addressed Congress on the subject.) Mr. Rosewater finds that there have been five re-In the December number of the Political apportionment proposals already made, each Science Quarterly (New York), Mr. Rose-proclaimed with a purpose to make represenwater returns to the discussion, stating that tation more nearly reflect the strength of in connection with the proposed "rehabilita- the party, and every one of them different

1864—Presented by Ashley of Ohio:

That the basis of the nominating vote be fixed as near as may be in proportion to the number of complaint against disproportionate represen- Republican electors found to reside, at the last tation in determining Republican Presiden- general State election preceding the nomination, tial nominations is not new, nor have pre- in each congressional district throughout the Union.

> 1884—Presented by Mr. Chahoon of New York:

Resolved, That in future Republican national

conventions representation by delegates shall be in the purview of any of these five plans as follows:

First-Each State shall be entitled to four delegates-at-large and to one additional delegate-atlarge for each representative-at-large, if any, elected in said State at the last preceding presidential election.

Second-Each territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to two delegates-at-large.

Third-Each congressional district shall be entitled to one delegate, and an additional delegate for every 10,000 votes, or majority fraction thereof, cast for the Republican presidential electoral ticket at the last preceding presidential election.

svlvania:

That hereafter each State shall be entitled to four delegates-at-large and one additional delegate for each 10,000 votes, or majority fraction thereof, cast at the last preceding presidential election for Republican electors; and six delegates from each organized territory and the District of Columbia.

svlvania:

That the basis of representation in the Republican national convention hereafter shall be as for under normal stress the changes of eight follows: Each State shall be entitled to four dele- years would alter relative values, and it is each 10,000 votes, or majority fraction thereof, cast at the last preceding presidential election for Republican electors, four delegates from each territory, and two each from the District of Columbia, Alaska, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

1912—Presented by Mr. Coleman of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That hereafter representation in the Republican national convention shall be as follows: One delegate from each congressional dis- other States has there sent the pendulum as trict within the various States of the Union, and far in the other direction: one additional delegate from each of said congressional districts for every 10,000 votes, or majority fraction thereof, cast at the last preceding presidential election for Republican elector receiving the largest vote, and two delegates each from the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

This latest plan goes back to the congressional district unit of representation, and in trict. The unfairness of this disproportionate repso doing eliminates the delegates-at-large, resentation would differ only in degree from the This, Mr. Rosewater thinks, would obviously accentuate the preponderance of the big States over the little States, and would also give the Territories not yet integral parts of the Union as many, if not more, votes Mr. Rosewater has a distinct plan of his own than it would give to certain of the States to propose. He is convinced that the na-

ditions confronting them which are not with- the numbers of its Senators as now, and he

proposed. No one pretends that the vote polled for the Republican candidate in 1912 would furnish a fair basis for any of these apportionment schemes. In two States, in fact, the Republicans were deprived of even the party place on the ballot; in many States large numbers of the Republicans voted the Democratic or the Progressive ticket with no intention of permanently abandoning their own party, and they expect to participate in the next Presidential preliminaries. In fact, 1900-Presented by Mr. Quay of Penn- Mr. Rosewater maintains that the very purpose of reorganization is to bring such Republicans back into the fold. The strangest thing about this is that the Southern States, for the most part, whose over-representation had precipitated the trouble, would suffer less from the defections in the last election than would several Northern States which pride themselves on being the bulwark of 1908-Presented by Mr. Burke of Penn- the Republican party. Mr. Rosewater thinks that to go back to 1908 for a basis of representation would hardly supply the deficiency, for under normal stress the changes of eight gates-at-large and one additional delegate for certain that the 1908 returns do not now reflect the distribution of the party's strength among and within the States and Territories.

Another new development—the change in the body of the electorate—demands consideration. It was held that the allotment of delegates on the electoral college plan was vitiated by the enfranchisement of the negroes in the South, but, as Mr. Rosewater shows, the enfranchisement of women in

A congressional district in California, for example, elects but one member of Congress (being apportioned on the basis of population) and adds but one member to the electoral college. But in choosing convention delegates such district, if awarded an additional delegate for each 10,000 votes or major fraction, would have two votes for one as compared with the non-suffrage disunfairness of giving to Southern States convention delegates for disfranchised black voters shut out of the polls at the election.

Finally, from his study of the subject, (those having but one congressional district) tional nominating convention should rest on admitted to full membership in the Union. the same dual basis of equality between States Mr. Rosewater proceeds to show, how- and proportion to numbers as does Congress ever, that for the 1916 convention (if one in its two branches. He would retain the should be called) the Republicans have con-delegates at large for the State in double would accord each congressional district one delegate, with the right to earn an additional clusive, factor in determining representation. To delegate, or delegates, by substantial contri-tentation, and gives effective voice to the party bution to the voting strength of the party. membership in States which must be depended on He would compute this ratio, not by abso- to elect the ticket. lute number of 10,000 votes, but by a proportion, say 20 or 25 per cent., of the en- gressional district representation with accompanytire vote for President cast in each particu- ing safeguards against misrepresentation of each lar district. If the vote were double, then constituency. by the inclusion of women the percentage representation would still maintain the par- ment of party membership in any State by "grand-In the matter of the Territories, the District of Columbia, and the insular pos- tile political party. sessions, he would go back to the original plan of the first Republican conventions, which it will adjust itself to changes in the elecwhich also conforms to the practice of Con- torate whether limited by education tests or poll gress, and admit Territorial delegates to have a voice in the councils of the party, but with the representation where but a small total vote is no vote in them. The advantages of this polled in States or districts practically uncontested proposal, as Mr. Rosewater sees them, he because "sure" for one side or the other. enumerates as follows:

party organization. It does this by according dele- in like manner work a similar improvement in gate representation in the convention to every the apportionment plan of the Democrate, the Pro-State, congressional district, and territorial pos- gressives, or of any political party in the national session.

- (2) It makes party strength a main, but not exthat extent it reduces the disproportion of repre-
- (3) It holds to the dual unit of State and con-
- (4) It provides against complete disfranchisefather clauses," or other arbitrary restrictions, imposed by legislatures under domination of a hos-
- (5) It .contains an element of elasticity by
- (6) While formulated to meet the conditions of Republican convention representation, it will (1) It insures a national, as against a sectional, stand the test of general application, and would

HAVE WE TOO MANY MOUTHS TO FEED?

THE time-honored American notion that crease too rapidly in this country is vigor-talent for machinery. It is the density of populaously combated in the December number of tion that mainly explains the contrast in this re-Business America (New York), by Prof. gard between the people of Europe on the one Frank A. Fetter. Referring to the densely populated countries of Europe, where the standards of living are far below those of the United States, Professor Fetter declares that in the light of such facts the flights of speculative statistics regarding the possible increase of our population evidence a forgetfulness of economic principles and a recklessness of economic consequences.

As to the cry "back to the land." Professor Fetter says:

As a plan to be followed by masses of men with the hope of relieving the pressure of population it is vain. Every time one pair of hands is added to the agricultural population, three more mouths doubtedly retard the trend toward higher are added to the city population waiting to con- prices of coal, forestry will eventually grow sume the products.

patented and are for sale the world over. ily increasing at anything like the present Whoever finds it profitable may use them. rate, and real wages in America must de-If they are used less in other countries than crease in terms of food, clothing, and fuel, in America, Professor Fetter maintains that and all the commodities dependent on wood, it is because the work may be done more iron, copper, and other primary materials. cheaply by hand under the conditions in those The steady increase of population may offset countries.

The general level of the use of machinery is population never can and never will inand resources, and not by any mysterious racial hand, and on the other those of the same races in America, Canada, and Australia,

Can we assume that improvements in agricultural methods will offset the influence of the increase in population? New agricultural methods, important as they have been, have not in the last two decades even kept the cost of food from increasing in terms of Shall we, then, asks Professor Fetter, base our economic policy on the assumption of much greater improvements which, as yet, are only in the realm of imagination? The development of water power will unlumber to meet the curtailed demand at Mechanical inventions are internationally higher prices, but, given a population steadthe popular benefits of industrial progress.

A BUREAU OF NATIONAL ASSISTANCE

A RAPID survey of the present relations are all the so-called sovereign powers of the nations of the world leads Mr. tives of all the so-called sovereign powers of Flaborating this idea, he says: Raymond L. Bridgman to contribute to Bib- the world. Elaborating this idea, he says: liotheca Sacra a stimulating article suggesting the formation of a voluntary body described in the title of this article.

The world and its contents, it is now almost universally recognized, are to be used for the benefit of all the world.

portions of the earth are the exclusive property of or rigorous measures to as small an extent as would separate people who occupy them, to be adminis- be consistent with the attainment and maintenance tered regardless of the peoples who occupy other of public order. portions, but every portion must be held subservient to the welfare of the whole. Any policy which pre- people of the country resisted both the government vents any portion of the earth from being contribu- and the revolutionists, it would doubtless be found tory to the welfare of all the nations, to a reasonsufficient to occupy the seat of government and to
able fullness of its capacity, is contrary to sound exercise, under the laws of the country, the adminworld policy. It is to be condemned and prevented istrative powers which the government was unable on that ground, just as any internal policy of one to exercise unaided. But the presumption is that of our states or of our nation is condemned and the government would be glad of the police or prevented by our courts on the broad ground, without giving specific reasons in detail, that it is contrary to public policy. World sovereignty will afford the soundness of enforcing this theory in and the officers of the police or military force regulating the conduct of the occupants of any particular part of the earth's surface.

ceeds to attack the practical difficulties. Rebellions and revolutions, he reminds us, are the cause of an immense drain upon the entire should be some restoration of order sufficient to human race which ought to be stopped. warrant the bureau in withdrawing its force and However, he continues:

tue and superiority which exposes it to criticism is a member of the bureau would have his opporand antagonism, and which cannot be justified tunity to present the side of the administration and save as humanity demands that the destruction of to vote upon the policy to be adopted. As a matlife and property cease. Every nation is slow to ter of fairness, in the case of rebels asking for in-intervene, save in cases where an excuse is ap-tervention, they should have a free and full opportive and bringing the civil war to a close. The state the facts which constitute their grievance. nations wait, and the victims suffer, till the total of They should set forth the reforms which they describe the state that the state of great faith the spectators.

is something like this:

The people of all the world have a right to say they must settle them through the courts. The understandings, thus tending to secure national practical problem is how to provide means of enpeace and an efficient government. It would tend forcing the command to stop fighting and, at the to prevent civil war, with its terribly destructive revolution.

He proposes the creation of a Bureau of their shadow upon unborn generations.

RAPID survey of the present relations National Assistance, made up of representa-

In every case where it was possible, the assisting force should be no more armed than is customary for the usual police force of a civilized nation; but it is quite probable that, at times, a military force would be indispensable, and the bureau should have power to make requisition upon the nations for military support of its authority, always having No longer will it be tenable to hold that separate regard to the use of military force and to the use

In case of either military or police service, if the

If, however, all of the people of the disturbed country were to resist the world force, it would re-This is Mr. Bridgman's text. He then proto dispense justice according to the forms of the laws of the land. . . .

In every instance of disturbance, no matter from There is no power which can assert itself to stop what source the initiative for intervention might these immense losses without an assumption of vircome, the official representative of the country who parently wanted for conquest or exploitation. No tunity to state to the bureau their reasons for reone is charged with the duty of taking the initia- belling and for asking intervention. They should misery and death moves the sluggish emotions of mand. They should establish a case of good faith and good judgment before they receive favorable attention, proving to the satisfaction of the decis-The proposition, continues Mr. Bridgman, ive proportion of the bureau that it would be for the welfare of the country and of mankind that they should win over their opponents.

Such presentations by the rebels would give the so the people of a part of the world that they must existing government an opportunity to guarantee not settle their political quarrels by arms, but that reforms, to make concessions, and to remove missame time, prevent the continuance of injustice and consequences to life and to property and to the the supremacy of bad government; also, to sustain peace of future years—consequences which the a tolerable government against corrupt and dan. United States knows well how to appreciate, with gerous rebels; also, to promote such conditions as the burden of debt of disturbed politics, of delayed will send to remove occasions of rebellion and progress, and other great evils which are destined to affect us for an indefinite future, and which are distinct consequences of our civil strife, throwing

A GERMAN OPINION OF WILSON'S "NEW **FREEDOM"**

word to the work—of the conditions and tendencies, past and present, characteristic of our country. Portions of this introduction the world-markets. There is something imposing appear in Maximilian Harden's weekly, in the élan with which this industrial structure, the Zukunft.

stands at a new turning-point of its national the swiftness of this growth. And for the first life. It has in a brief space passed through time the division of powers, created by the a phase of development with an exhibition "fathers," was felt as a hindrance. For a time of strength which compels admiration. The issues confronting it have become too vast to organized capital encroached more and more upon be of easy solution. economic growth of the last decades, which throws that of Germany into the shade, self-government.

"swelled with furious force in the direction of cloud lowering. Later, Roosevelt as President a decidedly plutocratic economic system." The sounded the alarm. He left much undone; the country had perforce to pass through this beckoning fame of a "practical politician" obstage; the older nations are likewise preparsucular partially successful struggle may have subdued his fiery temperament, and at a time when only the Government sought in time to check this "all or nothing" would have served he allowed economic tendency, the vast earnings would have served he allowed have spread to larger masses." The Government could have coped with the existing conditions only by a thorough change of the linstead of striking at the roots of the evil, he methods which had been suitable to a society aimed only at its worst excesses. His efforts failed still in a state of flux.

have by no means been of a purely material nature. The great crisis in American history, the Civil War, began as an ethical conflict and developed into an ideal of national unity. That the South had a material object as well only gave added strength to the resistance of the North. Outside of that sanguinary struggle and the policy, tinged with plutocracy and imperialism, of the most recent time, the newer American statesmanship has been directed almost exclusively to the correction of the crop of abuses. It is confronted with the logical consequences of the old ideal that that government is the best which governs the least. Time has demonstrated the inexpedience of a consistent carrying out of that principle. Coquetting with that ideal, again and again, after it had lost its vitality, is one of the political shortcomings which now make it necessary for the country to reverse its policy.

Since the spoils became a national one, it has been impossible, in spite of wholesome reaction against it, to banish that principle from American politics. This egoistic factor naturally acted as a powerful spur to the formation of campaign ormore rigid political machine, but for the develop- answer. ment of the boss system. . .

In the 70's a new element, which was soon to

PRESIDENT WILSON'S book, "The swell with volcanic force, appeared in the nation's New Freedom," rendered into German life. The country was being transformed from an agrarian to an industrial state. It was the beginning of a new economic order, which from the translator's penetrating analysis—in a fore-outstet tended to big business. This trend attained behind its protective tariff wall, was erected as if The United States—the writer says—now by magic strength. But it soon became evident The unprecedented the necessaries of life, it was seen that a plutoeconomic growth of the last decades, which cratic oligarchy threatened to supersede democratic

for lack of the support of his own party. To the distant observer the force of circumstances which drove Roosevelt into compromise-so antagonistic The idealism of the people is attested by the to his nature—seems almost like a happy stroke of fact that the impelling motives of their statesmen Fate. It fell to him to wake the nation. He Fate. It fell to him to wake the nation. He roused the people from a lethargy more dangerous than open discontent. The petty victories which he gained over the trusts proved, indirectly, more fruitful than the full realization of his aims would have been. The impotence of the Government was clearly revealed.

The unenviable position of the Executive was still more distinctly shown up under Taft. An appeal to the highest powers of the democracy remained the sole resort.

The old principle of the sovereignty of the people, the holiest of American traditions, appeared to be threatened-almost abrogated. It had sunk in the last decades, owing to the pressure of formal legislative practice, to a rigid lifelessness. People now began to probe how the traditional convictions would stand the sharp air of a world which was transformed over night, as it were. Beyond the political issues of the day, there looms the task of revising the whole gamut of American cultural ideas in consonance with the new social order. How soon the nation will succeed in passing the turning-point remains to be seen. danger of democracy—the leveling of thought and effort—is recognized now in the New World, too. ganizations; but it paved the way not only for a How this danger is to be met still awaits an

Wilson's rapid rise to national prominence,

the general, absorbing interest in his person- New Jersey. In a short space he effected a new ality, are attributed by the writer mainly to legislation which restored self-government to a two causes—his resignation of the presidency trusts. The astonishing part was the self-confi-of Princeton and his administration as Gov-dence with which a single individual constrained ernor of New Jersey.

to abandon his ideals. What took place at Prince- closer collaboration of the Executive with the ton has many points in common with the conflict legislative branch. Contrary to all usage, he ap-of principles throughout the land. It was a con-peared in the legislative hall in person in order to flict of democratic ideals against plutocratic power defend his laws in an open discussion, point by —only, at the University it assumed a purely ethical form. During his presidency Wilson reformed majority by resorting to a simple panacea—a diits entire organization. Princeton has always been rect appeal to the electorate. On the rostrum and favored by the youth of the wealthier classes. The in the columns of the press he fought for the platincreasing extravagance of the outside world form on which he had been elected. Public opin-found its echo among the students. Wilson's plans ion was enlisted on his side; the Legislature had of reform aimed at a closer touch between student to fall in line. and teacher and a greater spirit of comradeship

Whether and how Woodrow Wilson as Presi
among the pupils. The power of money carried

dent will be able to overcome the greater powers

the day. At a crucial moment for the University, of resistance which await him in the Senate, the

twelve million dollars was donated to it, the future will show. The significance of Wilson's

money to be applied in a way which, in Wilson's advent into the White House transcends any fu
view, would intensify the class distinctions. At ture victories or failures of his administration.

American universities are dependent for their ex
It attests the resolve of the people for a political

istence upon donations; financial difficulties often and ethical reconstruction of the national life

of convictions aroused national interest and led to again thrust it entirely or lastingly into the old the election of Woodrow Wilson as Governor of paths.

State that had for decades been controlled by the a Legislature inimical to his reforms to pass the proposed measures. The new Governor broke at The first was the action of a man who refuses once with the old tradition which precluded a

weigh very heavily upon them. The Board of strong enough to impose it henceforth upon the Trustees, which had up to that time vigorously march of events. How often and how effectually supported Wilson, hesitated and finally capitulated opposing forces will check that will is a question to the great gift.

The unusual circumstances attending this battle slacken the pace of the march, but they will never

SOME INSISTENT PHASES OF IRISH HOME RULE

appear in current numbers of the English signed this covenant. reviews. The National publishes an amazingly serious, even fanatically devout, article are hard to find. He concludes: entitled "Irish Covenanters and Their Oath," by the Earl of Arran. This Irish peer extols the sincerity and piety of the Ulsterman. He fulfil the duty that their oaths and their congives the wording of the famous oath to oppose Home Rule as follows:

Rule would be disastrous to the material wellbeing of Ulster, as well as of the whole of Ireland, structive of our citizenship, and perilous to the understand the intensity of a position such unity of the Empire, we whose names are underast is indicated in these words as it is for written, men of Ulster, loyal subjects of H.M. them to fully appreciate the apprehension of King George V, humbly relying on the God a writer in the Westminster Review, W. R. whom our fathers in days of stress and trial MacDermott, who asserts, in an article encompletely trusted, do hereby pledge ourselves in solemn covenant, throughout this our time of titled "The Case for Revolution," "The Ulthreatened calamity to stand by one another in ster question now means that the Hause of defending for ourselves and our children our Commons must either abdicate its absolute cherished position of equal citizenship in the power or else fight for it." We quote fur-United Kingdom and in using all means which there may be found necessary to defeat the present ther: conspiracy to set up a Home Rule Parliament in Ireland. And in the event of such a Parliament

WO significant articles on the present we hereto subscribe our names. And further we stage of the Irish Home Rule situation individually declare that we have not already

There may be waverers, he says, but they

The men who have sworn the Covenant will sciences impose upon them, and consequently relatest conspiracy to set up a Home Rule Parliament in Ireland, and will take all means neces-Being convinced in our consciences that Home sary to resist it, even at the cost of their lives.

It is, perhaps, as difficult for Americans to threatened calamity, to stand by one another in ster question now means that the House of

It is sheer stupidity in the House of Commons being thrust upon us, we further solemnly and not to see that the resistance of Ulster is at bot-mutually pledge ourselves to resist its authority, tem to its absolute power, just as the resistance In sure confidence that God will defend the right of the American colonies was. It is sheer stu-

scrambling for power, place, titles, the gratifica- them, and it could be trusted no more than tion of personal vanity, at least so much so that James II. the people are ripe for revolt against it, pro-foundly distrust its conduct as their agents. I am only reproducing what I hear every day in Ulster, have heard for years. Just now, for in-stance, I hear comments on the proposal that the to take advantage of the parliamentary situleaders of the two great parties should confer ation to further their own ends. and settle the "Ulster question" between them. No wonder a civil war should occur when the House of Commons in agreement or disagree-But no civil war will occur except as a spark firing a magazine. Millions are now alive to the fact that the fate of the million to-day may in turn be their fate to-morrow. An *émeute* in Ulster would be the signal for a revolution in the United Kingdom directed against the abso- should be done is put thus: lutism of the House of Commons. The revolt in Ulster will be no émeute, no riot, but a rising

pidity in it not to see that the resistance is an this is not now the deliberate design of the men expression of revolt in the whole kingdom, an who in Ulster and the whole United Kingdom expression of alarm at the insecurity attending are organizing armed resistance in the province the incalculable exercise of the power it has the course of events will very soon compel them usurped by deluding the people by the idea that to adopt it; they cannot leave the House of Comit represents them-it!-an assembly of men mons the power to punish, ostracise, or injure

The sanest section of the Irish Nationalists, while firmly adhering to their aim, recognizes the ment assumes the arbitrary power of settling the dangers attending the enforcement of an arbifate of a million people as if they were cattle. trary act of the British House of Commons, but that body seems quite blind to the case for revolution threatening itself in the United Kingdom.

Mr. MacDermott's opinion as to what

Subject to the unity of the United Kingdom, similar to that which placed William III. on the necessary in the face of the great military Eurothrone, aiming at reconstituting the House of pean powers, the Irish people should be left to Commons so as to prevent it acting as a tyranny frame a constitution for themselves and not have as fatuous and imbecile as that of James II. If one arbitrarily imposed on them.

A RUSSIAN IDEA OF PACIFISM

IN his regular contribution to the Vyestnik again manifested its total impotence in questions Yevropy, of St. Petersburg, Mr. L. Slon- of practical politics. imsky, an able journalist of decidedly Radical tendencies, discusses the Pacifist movement and the forces that impede its progress and make it ineffective. The recent war between the former Balkan allies, begun in spite of the fact that their treaty of alliance contained a clause stipulating for arbitration in case of disagreement, serves as a basis for his rather pessimistic conclusions. He says:

We see that the persistent preaching of Pacifism which has been carried on for many years does not avert or weaken the sudden outbursts of militarism which leads countries in the path of fearful collisions and catastrophes. Germany, always armed more than the neighboring countries, is making colossal efforts to increase her army, giv- imsky, go the wrong way about preaching ing as an excuse the military successes of the their doctrine: Balkan Powers, who, according to her, are at one with Russia. The example set by Germany is followed by France. Yet earlier, independently of public opinion, the Pacifists are breaking into an them, Austria-Hungary was arming herself, pre- open door. The nations do not need any proofs paring for participation in the Balkan affairs. of the undesirability of wars as inhumanly-bar-The military epidemic has suddenly affected the barous forms of international conflicts. The arguadvanced and cultured nations, despite all the ments of justice and common sense have long been optimistic prophecies of convinced Pacifists. The exhausted in the question of the significance and beneficent intellectual movement, which has had consequences of armed struggle between nations, such great financial support from Mr. Carnegie, But there exists a ready war apparatus, which is has suffered something like bankruptcy. The ever developing and acquiring all the characteris-

Are we to infer from the above that the idea of Pacifism is a false one; that it does not correspond to the actual conditions of life of contemporary states, or the real aims and needs of civilized nations? asks the writer. And his answer is:

Of course, nothing of the kind can be asserted. War remains as revolting and horrible a spectacle as it is insensate and immoral. Perpetual and undisturbed peace regulated by certain treaty obligations is that normal state which nations have a right to expect when they are surrounded not by

But the Pacifists, according to Mr. Slon-

Addressing their sermon of absolute peace to hopes entertained with regard to the efficacy of tics of an independent organism; an apparatus arbitration treaties have not been justified. The which embodies all the external powers of the inciple of Pacifism, with which all agree, has countries, which makes its own laws and has as

plicated war apparatus, which consumes enormous long and ruinous preparations: they are unwill-means and efforts, is in the service of a special ingly waiting for the day when their extreme effort class of people . . . whose object in life consists can bring the desired fruit. . . in preparation of future wars and in securing their If war is to cease and give place to a peaceful successful course. The army is an instrument of court of arbitration, then the army will lose the war, not of peace; it is fitted for military opera- meaning and object of its existence, and the power-tions, not for the maintenance of peace. It loses ful military class will remain idle. . . . It were its most important and valued qualities during useless to assure the Germans of the desirability long periods of inactivity. By its very existence of peace and the absurdity of war. The enlighting causes and promotes happenings which can ened Germans know that very well themselves. lead to a terrible international catastrophe. The But it is impossible to argue with the German leaders of the army are obliged by the duties of army that there is no necessity for it at present their calling to think of and care for war and not and that there will be no need of it in the future.

for peace: to them the virtuous efforts of those The German army, with its excellent commanders,
who are opposed to war on principle, who dream is a national institution, against which the ordinary of solving all political disputes by means of vol- reasoning of peacemakers like Carnegie is poweruntarily recognized arbitration-according to the less. The Pacifists are directing their activity to program of Mr. Carnegie and his fellow-workers those spheres in which there is anyway an inclinain the movement-have no meaning.

with the army rests the most important of state problems—the protection of its territory against external enemies—all other interests of the country are subordinated to the needs of the army, and matter in these words: sothing can stop the constantly growing rivalry of nations in the matter of armaments. Small king-

its only aim and its only justification the preparatation of future dangers which may never come. tion of war and victory. This extensive and com- But the small and poor powers cannot afford too

tion toward peace and compromise. They are si-Where there exists an army, there obtains an lent on radical political questions which are bound influential military class, and to a military class, with the traditional cult of war and with the particularly its commanding element, is natural a domineering rôle of permanent armies in the life striving for military deeds and military glory. As of nations.

In conclusion Mr. Slonimsky sums up the

The armaments continue in all Europe, despite doms which have their historical and national aims any ideas whatever, under the influence of various do not spare any efforts to create powerful armies, motives of dynastic and military ambition, and the and, having created, must endeavor to put them army thus becomes a self-sufficient force which deinto action at a most favorable moment, when velops with the regularity of an elemental process, there is chance of success. The great and rich Pacifism hardly touches those substantial sides of nations can patiently bear for many years the burthe question of peace and war, and therefore it is den of the colossal military budget, in the expection doomed to failure.

A GERMAN REMEDY FOR THE SHORTAGE OF FREIGHT CARS

nation has been seriously obstructed of late need arises, and that many of them delay unby the inability of the railroads to handle loading the cars, in spite of the penalty of promptly and adequately the increasingly im- heavy "demurrage." Furthermore, they demense volume of traffic. At the end of Oc- clare that there is a difficulty in finding capby shippers. This was due partly to an ex-partly on injurious legislation and partly on products at this time—especially wheat—and steady rise in wages due to the demands of partly to a really phenomenal and record- the unions. breaking increase in foreign trade.

took occasion to warn the railroads to avert it. proposes a very radical remedy. Evidently, therefore, the commission blames In brief, Mr. Woas' argument is that the the roads for an inadequate provision of fa-railroads have "outgrown their clothes." In cilities for handling trade.

THAT smooth and even flow of trade The roads, however, complain that ship-which is the very life-blood of a modern pers all want to be served at once as their tober it was reported that there was a deficit ital to enlarge their plants, and that there is a of 6048 freight cars in the number required shortage of revenue. The latter they blame ceptional activity in the movement of farm increased operating expenses, including the

In view of these circumstances it is pecu-There are other more general causes, how- liarly interesting to learn that Germany has ever, which have been operative for years, long been suffering from a similar shortage of The shortage above noted was predicted by cars, and that one of her foremost Governthe Interstate Commerce Commission, which ment engineers, Franz Woas, of Wiesbaden,

other words, the freight cars used are too

would be here, since here the standard Amer- cars. ican freight cars are of forty tons' capacity, ton cars of former days.

and finished products.

The roads themselves don't realize their enormous waste of time and money because they possess a monopoly. For passenger traffic the normal gauge may suffice a while longer, though even days, to-day it is worth considering whether city roads, ten ti and above all, express trains should not have a wider gauge. But big industries must have broad-gauge roads if they are to develop unchecked. The width of this new gauge depends on the judgment of the engine-builders and car-The latter must tell us what gauge is needed to bear 100-ton cars. A firm in Aix tells me that with a two-meter gauge (about 6 feet 6 inches) properly constructed they could furnish an exceptionally suitable and advantageous 100-ton car. These must replace the ten-ton cars now in use, which are mere toys.

corresponding alteration in bridges, tunnels, allow express trains to pass. cuts, embankments, etc., and the ultimate cost

small to handle the huge volume of modern and the great distributing centers. Thus coal traffic. Obviously it is easier and quicker to and ore mines, for instance, would be conempty a bucket of water by means of a dipper nected with foundries and iron works. It is than by means of a tea-spoon. He therefore worth noting here that in certain portions of proposes that 100-ton cars should be built the Pennsylvania System cars having a caand that to make their operation feasible the pacity of from 50 to 80 tons are already in present gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches should be use, while the Norfolk & Western Railroad, changed for a gauge sufficiently broad and in Virginia, has for some years used spewell-ballasted to stand the impact of such cially constructed 100-ton cars. In the latter heavy cars. Commenting on this plan, the case, however, these large cars are used for Superintendent of Freight of the New York coal, and are run between the mines in the Central remarked, "That man is twenty years mountains and the barges at sea level. Conahead of the times." The proposition is, in sequently the full cars are on a down-grade. fact, more revolutionary in Germany than it and the climb is taken only by the empty

Mr. Woas, however, invites the most exwhile in Germany they still use the tiny ten- tensive consideration and criticism of his plan, and in a later number of the same periodical Mr. Woas argues vigorously in favor of a civil engineer, Mr. P. Schmidt, of Hamhis plan in a recent number of the German burg, accepts the challenge. He is of opinion technical magazine, the Technische Monats- that there are several other serious difficulties hefte. He points out that the so-called nor- in the way. For instance, shipments of 100 mal gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches was adopted tons at a time might be common enough in by Stephenson, the "Father of Locomotive the case of raw products, such as coal and Building," from the width of the farm wag- ore, but when we come to manufactured prodons used in country roads and lanes. Since ucts, what dealer is in the position to order Stephenson's day, however, the world has seen 100 tons at one shipment! And if he did the a stupendous increase in the output of coal works would doubtless reply that he could and ore, in the growth of population, in have a part of his order furnished from stock manufactures of all sorts, and in both do- on hand, part would be ready in two or three mestic and foreign traffic and in both raw weeks, and the remainder would be sent still later. Another point he raises is thus expressed:

> A buyer who now orders a ten-ton shipment daily would have to take 100 tons every ten To unload this properly he would need ten times as many men, who would thus be idle in the interim. Small buyers would have difficulty in commanding either cash or credit sufficient to place such a large order.

Mr. Schmidt objects also that all the accessories, such as the size of buildings and their distances, the height of lifting-cranes, the unloading arrangements, etc., would have to be altered for the big cars. He advises as an alternative remedy the development of the canal system throughout the country to relieve The chief objections to such a radical the congestion of the railroads. He suggests change both in size of car and breadth of also that freight and passenger traffic should gauge are, of course, financial. Such altera- be entirely separated, so that freight trains tion in tonnage and gauge would involve a would no longer have to be switched off to

To these criticisms Mr. Woas returns that would be enormous. Mr. Woas does not fail a reconstruction is inevitable and need be very to foresee this difficulty, but is firmly con- gradual, but with a definite goal in view; that vinced that the end would justify the means. the roads will hardly care to divert their traf-Moreover, he suggests a practical plan of fic into a canal system; and finally that there making a beginning by building such roads at are big prizes to be won by the solving of first only between the great producing centers problems of unloading and of systemization.

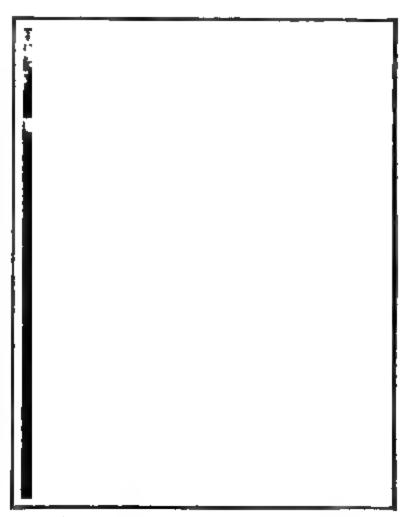
LAND LIBERATORS, ANCIENT AND MODERN

COMPARING Mr. Lloyd George to the Roman reformers, the Gracchi, a writer in the Westminster Review (Rev. W. J. Acomb) says:

It is a matter of unspeakable satisfaction to us who know and love country life that the mantle of the Gracchi has fallen on such capable shoulders. It will fit and become him well; but be-neath that mantle he must be fortified by a coat of mail against malignant calumny, and probably violence. The spirit of Belfast will crop up in every town and village where he advocates the natural rights of the landless. Lloyd George would appear to embody the very spirit of the Gracchi-so much as to suggest a reincarnation His advocacy is almost a guarantee of ultimate success. His intimate knowledge of rural conditions, coupled with large experience of involved questions, especially qualify him. His very Celtic temperament is a godsend; his hatred of oppression proverbial. He has within the stimulus of recent success on a gigantic scale; he has behind him the incentive which springs from the enthu-siastic support of the best life of Britain.

Referring to the efforts of Mr. Lloyd George's detractors to injure his reputation, Mr. Acomb pursues the parallel still further, quoting from Plutarch's famous "Lives":

enemies could deny that they were the most virtu- Gracchi is that they filled various offices of state, ous of all the Romans or that they were excel- and yet kept their hands clean from dishonest lently well nurtured and educated." Also, Plu- gains."



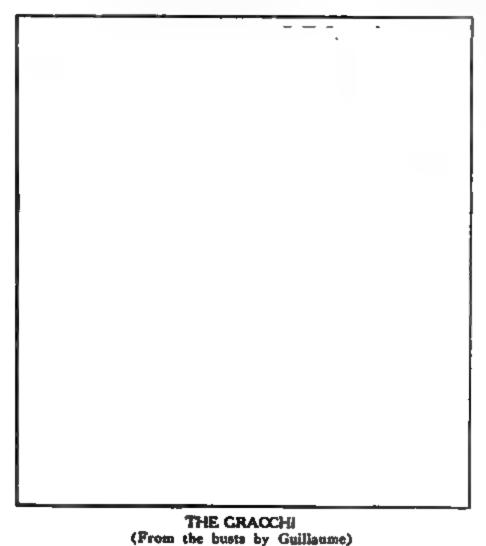
LLOYD GEORGE, CHATTING WITH A WELSH FARMER WHO IS AN OLD AGE PENSIONER

tarch declares that "the greatest proof of the "As for the Gracchi, not even their bitterest unselfishness and indifference to money of the

> These detractors have failed and Britain is now convinced that "nothing but disinterested motives lie back of Lloyd George's efforts to ameliorate the lot of the 'groaning multi-tudes of earth.' At one period in the Roman agitation, the Gracchi, "sharing the superstition of the age, were deterred by inauspicious omens"; we doubt if our champion of landless men will be intimidated, though every day brings its bomb scare.

> Is there a specific demand for a Land Crusade, with a modern Gracchus at the head? asks Rev. Mr. Acomb, in conclusion. are three all-sufficient answers: the vacant countrysides; the congested townships; the never-ceasing emigration.

> One of the wisest things that Napoleon did was to break up those huge estates in France which Church and nobility had aggregated, until there was scarcely breathing space outside of them,



cordiale may in this matter, also, prove of prac- the silver sea, and take courage.

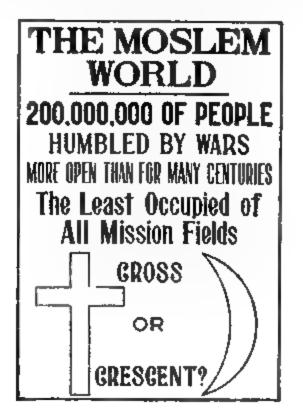
and make possible a multitude of small hold- tical value, and that we may learn from the proings.

lific prosperity of our progressive neighbor, that
It is like a romance,—knowing the history of old there is a better use of the land than devotion to
France,—to read that within her borders more sport, and likewise that the heavens do not fall than seven millions of peasant farmers delve and because the feudal system comes to an end. If reap on their own soil. They truly manage things precedents are to count for so much, our Cymric better in France. Let us hope that the extente Gracchus may dwell upon the object lesson across

UNITING FOR MISSIONARY WORK

N the one hundredth anniversary of the to cooperate in a united missionary campaign apostle to the Dark Continent, a notable mis- opportunities before the Christian people of sionary decision was reached by organized re- North America. In the Missionary Review ligious forces throughout the United States. of the World for December, Mr. William On that day, March 19, 1913, representatives B. Millar, General Secretary of the United of the various Home and Foreign Missionary Missionary Campaign, has an article describ-Boards of North America met in New York ing the results of this conference and the plan City for conference and decided unanimously there adopted.

birth of David Livingstone, the great to bring world-wide missionary needs and



The details of raising funds and assigning special fields are, perhaps, not so interesting to the readers of this Review as would be some of the graphic appeals for cooperation on the part of missionary workers in general. Four charts here reproduced indicate the vigorous and graphic way this nondenominational appeal is being made. Layman's Missionary Movement, as it called, has determined to devote at least three vears to cover the United States with interdenominational missionary conferences. The message which these workers will present to those interested in missionary work all over the world is characterized by Mr. Millar as "inspirational, practical, strong, positive, and not apologetic." He closes with the following paragraph:

The day for apologizing for missions, thank God, is passed, and passed forever. The appeal in this campaign, if not lost the fire and heroism of their ancestors,

it is to win, must be of a virile character, and nor has the iron departed from their blood. What must appeal to the heroic and sacrificial. The challenge is there to-day compared to the mission-Christian men of America do not ask an easy task ary challenge to rally such men for a vigorous—it would make no appeal to them. They have world-campaign?

There are also the Samoan Islands, belong-

"AT THE CENTER OF THE PACIFIC—FRANCE!"

T the moment when the eyes of the at the West, the Fiji and Tonga Islands, world are turned toward the Panama belonging to England.

Canal, with its opening so near at hand, it is interesting to note the various conjectures ing chiefly to Germany, and Tutuila, bemade, and the speculations advanced, as to longing to the United States, but these lie what world power is to be most benefited by at three-quarters of the way across and are the new waterway. France comes forward not in the direct line of navigation. There

in an article by George Froment Guieyesse in Illustration, the Dicture weekly of Paris. He points out that the Tahiti Islands, with Papeete for port and coaling station, constitute the very center of navigation for almost all vessels crossing the South Pacific. His article is a claim for the

substance of our

title, which is a

dramatic sentence

from a speech in the Chamber of

Deputies on this

topic.

PUNTA AREN

CENTRAL POSITION OF THE SOCIETY ISLANDS

point for all American merchant marine from Panama to Sydney through Tahiti is bound for the extreme Orient, asserts this 7900 miles, while from Panama to Sydney French writer, the Polynesian group must be by way of Apia it is 8065 miles. The disthe stopping place for European and Ameri- tance from Panama to Wellington through can vessels bound for Australia. Granting Tahiti is 6826 miles, while the distance bethis, Papeete, the town of Tahiti, becomes, tween the same points by way of Apia is by virtue of its geographical position, the in- 7666. Through the Fiji Islands it would be evitable port and coaling station.

It is a rich, picturesque, and luxuriant island the most central point of the Pacific." situated in the very heart of the Society Islands, which is destined to become the great market of exchange and an interesting and attractive point much-frequented harbor.

is also Cook's Archipelago, 540 miles to the west Tahiti, possessing no natural advantages and no available port for transpacific liners, and, for extreme southerly courses, the little island of Rapa, situated south of the Gambiers: but this, being of difficult approach in bad weather and an unproductive. unattractive island, may well be counted out of the race. Coming down to fig-Monsieur

While Hawaii will remain the touching Froment Guieyesse says that "the distance 7948 miles. These figures speak for themselves and prove conclusively that Tahiti is

Tahiti, like all the islands of the Society group, for tourists. It already has a well-known and is volcanic, and is surrounded by a belt of coral reefs visible above the water, with gaps here and there. Some of these will have to be widened to The only rival points that might be con- make the entrance to the port of Papeete available the only rival points that might be con-to vessels of the heaviest tonnage. Lighthouses sidered are the Galapagos, situated almost will also have to be erected to provide a perfectly at the mouth of the Canal, at the East, and lighted harbor. All the proposed improvements

will enhance the value of the Polynesian Archipelago immeasurably. It is four times larger than the Martinique and has enjoyed for the past eight years an era of unprecedented prosperity (its com-merce having grown from six million francs in francs, and is urged to set about it without in agricultural possibilities and produce cocoa, Canal is finally open to navigation. The vanilla, cotton, and coffee in abundance. Tahiti, plan was submitted to the Chambar has about half the size of Rhode Island, is the center plan was submitted to the Chamber beof a French population of the first order. Papeete fore the closing of its last session and it is in 1905 had a population of 4000.

The French Government is seriously considering the expediency of making Papeete a generally believed that it will be approved.

MUCH OF THE ANCIENT WORLD'S ART YET UNDISCOVERED

Rome during the period of Roman supremacy to gratify this taste, with the growth and from the splendid examples to be seen to-day diffusion of culture, the capacity to enjoy original accumulations. These untold treas- of culture is thus ures were not, as a rule, to be found within writer: the precincts of the Eternal City, but rather in the sumptuous villas of the wealthy Rostudy of these villas in connection with their rich artistic adornment is given by Signor Giuseppe Baracconi in Nuova Antologia. Noting some typical examples, he says:

What a treasure of statues and columns of polyquarries whence they were taken have been either ample, from a single villa in the neighborhood of Herculaneum came the most admired bronzes of the Naples Museum, the six bathers who are reclothing themselves, the two swimmers about to remarkable paintings in enamel on marble and 1500 papyri from the library.

treasures of which the Romans spoiled their conquered foes, more especially the Greeks, served for the adornment of these villas, erected either in the them into exile in the villas." neighborhood of the city, on the soft slopes of Latium and in the Campagna, or on the smiling lakes and sunny shores of Italy. It is from the time when Sylla led his victorious legions back from Asia to Italy that we may date the beginning quisite products of foreign lands.

finest manifestations was, at the outset, con- of things that have been superlatively ad-

WHILE we all know something of the fined to a small minority of the Roman comwealth of art treasures amassed in munity possessing the power and the wealth in museums and private collections, we are the contemplation of such works spread apt to forget that what has been preserved to those who were unable to own them. for us represents but a small fraction of the The necessary result of this broadening presented

We may well imagine that to see all the rich in the sumptuous villas of the wealthy Ko- fruits of victory and conquest dispersed and rele-man citizens. A valuable contribution to the gated to private residences must have provoked a certain discontent in the public mind, for in this way the people were deprived of a certain special gratification, of so much of culture as might be absorbed from viewing these masterpieces of art, and that just at a time when the public taste, long stunted in its growth, had begun to manifest itself. The modern idea that the heritage of art, although chrome marbles-unique in the world, as the it may, as property, be in the hands of private persons, does not cease to belong to the public, and lost or exhausted-were recovered from the Villa that therefore its use and preservation should be Adrianea! To turn to a much less famous ex- controlled by laws and edicts, appears to have first asserted itself in Rome, in the early part of the reign of Augustus. A regulation requested by Agrippa, the celebrated son-in-law of that em-peror, was perhaps the concrete affirmation of this plunge into the water, the drunken Faun, an opinion, which, as I have stated, must have been archaic Minerva, the busts of the last of the making itself felt in the public mind against the Archytas, the busis of the last of the making itself felt in the public mind against the Ptolemies and the two Berenices, the Plato, the segregation and monopoly of so many chef3-Archytas, the Heraclitus, the Democritus, eleven d'auure by private owners. Of Agrippa's pro-Roman busts, and the wonderful figure of Merposal we have only a brief, casual notice in cury in repose, as well as the masterpiece representing Aristides. Besides all these were four praising the artistic taste shown by Agrippa, in remarkable paintings in enamel on marble and 1500 papers from the library. "One of his orations is magnificent and worthy of In fact, a great part of the artistic and literary the greatest citizen—that in which he advocated easures of which the Romans spoiled their con- that all pictures and sculptures should be publicly exhibited, as this would be far better than sending

However, in the villas built in Pliny's time art objects had already become almost insignificant accessories. It was but natural, of this taste for art among the Romans, of this indeed, that to the first flush of enthusiastic enthusiastic admiration of the paintings and mar- admiration for them stimulated in the hearts bles, the wonderful metal-work, and the other ex- of the rude conquerors of Greece and the Orient, should succeed a certain weariness Although the appreciation of art in its and indifference, as is common in the case

mired. . . . A tendency to favor utility and devotion to magnificence and beauty testified comfort in the Roman villas of this later to in those of the Augustan Age, also time, at the expense of the more exclusive worked in this direction.

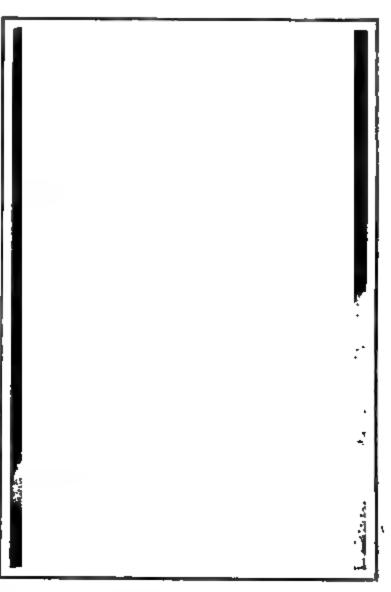
A HINDU ON THE CELTIC

NOT only India, or Asia, but the whole world, has reason to rejoice over the award of the Nobel Prize for "idealistic literature" to Rabindranath Tagore, the Bengali poet, playwright, essayist, composer, and philosopher. It not only means the fullest recognition of an Oriental genius by the West. It inaugurates the dawn of a new era of friendliness between the East and the West, so long at odds on account of the agelong struggle for material supremacy and territorial aggrandizement.

While we in the West are writing about this great poet, he is not silent regarding us. He is, we are told, writing in the Bengali magazines about the social, educational, and literary life in the West. Mr. Tagore has some definite ideas about things Western, as will be seen from his article on William Butler Yeats, as published in the Prabashi, of Calcutta. He wrote this article when in London, and the translations are especially made for this Review by Basanta Koomar Roy, a Hindu living in this country. Of the poet Yeats he says:

The crowd cannot crush the poet Yeats. His individuality is striking. As with his tall stature he towers over others, so when one meets him he is bound to feel the exuberance of his inner self, and also that Providence must have forced some phases of his poetic nature to rise as a fountain to shower its gentle beneficence all around. Every time I have met him in private I have felt with increased intensity the potency of his physical, intellectual, and imaginative fulness.

When I read the works of the present-day poets of England, I realize that most of them are poets not of the universal, but of the literary world. Verse-making has been going on in this country for a long time, so the language of poetry has most richly developed in the fields of metaphor, in all its intricacies and wealth of color and shade. cessful in trying to reveal the soul of Scot-Feeling having relegated its province from heart to words, the language has lost its simplicity. land, by imbibing the universal, so Mr. Ta-Having no faith in itself, and being bereft of all gore thinks:



RABINDRANATH TAGORE, THE INDIAN POET WHOM WAS AWARDED THE NOBEL PRIZE

originality, and yet bent on proving its worth and beauty, feeling rushes in mad pursuit after exaggeration, and so has to cloak itself in the garb of something extraordinary. At this stage word-workmanship attains the summit of perfection.

By way of illustration, Mr. Tagore compares the jugglery of the "winged words" of most richly developed in the fields of metaphor, Swinburne, "one of the foremost of the simile, imagery, and general technique. It has, word-poets," with the spontaneity of Wordsindeed, come to such a pass that it is not even worth, whose songs burst out as the result of necessary for the poets of this country to go to the fountain-head of poetry for inspiration in verse-making. The modern English poets have Burns, like Wordsworth, felt the universal become experts—specialists. They do not even within himself, and "broke the hedges of confeel the necessity of singing from the innermost vention and laid bare to the literary world chambers of their hearts. Now songs are ema-nating from songs. When words do not proceed the soul of Scotland." It may be mentioned, from that inexplicably aching feeling of the heart, by the way, that Mr. Tagore admires Walt but from words, then language begins to flourish Whitman very much. As Burns was suc-

It is exactly for the same reason that the poet with animate and inanimate objects. In the ob-Yeats is appreciated so much nowadays. His muse jective world he recognizes the perennial presence defiantly refused to follow-the hollow voice of the of a playful Providence. This consciousness is time, but helped the poet to unfold his own heart, not possible to attain by intellect alone; it has to I do not mean his individual heart. This may need be developed by dint of deep meditation. If one a few words of explanation. Just as a diamond tries to express this feeling by the current literary by expressing the light that is without expresses method, then its force, its life, its very soul, are itself, similarly, a human heart cannot express bound to be asphyxiated. For modernism in literitself without light from without. Whenever the ature is not a new thing; but it is threadbare, it individual heart tries to express something greater is worn out. By constant use there has grown a than itself, then it reflects the greater light and corn on it. It does not shake the whole being. It illumines itself. Yeats reveals the soul of Ireland is like fire covered with ashes; the fire is older through his individual soul. He sees this world than the ashes, yet the former is younger in effect. not with his eyes; he embraces this world not with The pile of ashes is new, but it is lifeless. That his intellect; but he does both with his life and is why we find that true poetry always tries to soul. This world to him is not a world crowded evade the current fashion in literature.

ARE WE FORGETTING PUNCH AND JUDY?

In a brilliantly written essay in the Book-man, Prof. Brander Matthews reproaches the modern age and Americans in particular for losing taste and affection for that vener-able delusion, the puppet show of Punch and be is sent for specially to entertain the children's Judy. He says:

we have drawn upon all the races of Europe, it is very curious that the puppet show does not flourish in our American cities as it flourishes in many of the towns on the other side of the Western Ocean. The shrill equeak of Punch is not infrequent in the streets of London, although it may not now be heard as often as it was a score of years ago. In Paris, in the gardens of the Tuileries and of the Luxembourg and again in the Champs Elysées, where the children congregate in the afternoon, there are nearly half a dozen enclosures roped off and provided with cane chairs, so that spectators, old and young, may be gladdened by the vision of Polichinelle and by the

formed by the little troop of personages animated dark deeds. by the thumb and fingers of the invisible performer. And perhaps the declining vogue of this diminutive drama in old Europe is one reason affection for the truculent yet harmless Mr.

young America.

In France the pupper show is stationary; it has characterizing the specific pleasure it alone can provide. In Eng- fancy and of legend—even if the legend was itself land Punch and Judy are ambulatory; they roam a fanciful invention of the improvising performer the streets at large, and their arrival in any one . . . which could be enjoyed without the exertion avenue of traffic can never be predicted with cer- imposed by a visit to a real theater.

party. Here in America Punch is still a stranger to the broad public; he has an exotic flavor; he When we consider how cosmopolitan is the suggests Dickens, somehow; and he must be population of these United States and how freely wholly unknown to countless thousands who

would rejoice to make his acquaintance and to laugh at his terrible deeds.

Despite his apparently murderous propensities, no one ever takes Mr. Punch seriously.

He is not a human being. He is not a man and a brother, upon whom we may be tempted to pattern ourselves. He is but s a four-inch puppet, a thing of shreds and patches, a wooden-headed doll, vitalized for a moment only by the hand con-cealed inside his flimsy body with its flaunting colors. (From the famous drawing by is too fantastic, too impossible, of Polichinelle and by the Cruikshank) too unreal, too unrelated to any pranks of Guignol Yet even in possible world, for us to feel Paris there are not now as many pupper shows called upon to frown upon his misdeeds or to

as there were forty years ago; and in Italy and take them seriously. He is a joke, and we know in Germany the traveler fails to find as frequent that he is a joke, and all the children know that exhibitions of this sort as he used to meet with in he is only a joke. Even the youngest child is the years that are gone. Apparently there is never tempted to believe in his existence and to everywhere a waning interest in the plays per- be moved to follow his example or to imitate his

why it has never achieved a wide popularity in Punch, which he quotes George Sand as thus

Its fixed habitation and abode, and its lovers can a rest from reality, a release from the oppression easily discover where to find it when they seek of everyday life, an excursion into a realm of

MR, PUNCH

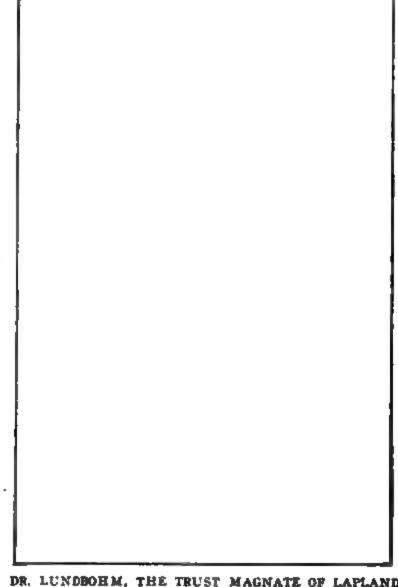
HOW SWEDEN IS DEVELOPING LAPLAND

1

SYMPATHETIC and appreciative article on what Sweden is doing in Lapland to develop the country appears in the American Scandinavian Review for December, from the pen of Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, the editor.

The new Lapland, says Dr. Leach, is largely founded on iron. Its mines are very rich, and the Swedes are developing them with rapidity and thoroughness. Large engineering works enabling the utilization of electricity for transportation in mining purposes Speaking of Kiruna, the are described. "industrial marvel" of Lapland, Dr. Leach compares it to an American mining town in its rapid growth.

In 1885 the region had not a single house. day it is a mining town of more than 10,000. It



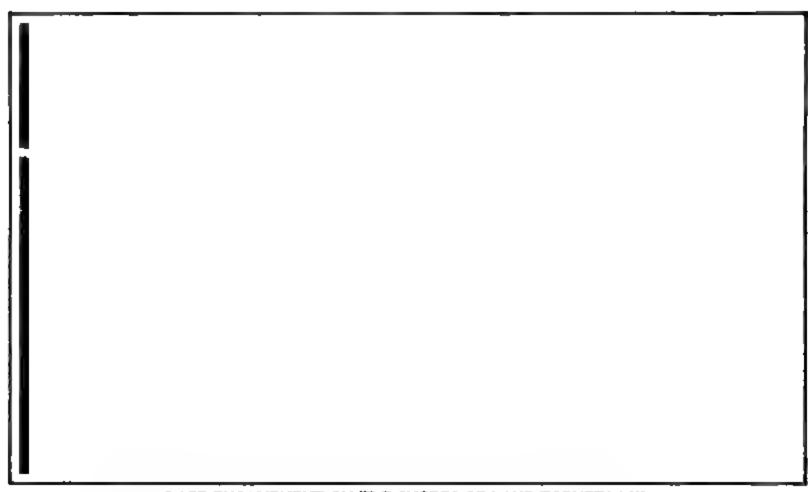
DR. LUNDBOHM, THE TRUST MAGNATE OF LAPLAND

boasts of moving-picture shows and a Salvation Army. Its tram line, the most northern "trolley" in the world, collects 532,442 fares a year. The town fringes in a half-moon the eastern shores of Lake Luossajārvi, sloping like Naples to the Bay, while the iron mountain of Luossavara, behind it, adds a Vesuvius to the comparison. Luossavara is the property of the Swedish nation. The nation also owns an interest in the loftier iron mountain of Kirunavara, on the opposite side of the lake, a mighty hill of iron, estimated to hold 740,000,000 tons of ore, containing often as high as 70 per cent. pure metal. The workmen of Kirunavara are said to be the highest paid miners anywhere east of the Alleghanies, and though the work is in its infancy the mines are beginning to yield the Kirunavaara-Luossavarra Company 3,000,000 tons a year.

The director of all these operations is an interesting example of modern industrialism named Hjalmar Lundbohm. He is addressed as Doctor-"Disponent"-of Kiruna. He is "a geologist with marvelous administrative powers," a patron of the fine arts, an art critic of no mean ability, and "a civic and social reformer and educator in the broad sense." Of his efforts to better the social condition of the workmen under his care, Dr. Leach says:

A LAPP AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN

(This fellow willingly posed for the camera but later demanded two cents as his price for the accommoda-



LAPP ENCAMPMENT ON THE SHORES OF LAKE TORNETRASK

Among the model institutions which Disposent axes and push their wheelbarrows loaded with Lundbohm has established in Kiruna is an out-stones, at least not outside the pages of "Tom of-doors "school" for the small boys of the town Sawyer" or "Huckleberry Finn." during the summer vacations. Youngsters of ten The mining company that operates Kirunavara and rivalry as these youngsters handle their pick- new Lutheran church was dedicated.

and twelve impress themselves voluntarily into the is constantly striving, under Dr. Lundbohm's dipublic service in section gangs to transform rocky rection, to aid and educate the community. It paths into highways and to grade neat little lawns makes loans to builders up to three-fourths the in front of the cottages. They receive a small value of their properties. It provides excellent payment for the day's fun, and I have never known schools and libraries. A few years ago an art boys do anything resembling work with such vim exhibit was held in Kiruna, and last December the

A NEW BASIS FOR THE MONROE DOCTRINE

is a fact being more and more conclusively set forth this point of view. has just returned from an extended trip States and each other.' through the South American countries below

HAT a new basis for the Monroe Doc- they may and may not do." This interfertrine is needed, if we Americans of the ence, says Dr. Blakeslee, is universally renorth are to retain our sincere and cordial sented. He quotes from Brazilian, Argenfriendship with the other American republics, tinian, Chilean, and Peruvian publications to

demonstrated. A careful and stimulating In answer to the question as to why this study of the newer phases of the famous attitude is maintained, Dr. Blakeslee says "Doctrine" of President Monroe appears in that the Latin-American countries are gratethe December number of the North Ameri- ful for what the Monroe Doctrine did for can Review. The write., George H. Blakes- them in the past, but that they no longer lee, Professor of History at Clark University, fear Europe, while "they do fear the United

the equator for the express purpose of study- The Monroe Doctrine guards the South Amering our foremost international policy, the ican nations against a distant danger, but not Monroe Doctrine, with respect to these countries. He comes to the conclusion that, as a whole, the South American continent looks trine which would protect them from their stronger upon Uncle Sam, by virtue of the Monroe neighbors, Argentina, Chile, and Brazil. Probably Doctrine, as "a stepfather who not only a majority of the South American states would guards them from Europe, but watches their from conquest by the United States; but it is too important acts, and often tells them what much to ask that they shall be enthusiastically thankful for a policy which benefited them a would be much easier to enforce than is the sole

stead of friendship and confidence, the Monroe Doctrine, Professor Blakeslee believes, "is possibly aided by Chile, on the other. This joint not only standing in the way of the develop- intervention, for the three powers really issued a ment of a genuine Pan-American spirit, the command, was effective without resort to force creation of which is probably the foremost Such action by the United States alone would unaim of our Government's foreign policy, but doubtedly have raised a storm of protest. is also preparing the South American repub-

He refers to the new A B C League— Argentina, Brazil, and Chile—as an example has already made a beginning of working in uniof what might easily become an alliance son with Latin-American states in enforcing the against the United States, but which also, in police power of the continent. It only remains to the spirit of a real Pan-American doctrine, extend this occasional co-operation into a definitely formulated and generally accepted policy. might help the United States by moral example and force a unity and peace over the everything that the present Doctrine accomplishes, Western Hemisphere.

Professor Blakeslee, referring to critics of the Monroe Doctrine, says that some counsel States and all Latin America and makes them a abandonment entirely, some advocate with- unit as against Europe. One of the most influendrawing it "so far as the strong states of Argentina says: "There is no South America are concerned," while others in Washington." This is largely true; the most strongly urge as the best solution of the prob-striking fact about South America is that it re-lem "a careful and official definition of the sembles Europe rather than the United States. sting of United States suzerainty."

They recommend that either the President or that this policy of the United States warrants intervention only when absolutely necessary to prevent seizure of land on the continent by a non-

Professor Blakeslee's recommendation is a countries as England and Switzerland. broadening of the Doctrine and strengthening it "by associating in its enforcement the states of the American continent, perhaps all America which have strong, well-organized governments, such as Argentina, Brazil, and The Monroe Doctrine upon a with suspicion and distrust, would be supand navies of the chief nations of the two continents. It would not only guard South America from European conquest; it would insist upon reasonably stable governments.

America would all join in a Pan-American Monroe Doctrine, "but there are many indications to make it seem likely.'

The Monroe Doctrine, based upon Pan-America, tary and naval equipment of each country.

half-century ago, when to-day it is an affliction. fiat of the United States. This has already been demonstrated. Two years ago the United States,

By fostering resentment and suspicion inthe west coast, when it seemed ready to break out between Peru, on the one hand, and Ecuador, and without arousing any general opposition.

This instance, as well as the earlier joint aclics to unite against us, instead of with us." tion of this country and Mexico—when the latter had a stable government-in keeping order in Central America, shows that the United States

The new Monroe Doctrine would accomplish and much more. It would create a genuine Pan-Americanism. At present there is nothing which Doctrine, which would take out of it the In language, culture, finance, commerce, and sympathy it is more closely bound to Europe than to our own country; while we, on our part, are more closely bound to Europe in each of these respects than to South America. We cannot main-Congress should issue a formal statement declaring tain, either, that as sister republics of this hemisphere we are linked together by the common bond of democratic government, as opposed to the autocratic nations of monarchical Europe. This American power; and, further, possibly, pledging may have been true a century ago; it is not true to-day. Europe, as a whole, is more democratic than South America.

The addoctation may have been true a century ago; it is not true to-day. Europe, as a whole, is more democratic than South America; while no single South America. ican state approaches the real democracy of such

There is, however, one possible strong bond. While Europe to-day is organized on the basis of aggressive war, Latin America and the United States are both organized primarily on the basis of them, but at least those countries of South of peace. They have their armies and navies, to be sure, but these do not sap the strength of the continent, nor absorb the energies of the peo-ple, as in Europe. This likeness in national or-ganization and ideal is the foundation upon which Pan-American basis, he believes, would be a genuine Pan-Americanism may be built, one stronger than at present. It would do away which will unite North and South America by both interest and sympathy. But the Monroe Doc-trine in its present form will not do this; it will ported by public opinion, and by the armies not check the tendency of the stronger states to enter upon a policy of military and naval expansion, for it gives them no protection against their neighbors, and it presents the United States as a possible and dangerous enemy. Only by placing the Monroe Doctrine upon a Pan-American basis Of course, says Professor Blakeslee, it can-will it guarantee each of the countries against not be stated with positiveness that South conquest not only from Europe, but from the America would all join in a Pan-American United States, and also, it is to be hoped, from its neighbors.

> The power to execute this international agreement would be the united military strength of the continent, which need not exceed the present mili-

THE HEROIC BALLADS OF SERVIA

literature which is but little known to Eng- ballads. Says Mr. Bacon, further: lish readers. An excellent introduction to the book, prepared by the translators, George Rapall Noyes and Leonard Bacon, summar-folk-lorist was only one side of his labors. In izes the history of these interesting historical ballads.

To understand these national songs it is first necessary to realize that they are ordinarily recited or intoned to the accompani- New Testament into the living speech of the peoment of the gusle, a crude kind of one-ple-he revised on a phonetic basis the alphabet stringed mandolin played with a bow. In and spelling of his native language and his sys-Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, and all introduction of the letter j from the hated "Cathothe southern mountainous regions of Servia, lic" Latin alphabet, has long since been adopted nearly every man, and also many women and as the Servian official orthography. Few writers girls, know how to play the gusle. The bal- of books have had so great an influence or an inlads are mostly anonymous. Like those of nation as had Vuk Stefanovich Karajich. Homer, they have been gathered from the song-lore of many generations. A singer well versed in fifty of these ballads can without lads: "They would, if well known, astonish difficulty compose new ones to fit occasions of Europe. In them breathes a clear and inborn festivities, battles, or national events, so thor- poetry such as can scarcely be found among oughly does he understand, if only from repe- any other modern people."

tition. the particular form of the Servian "The Building of Skadar" (Scutari) is

in the fourteenth century, and from that time laboring to build a great fortress. Then a of the intellectual life of the nation.

into two groups: those which are historical, their labors of the day. Finally the vila tells and those which draw their material from them they can never raise the fortress unless, tradition or folk-lore. The historical ballads according to the ancient tradition, "some perare divided into cycles, of which the cycle of son be walled into it." "Therefore, all who the great battle of Kossovo forms the "classi- are able retire from such places, since it is cal center." Mr. Bacon writes of the col-said that even a person's shadow may be lector of Servian national songs, Vuk walled in, and afterwards he dies.' Stefanovich Karajich (1787-1864), as fol-

Born of a peasant family under Turkish rule, Vuk early learned to read and write, and while still a boy served as a scribe to Black George, the leader of the Servian revolt. Owing to an illness he became a cripple and was restricted to a bookish career. In 1813 he became acquainted in Vi- with the midday meal. Rado, the masterenna with the Slavic scholar, Kopitar, whose attention he attracted by an article written in the living Servian language instead of the artificial ecclesiastical dialect then current in Servian lit- and stone reach unto her waist and she realerature, and who encouraged him to undertake izes her terrible fate. Then come the most the gathering of popular songs and ballads.

His work appeared from time to time from 1814 onwards until the Servian Government

1.Heroic Ballads of Servia. Translated by George Builder, she prayed—
Rapall Noyes and Leonard Bacon. Sherman, French. "For my bosom, Builder Rado, leave a space at my 275 pp. \$1.26.

THE publication of the "Heroic Ballads umes (1891-1892), which contain two vol-

> Karajich also published a collection of popular Grammar," and in 1818 he published the first edition of his "Servian Dictionary" with translations from the German and the Latin, which is still a standard work. He prepared a translation of the

> Jacob Grimm wrote of these Karajich bal-

one of the most touching and eloquent of the The known history of these songs begins early ballads. It describes how masons are on, continuously, they have survived as a part vila, a kind of nymph, who lives in "great wooded mountains and in craggy places The ballads are divided, roughly speaking, around lakes and rivers," nightly destroys

> The choice in this case falls upon the wife of the mason who shall bring his dinner first to the walls the following day. Vukashing breaks his oath and tells his wife not to come; Uglyesha does likewise. Goyko alone keeps faith, and his young wife, whose little lad Yovo lay in the cradle, comes to the masons builder, walls her to the knees, but she deems it as a jest and laughs lightly. The wood poignant and touching words of all the ballads—the young wife pleads to be permitted to suckle her babe.

reissued his work with additions in nine vol- When she found no help, to Rado, the master-

my breast.

Rado, the master-builder, was well pleased with And see the child when they brought him or bore her prayer,

there,

With the white bosom outward. He did her whole They brought the babe in the cradle, she suckled behest,

her breast.

And again she called on Rado, "Leave a window A year she gave the young child suck, and sweet for mine eyes

may see

from me.'

her prayer;

That Yovo, when he cometh, may be suckled at That she might look to the milk-white house he left a window there,

him back again.

And for her milk-white bosom he left a window At last they walled her in the wall and 'stablished the hold amain.

him from the stone,

That Yovo might be suckled when he came unto For seven days she suckled him; thereafter her voice was gone:

did the white milk flow.

That I may look to the white house, and easily As it was then in Skadar, so sweet it runneth now.

When they bring Yovo hither or bear him back Yea, even to-day the white milk flows, for a miracle most high,

Rado, the master-builder, was well pleased with And a healing draught for women whereof the breasts are dry.

BEAUTY AND FEMINISM

toonist, along with the mother-in-law joke, animalized white slave. She continues: the old-maid joke, and the designing-widow Unfortunately it still affrights many Meer, is especially severe on this set.

liant of the younger Feminist leaders, her beauty are changing." novel, Die Intellektuellen (The Intellectuals), being ranked by one critic as the most impor-

came out the same year.

could be made. She replies:

It is quite true that the woman's emancipation movement of the present day has brought into view some very horrible types . . . and the aversion of men to such types is very comprehensible. . . . themselves in such extremely unlovely aspect as Megaras of emancipation, would be no whit more charming if they were without "culture" and a "calling."

OES the cultivation of woman's intellect And she adds with much force that types and her entrance into professional and quite as repulsive are found in circles far republic activities tend to the diminishing of mote from the woman's movement, instancing beauty in person, dress, or character, with a the unlovable and self-assertive married corresponding diminution of charm and at women, the dull and stupid daughters of the tractiveness? That is a very ancient bogy family whose one ambition is to lie in wait used to bar the progress of the sex. It is a for men until they can succeed in entrapping scarecrow that has been utilized diligently by a husband to support them, and finally the many a hard-working paragrapher and car- tragic and pitiable figure of the misused and

The fact is that any human being who is in any worthy men in this country as well as abroad. degree dependent loses much, sacrificing sponta-It is said to have an especially strong hold on greatest charm of all. Vilma Carthaus is right the "esthetes" of Germany, and in taking up when she says, in the periodical the Frauenbewethe cudgels to attack the idea Frau Grete gung (The Woman's Movement): "Even now Meisel-Hess, writing in Ueber Land und there are to be found men who are capable of feeling as much esthetic pleasure in a woman who is engaged heart and soul in some political movement Frau Meisel-Hess is one of the most bril- as in a living 'Raphael's Madonna.' Concepts of

It must be observed that the representation of the "emancipated woman" as an ill-dressed one is entirely false. The effect on personality of a retant work of fiction of its season, with the ex- fined analytic and esthetic appreciation is to inception of Hauptmann's Fool in Christ, which crease the care of the external person. One sees at congresses and conventions almost as many ele-She accuses the "esthetes" of finding the gant toilettes as at the races. This has a psychological reason. For it is just this public observacreative and life-sustaining productivity of tion which forces a woman who might be careless woman so distasteful that they declare it to while incognito to consider her appearance solicibe "unesthetic and upsetting," knowing well tously. The esthetes could not find words scornful that such a reproach is the strongest that such a reproach is the strongest that shows all Van der Valde seized on the idea of above all Van der Velde, seized on the idea of this clinging one-piece dress and now, by way of France and thanks to Poiret, it has become the general mode.

Another point made by Frau Meisel-Hess But it is obvious that such women, who present is that actresses, who have always stood for the highest expression of beauty and charm, have joined the woman's movement. She also notes appreciatively that the American suffrafavor for their cause, instead of adopting the actly as they do upon the stage, their second youth beginning at the very period when the idle women tactics of the English militants.

She also quotes Jean Finot's recent book to ished from the scene. support the view that the intellectual life, far from robbing women of youth and beauty, is both. M. Finot says emphatically:

To preserve the charm of a woman she must above all be allowed to work and act for herself. . . . Like those ancient artists who carved grotesque fauns upon sarcophagi, man has covered the premature grave of the woman with absurd-The figures of the step-mother, the comic, good old aunt, the funny old maid hunting a husband, the spiteful spinster filled with envy and malice—these are the images of women condemned XIV when 43. The actress Mars was most beauto spend long years of idleness and ennui awaiting the release of eternal sleep. . . . The new woman knows how to enlarge essentially the boundaries of burden of years has robbed them of scarce any of personality."

gettes have used their womanly charm to gain their talent and charm. And they reign in life exof the upper and middle classes have long van-

The writer bolsters her argument with an the most potent factor in the conservation of extract of a similar import from Erich Wulffen:

> Helena was 48 when she was carried off to Troy. Aspasia married Pericles at 37 and passed for a beauty for another eight and thirty years. Cleopatra was over 40 when she met Antony. Diane de Poitiers won Henry II's love at 36: Anne of Austria was considered the most beautiful woman tiful at 45.

All of these examples, in short, go to prove the weight of Finot's statement that a women remain young much longer when they succeed in conquering the obstacles that lie between them and active lives. Women writers and artists, and all women active in any way in the cause of her body, but also in the expression of her body, but also in the expression of her humanity, rejoice in a longer youth than others. countenance and in the mysterious and inde-When we consider the women prominent on the finable something that emanates from her

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE COLLEGE?

THAT the American college of to-day is percentage of boys from "our best families," on the defensive is forcibly impressed on graduates of our secondary schools, enter the reader's consciousness by at least three upon any enterprise without a definite, seriarticles appearing in December magazines. ous, carefully considered motive. The re-The first of these, contributed to the Forum sponsibility must be shared alike, it appears, (New York) by Principal Joseph A. Reed, by the fitting school and the college. of the Franklin High School, Seattle, Wash., A second cause of failure is to be found in puts the question plainly, "Does the college the "side shows"—fraternity life, athletics, send out into the world men who are abler in and dramatic and musical clubs. Mr. Reed intellect, purer in heart, stronger in right liv- is convinced that there has been a marked ing and right thinking as a result of its four decline in fraternity standards during recent years of influence?" Sometimes, Mr. Reed years and advocates two positive reforms: thinks, it does, but too often it does not postponement of initiation until a full year From estimates furnished by a large number of college has been completed, so as to do of members of college faculties, he computes away with the most serious evils of the "rush-the waste of financial investment, and of ing" system, and the proper supervision of youth, at 50 per cent.

Among the causes of this alleged failure on the part of the colleges this writer men- described by Mr. Reed as a lack of intellections, first, the fact that the colleges are con- tual ideals. He raises the question whether tinually receiving too many boys who should the other members of the average college never have gone to college at all. After in- faculty study their problems as the athletic terviewing many young men as to their mo- coach studies his—"sizing up" his material, tives for attending college, he found that less registering especially promising men, disthan 5 per cent. of the number interviewed covering latent qualities of either weakness were in college for the love of learning, "and or strength, and training to overcome or these were mostly men of mature years and strengthen such qualities. Why are not all little money." He regards it as "a severe in- the college instructors seeking out talent, each dictment of American standards" that a large in his own line?

chapter-houses.

Still another cause of college failures is

Why do they not study the personal tastes, the tual fiber of the students," Mr. Stearns adpeculiarities and weaknesses of each boy, and mits that he owes much to Harvard. then, with the wisdom of maturity, try to guide him into the line for which he is best fitted? During my professional life I have met many athletic its traditions of learning, Harvard furnished me coaches out drumming up football material, and I have received professional calls from many more, but I do not remember meeting a single pedagogical coach out searching for student material.

Here is Mr. Reed's summary of the college situation to-day:

The public and the parent are investing funds in a venture which brings no suitable return, but which, for some reason, they do not appear will-

ing either to abandon or to reorganize.

The boy is being placed in a situation where, at the very outset, for lack of proper guidance, he is absorbed by the wrong group and hence looks at college from the wrong point of view. the very surroundings in which he lives destroy the ideals which he has brought from home and substitute lower ones.

The college president and the faculties are uneasy. They realize that the college world is not the world it should be, but they are conservative, their salaries are at stake, and if the public is satisfied why should they complain?

Secondary schools, too, have their full share of blame. We may find fault with the college for offering thousand-dollar boys fifty-cent educations, but we must also be willing to admit that we send many a fifty-cent boy to college and expect a thousand-dollar education. The secondary schools turn out "uncooked beefsteaks"; the colleges turn out "dead-game sports." It is a case of tweedledee and tweedle-dum; neither institution can overblame the other. But in the meantime, how about the boy?

President Woodrow Wilson, in Pittsburgh, April 17, 1910, uttered the following words: "I know that the colleges of this country must be reconstructed from top to bottom, and I know that America is going to demand it." Consensus of opinion in the educational world would lay em- in the college program, although the Forum phasis upon this prophecy and hasten the day of articles would have us infer that such a beits fulfilment.

Shortcomings at Harvard

points in Mr. Reed's arraignment of the col- to intimate that the real cause of the symleges is offered by another article in the De- pathy sometimes manifested with idle stucember Forum—"The Confessions of a Har-dents is often "a kind of unconscious fellow vard Man," by Harold E. Stearns, of last feeling." year's graduating class. According to this writer, Harvard fails to stimulate the ma- strenuous man to be overworked or for the oppojority of its students to take advantage of site kind of man to appear to fill his post; so their intellectual opportunities. more, the college provides an inadequate in- possible to fit into an exact schedule of hours that tellectual discipline and even "encourages lazy and vicious habits."

With its excellent instructors, its libraries, and my greatest intellectual opportunity. Yet during only one year did I fully avail myself of this opportunity. In truth, one must bring a strong desire to Harvard for a fuller individuality. To many students the life and the customs of the college are actually forces making against a deeper character. I have known more men who have lost early ideals during their four years than I have known men who have won new ones. How few were they who saw visions and dreamed dreams!

I have found that the intellectual discipline I received was inadequate, that Harvard failed to direct my mental habits as well as it both could and ought to have done, and I believe this is likewise true of all except the unusual student. Furthermore, instead of becoming a better work-man, when I left I found that I had become a worse. I had learned habits of shirking and procrastination. I knew how to skim lightly over the surface of difficult problems with a show of intelligence. Every custom, almost every professor, encouraged these bad habits. I could pass in my theses late; if I did well on midyear examinations by hurried "crammings," I could afterwards "cut" many classes with impunity. There was practically no supervision of my habits of work. Every influence was toward hurried and ill-digested work for a brief, frantic period and then a long period of relaxation. Such "concentration" is not the concentration of steady self-control or even of steady supervision; it is that of fear.

The Guilty Professor

Dr. P. H. Churchman's discussion of "The Place of Study in the College Curriculum," in the Popular Science Monthly, reminds us that certain college professors still cherish the belief that study has a place lief is almost ready to be numbered among exploded delusions.

Dr. Churchman is severe in his censure of those professors who tolerate poor work and A striking confirmation of some of the even idleness in students. He goes so far as

In few other professions is it easier for the Further- much of the teacher's labor is elusive and impractically nothing but conscience or ambition can call him to account for loafing, and nothing but his nerves warn him when to rest. Hence arises Although he asserts that these three faults the fatal risk that—given fallible humanity—this are organic weaknesses of the college, its liberty may be abused, and that bridge, golf, or customs, and its system of teaching, and "do not arise from the moral quality or intellection who is living this delightful life of ease in Zion

after year without making the slightest effort to necessary to do then.

may not hold before his student the ideal of tire- discover why it is so popular—to determine, that less effort, particularly when he finds that the only is to say, whether he is exacting a decent amount sure road to the goal lies through the horrid of collateral work week by week, or whether he drudgery of frequent conferences or written is simply delivering an innocuous series of lectures, followed by an examination which practi-Some of the causes of unwise leniency toward cally any student can pass after four or five hours inefficient students which we have been discussing over a printed syllabus; and who, if some base are administrative rather than pedagogical; such traitor hints at inefficiency, is eloquent with denials are not always conspicuously operative in the cre- in regard to conditions which he has never taken ation of "snap" courses. But ignorance of bad the trouble to investigate. And yet it would seem conditions—be it perverse or innocent—is harmful a quite easy matter to discover why our courses in both directions at once; it militates against the appeal to the student body. For instance, we toning up of weak courses as well as against might inquire of graduates (for they are beyond honest dealing with obviously worthless students. fear or favor) whether, in the course which is on Take, for instance, the amiable or uncourageous our conscience, they ever did any reading before pedagogue who conducts a "popular" course year examination time, and how much they found it

NERVOUSNESS IN THE LIGHT OF CHEMICAL RESEARCH

of excretions to determine the presence of assimilated food. He says: such things as albumen, sugar, blood-pigment, et cetera, which are not found in the case of healthy subjects.

of diagnosis and cure, based on some remarkents as well as presence of abnormal products.

Certain physicians, particularly Von Lahmann, and more recently Haig, Bachmann, and others, steadfastly hold the view that the anatomical garded as results. The true causes of the illness are chemical poisons circulating in the blood and other fluids of the body and which collect in the and effect damage.

The acids have long been under suspicion as such causes of disease, especially those acids wich have their origin in meat, the uric acid formed from the constituents of cell nuclei being considered especially harmful and the cause not only of gout, but of most other diseases. Hence vegetarian diet has been recommended as being not the phosphoric acid richly present in both flesh and only free from the "toxins" of meat, but as fur-vegetable diet as such a food-poison. I followed nishing mineral constituents of a basic nature this idea experimentally on myself and another capable of neutralizing these acid poisons and person. We adopted an acid-free diet, to which making them harmless.

THAT the diagnosis of disease depends Such views, though apparently based on THAT the diagnosis of disease depends of viole, the form of experimental anatomic methods of investigation is the con-quate support in the form of experimental tention of Dr. Ludwig Hirschstein, of Ham- observation, and it is this support which Dr. burg. The physician depends chiefly on his Hirschstein now finds himself in a position to own observation by sight, hearing, and touch, supply for a definite class of diseases—those and by the reports made by such instruments known as nervous affections, which, in fact, as the microscope, stethoscope, thermometer, elude anatomical diagnosis. A series of exblood-pressure gauge, Roentgen-ray appara- periments have convinced him that such intus, et cetera. Chemical diagnosis, on the jurious acid substances collect in the body in other hand, is confined chiefly to the analysis enormous quantities as a result of imperfectly

The fact that under certain conditions acids are not excreted, but are retained in the body, was first forced on my attention some eight years ago. In the German scientific journal, Kosmos, At that time I was engaged in studying the chem-Berlin, Dr. Hirschstein makes a vigorous ical processes going on during sleep. I found that plea for the extension of chemical methods the organs of excretion, particularly the kidneys, performed their chief labor of ridding the body of waste matter precisely during this time of repose. able experiments made upon himself and It is especially true that if we curtail our sleep or upon other subjects, pointing out the quanti- repose the acid substances formed from the albutative variations in normal chemical constitueral days.

When, a few years later, Dr. Hirschstein was himself the victim of a nervous breakdown and found his ability to work seriously alterations observed in sick persons must be re- affected, his former observations led him naturally to the conclusion that the main causes of the prevalence of nervous troubles body, commonly because of imperfect nutrition, in our state of civilization are the lack of sufficient rest on the one hand and an excess of albuminous food on the other, since those two things tend to produce that "acid poisoning" which he had previously noted.

certain bases were added, and went through a

ways pleasant and sometimes even dangerous— in its tissues, and also that other forms of illness until finally, though very gradually, in the course may be similarly accounted for. of nearly two years we found our physical and intellectual powers fully restored. The phenom— In the concluding paragraphs of his article ena observed could be explained only by the theory that my regimen had set in operation violent rebodies of the injurious substances.

Somewhat later Dr. Hirschstein's views were confirmed by extensive chemical experiments on a patient similarly affected. In this actual chemical tests demonstrated that the tissues were heavily charged not only with the sulphur of albumen." phosphoric acid, but with the chlorine from ordinary salt (sodium chloride) and the nitrogen from albuminous substances, the latter a totally unexpected fact. He continues:

Later investigations in a number of cases must apparently be regarded as a cause of illness of the utmost importance. . . These discoveries suggest that the nervous phenomena are merely reactions, fruitless attempts of the organism to tion."

series of highly remarkable experiences—not al- rid itself of the injurious substances heaped up

Dr. Hirschstein advises care to secure a balactions which resulted in the removal from our anced diet. He finds that it is easy to have the diet overloaded with phosphoric acid, with "the greatly overprized nitrogen of albumens, and with the hydrochloric acid from table salt. On the other hand, the food is very often too poorly supplied with the basic elements—calcium, sodium, potash, iron, and

Thus the study of the phenomena of disease leads to the question of the normal nutrition of the human being. It is necessary that chemistry and medicine should seek hand in hand to solve this problem. An example worth giving is that of the Danish Governshowed me that the "acid poisoning" which I had worth giving is that of the Danish Govern-found present in nervous affections in such high ment, which has founded, under the auspices degree was a very widespread phenomenon and of the distinguished physician and investigator, Dr. Hindhede, an admirably equipped "Institution for Research Regarding Nutri-

SOME UNFORESEEN RESULTS OF COFFEE VALORIZATION

scheme of valorization, is the subject of an would ensue. article by Signor Elmo de' Paoli in the Ri-This action on the part of the State govern- urged. ment has been characterized by those who apmonopoly of one of the staple products.

THE present status and possible results 17,108,000 bags, brought matters to a crisis, of the attempt made by the Brazilian for it was regarded as indubitable that should State of São Paulo to maintain the price of this enormous quantity of coffee be thrown its chief product, coffee, the much-discussed upon the market a disastrous break in prices

This consideration served to determine the forma Sociala, the Italian review of Turin. initiation of a policy that had long been

It was believed to be demonstrable that an exprove it as a notable instance of economic ceptionally large annual crop was always followed foresight, and by those opposed to it as an un- by two or three short crops, and that at the same warrantable effort to secure and sustain a time the world's demand was steadily increasing, Hence there was fair promise that if the surplus product of an unusually fruitful year could be The fall in the price of coffee, resulting in a minimum quotation of 30 francs for 50 succeeding years without causing any fall in kilograms (110 pounds) in 1902, and the soffee of the coffee consequent impoverishment of the coffee as a buyer. Considerable difficulty was experiplanters of São Paulo, made a strong appeal enced in securing the necessary funds, as in the to the State authorities, and seemed to them absence of a guarantee by the Federal Governto invite official action, more especially as the ment of Brazil, foreign bankers were somewhat State revenue derived from taxation would be greatly reduced thereby. Many different tional support being provided by the imposition plans were proposed, and efforts were made to form a commercial syndicate that might shipped to foreign ports. The State government be powerful enough to steady prices, but now proceeded to buy up coffee, offering a price somewhat higher than the current one. This natthese efforts were ineffectual. Finally, however, the immense crop of coffee raised in São Paulo in 1906-7, amounting to 20,190, had been obtained in 1997, by the time the State had secured possession of 8,475,000 bags of coffee, in 1908, the difficulty of working off the stock supply, while the world's demand was but without demoralizing the market became apparent,

more especially because little confidence was felt operations, if the present high prices conin the ability of the State to keep its holdings and tinue to rule. at the same time to satisfy the obligations already incurred in the operation. A somewhat unsuccessful attempt to unload a part of the accumulations as follows: served as a danger signal, and recourse was finally had to a syndicate of bankers who advanced disposition of the stock.

As it was now felt that the product was held by financial interests amply able to handle it, the market was steadied, and prices strong indications of a tendency on the part of the soon began to advance, rising in two years' planters to raise other crops, such as rice, corn, time almost 100 per cent. At the higher sugar, and cotton, instead of confining themselves figures it has been a comparatively easy task

As we see, the last word in regard to the success State, which would thus seem to have unvide a permanent and durable gain for Brazil, or realized profits of about \$50,000,000 on its merely an ephemeral and fictitious one.

Of eventual results, Signor de' Paoli writes

From what we have said it appears that the £15,000,000 to the State of São Paulo, with the natural development of the present situation, arti-guarantee of the Federal Government, on the ficially created and sustained, will result in a new express condition, however, that no further pur- overproduction, and this not in Brazil only, for chases should be made by the State and that the other coffee-producing lands may increase the syndicate should have a controlling voice in the quantity of their production, as the commodity can now be sold at such a remunerative price. tainly the State of São Paulo would find itself much better able to meet such a crisis than it was in 1906, but very probably the trouble may be avoided-to a great extent, at least-for there are

As we see, the last word in regard to the success to unload enough for the extinction of the in- of this gigantic enterprise has not yet been spoken, debtedness incurred, and yet leave some and it is still impossible to determine whether the 3,000,000 bags of coffee as the property of the advantages or the disadvantages predominate.

The future alone can decide whether it shall pro-

GEOGRAPHICAL VS. OCCUPATIONAL REPRESENTATION

tinue in almost every European country. And the great occupational organizations, and not increasingly they emanate from the employ- how to give them additional voice in the ing rather than from the employed classes, affairs of the state. ting, on this basis.

The proposition which is thus placed in place theory against theory. tangible form before the voters of Denmark has caused a prominent Danish student of tional organizations are, by virtue of their politics, Dr. Axel Nielsen, to take up the en- nature and origin, fighting bodies meant to tire matter for discussion in the Tilskueren protect the interests of their own members (Copenhagen). He does so quite dispassion- against the rival interests of all others. He ately and with evident knowledge of the best shows how their influence on the political life arguments on both sides. But while he has of all the western nations has been steadily much to say for the tendency to place in-increasing until, in fact, they constitute what creased emphasis on occupational representa- almost amounts to another set of legislative

THE attacks on parliamentary government principal problem before the western nations based on geographical representation con- to-day is how to check the encroachments of

although the latter classes started them. Now He points out fallacies in the reasoning of the matter has passed from abstract discussion the innovators that are no better than the in periodicals to concrete political proposi- fallacies of which the defenders of the old That the upper house of the Diet be forms of government have been guilty. Origcomposed of representatives elected by the inally the parliamentary theory of government large occupational groups was suggested in rested on the conception of each individual as Belgium as early as 1893. The same propo- an abstract unit, and the state was supposed sition was made in England by Graham to be composed of the sum total of such units. Wallas only a few months ago. But Den- Now the advocates of a changed system of mark seems to be the first country where a representation contend that the state is made similar proposition has been made a part of up, not of units, but of "organs," each occua regular party program. It is characteristic- pational group being such an organ. And ally the Conservative party which is trying they maintain that "the interest of the state to reorganize the upper house, or the Lands- is the sum of the interest of all its organs." Dr. Nielsen retorts that this is simply to

He then goes on to prove that the occupation, he arrives at the conclusion that the bodies. And he shows, furthermore, that everything at present tends to extend rather each one representing the total public opinion than to limit their powers.

them actual political organizations would au- democracy, by which each individual becomes he cites as an example the history of the one, the occupational organizations always litical power, has found itself more and more own members. They are even going further forced to substitute universally applicable still: by producing in their members a sense principles for pure class demands. The rea- of right and honor which differs from that of son for this change of front lies in the neces- other citizens. sity for every political party to appeal to as many groups of voters as possible. And in bine on behalf of common interests is here to this necessity Dr. Nielsen finds the best de- stay, and that it is inseparable from continued sentation.

tions, while remaining voluntary and unoffi- not come to conflict with the state as a whole. cial, so to speak, will assume more and more And such control he thinks will be impossible of the work now done by the various parlia- without the form of political representation bodies as so many "executive committees," than occupational community of interests.

in its own country. While every state as On the other hand, he admits that to make such to-day is striving for a greater degree of tomatically tend to broaden their views, and assured of equal treatment with every other Socialist party, which, since it became a po- tend to demand special privileges for their

Dr. Nielsen admits that the right to comfense for the principle of geographical repre- democratic development. But he maintains that the state must also devise ways of con-He thinks that the occupational organiza- trolling all such combinations, so that it does mentary bodies. But at the same time it will with which we are already familiar—that is, become more needful than ever to retain these a representation based on geographical rather

BOUTET DE MONVEL, THE CHILDREN'S **ILLUSTRATOR**

de Monvel's death. One of the most discriminating, as well as appreciative, of these is that furnished by the Dutch writer, Cornelis Veth, to Elsevier's Maandschrift (Amsterdam), one of the most attractive art magazines of Europe.

Though de Monvel is chiefly known for his portraits of children and his illustrations of children's books, his ambitions led him to undertake more serious work, of which the best-known examples are the series of pictures illustrating the lives of Joan of Arc and of St. Francis of Assisi. were executed for an American publisher, the original paintings being reproduced in one-quarter size for "Everybody's St. Francis," and the beautiful panels showing scenes from the life of the Holy Maid of Domremy are owned by Senator Clark.

Mr. Veth is of opinion that both of these N the death of Maurice Boutet de Mon-series are much inferior to the artist's picvel, on March 11, 1913, the world lost tures of children, and that in attempting one of its most famous illustrators, whose them he failed to comprehend his own limdelightful and engaging pictures of children itations, a fault not infrequent, perhaps, in have for several decades charmed the eyes men of genius. He finds such an apostleof the children themselves and of their adults ship hardly compatible with the "roguish, as well. The world-wide reach of his re- mischievous, drily comic nature of his genius" nown is attested by the number of articles in in spite of the rhythmic calm and sensitive

various languages which have appeared since placidity of his style.

cerned he is very successful.

Scarce any one would deny that Boutet de nursery scenes in the little books of Anatole France, a large family, and that he was early surrounded the sober illustrator of Lucien Biart's "Quand by children of his own. That he was fond of j'étais petit" (When I Was Little)—even the them is shown in all his work. somewhat dull and melancholy illuminator of . . . In Paris he had a speedy success. His Fernand Fabre's Xavière—was a stronger, more beautiful children's portraits display in their soft Joan of Arc or Franciscus of Assisi.

The critic gives the most cordial praise, and balance, but "an always agreeable arof children, not merely as embellishments or pretty and attractive children. for their comic value, but as valuable elements in the decorative whole.

the genius of an artist. We are told that ticularly pleasing the little volume ters, and that he was also influenced by and Roundels).

But if his style thus misses the greatest the Spaniards Zuberan and Ribera. Later naturalness when he strives for the sublime his feeling for color was developed by a visit and serene, if it has too much of the nervous to Algiers, and when his attention was defiand the purely intellectual,-yet where a nitely turned to the portrayal of childhood modest loveliness, an engaging grace are con- he gained much from the work of the English artist Kate Greenaway.

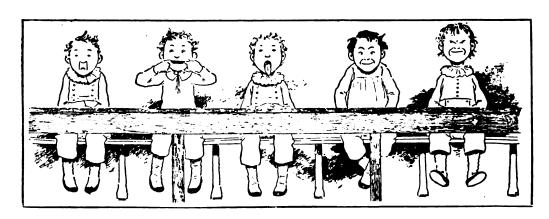
In 1878 the publisher Delagrave established the Monvel, the painter of lovely children's portraits, periodical St. Nicholas and commissioned Boutel the draughtsman of the splendid animals in La de Monvel to draw for it. This was the début Fontaine, of the pleasing and amusing charades of the portraitist of children as an illustrator for in the Chansons, of the gravely gay village and children. We have seen already that he came of

character-full, and more successful man, than he and delicate delineation of form and in their tenwho attempted to erect a graphic monument for der and quiet play of colors, those very qualities of nobility which one would most choose to have in the illustrator of Anatole France's greatly philosophical little books.

He is described as a lovable and loyal man, of however, to the decorative quality of this delicate sensibilities, firm in his friendships, artist's work. He possessed not only rhythm distinguished of outer aspect and of inner nature.

rangement of the *mise-en-scène*, a systematic and yet never forced grouping of the figures, tractive, they are frequently quite marked and a splendid inventiveness of ornament." in type, and he was skilled above all in de-While de Monvel's children are always at-He finds him particularly skilful in using picting mischief and roguishness, not merely plants, flowers, birds, etcetera, as elements in their faces, but in the whole body and in a decorative scheme without sacrificing the entire attitude, . . . and it is remarkable their grace and individuality. Again, he how this gentle artist could express naughticomments on his "almost feminine pleasure" ness or maidenly coyness, by a grimace, a in the garments of human figures, especially gesture, or even by the back of one of his

Mr. Veth also remarks that in de Monvel's pictures of adults there is nearly always something of the child, both in face and in figure, in which he again shows the influence As always, it is interesting to note the of Kate Greenaway. Besides the books reinfluences which have developed and modified ferred to above, we may mention as par-Cabanel and Duran were his earliest mas- "Vieilles Chansons et Rondes" (Old Songs



POETS AND POEMS

AT dawn, on the thirteenth day of November, 1907, Francis Thompson died, lamented by a small band of devoted friends. Wilfred Meynell,

his benefactor, wrote of him: "He made all men his debtors, leaving Prancia Thompson, Post of the to those who loved him the memory Sacramente ot his personality, and to English poetry an imper-ishable name." It is the great desire to give his personality to wider knowledge and his poetry to more lucid understanding that renders "The Life of Francis Thompson," by Everard Meynell, one . of the most valuable additions to the literature of

poetry in the past decade.

Mr. Alfred Whitten wrote in his obituary notice of Thompson that the poet "knew that above the gray London tumult in which he fared so ill he had hung a golden bell whose tones would one day possess men's ears." Mr. Meynell sweeps the great curtain of Thompson's personality athwart our minds, shutting out our multitudinous distractions. that we may pause within a twilight crypt and listen to the golden bell whose music floods the chambers of our souls. He gives us the whole man
—Thompson as child, boy, man, literary critic,
lover, friend, and poet exultant. We love Keats and Shelley the more because we know the incidents of their lives; it breeds tenderness within us; we see the cup that brimmed the precious wine. Thompson had his dreariness and his miseries and his failures, and he suffered more than common men, but he held that pain was unescapable and turned his suffering into an instrument of joy. He wrote: "Pain which came to a man as a penalty remains his consecration." Lewis Hind saw Thompson plodding through the slush of the roads on a sleety November day, wet, mudspattered, but unconscious of physical discomfort-"His lips moving, his eyes humid with emotionbe was not unhappy. What is a day of unpleasant weather to one who lives in Eternity?"

There are many documents of exceeding interest to poets and poetasters included in Mr. Meynell's work-intimate scribblings from the poet to his ticularized in a single symbol, the cause of God friends, memories, interviews, and letters from and man might triumph."

Meredith, Wilde, Coventry, Patmore, Wilfred and Mr. Meynell says that Thompson trusted the Alice Meynell, and Lewis Hind. The chapter enquality of poetry within him as an ordinary man titled "Of Words; Of Origins; Of Metres," distrusts the beat of his pulse, and that this faith made word-revivals are most worthy their resurrection— for his dream should live on. words like "roseal." Thompson's genius was generative; his excess fecundated other poets. He mems not so much a model to imitate as a spirit to discern. His philosophy, his symbolism, his deep religious convictions, were abreast with the best thought of his age. A quotation from Thompson's "Form and Formalism" voices the top-note of Royce's interpretation of Christian doctrine:

'No common aim can triumph 'till it is crystallized in an individual. Man himself must become incarnate in a man before his cause can triumph. Thus the universal Word became the individual Christ; that total God and total man being par-

cusses Thompson's technique and that which the him the laureate of his own verse-not with boast-Horning Post once called his "incomprehensible fulness or vaunting, but with the quiet assurance of sentiments and unknown words." Some of his immutable destiny. Time the reaper did not fear,

> "The sleep-flower sways in the wheat its head, Heavy with dreams as that with bread; The goodly grain and the sun-flushed sleeper The reaper reaps, and Time the reaper.

"I hang 'mid men my needless head And my fruit is dreams as theirs is bread: The goodly men and the sun-hazed sleeper Time shall reap, but after the reaper, The world shall glean of me, the sleeper."

The works of the late Paul Lawrence Dunbar have been collected into a single volume.3 They

FRANCIS THOMPSON, THE ENGLISH POET

¹ The Lafe of Francis Thompson. By Everard Meynell. Scribber's, 361 pp., ill. \$4.50.

² The Complete Poems of Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Dodd, Mead Co. 289 pp. \$2 net.

"Lyrics of Sunshine and Shadow," and a number of His Damnedest."
poems never before published. Dunbar is the first American negro of pure African blood to reveal innate distinction in literature; as William D. Howells has said: "to feel the negro life esthetically and express it lyrically." His dialect pieces are delightful; they show a complete understanding of his race and the range of their perceptions. His father was one of the Kentucky slaves who early sought refuge in Canada; his mother was freed by the Emancipation Proclamation, and came north to Ohio, where Paul Dunbar was born at Dayton.

A slender book of verse, "A Little Dreaming," is the work of Mr. Fenton Johnson, a young negro poet, born in Chicago in 1888 and educated at the University of Chicago and the Northwestern University. He has written short stories and dramas of negro life and considerable lyric verse. "A Little Dreaming" gives promise of a true poetic gift, a natural, spontaneous lyricism with the same distinguishing racial qualities that characterize the work of Paul Lawrence Dunbar. Many of the lines are melodious, with the primitive, plaintive reediness of the negro "Spirituals" of slave days. The chant-like form is effectively used, as in his lament for Dunbar:

> "Bring me Southern cypress, Bring me weeping willow; Let me mourn for Dunbar, Bard of happiness."

Mr. Johnson is preparing a new volume of poetry and a novel on negro life.

Your true balladist comes no oftener than once in a generation, or even once in an age. Mr. Herman Hagedorn's "Poems and Ballads" reveal him as the one ballad-maker among the younger American poets who has compassed all the qualifications necessary to this form of verse. Alfred Noyes says that his work "suggests a keynote for all future poetry." Its faery delicacy is described in a selection entitled "Song" as "the echo, far and faint, of distant humming spheres, as the silken thread of ghostly violins, or as the music of the ebb tide sigh-ing at dusk." He has been able to bring before us once again in his verse those fleeting aspects of beauty that mortal vision and mind holds but for an instant.

ballads are the full-throated songs of Grant Hervey in "Australians Yet and Other Verses." The "Ballad of the Drums" is the anthem of a nation, singer. the roaring music of "March, Australians—fight and conquer—care is dead and fear is gone." The onward march of Australia's new nationalism rings in his verses. It respects neither form nor tradition with servility; it is fresh and free as seathe van of progress; a cheerful, inspiring, venturesome, clear torrent from which the mind can draw lads of manhood, work, good cheer, mateship, masculine vigor, and nationalism.

comprise "Lyrics of Lowly Life," "Lyrics of the swing over a wide gamut, from love songs such as Hearthside," "Lyrics of Love and Laughter," and "My Morning Flower" to "When a Fellow Does

"I heard Jehovah singing in a proud, exultant key, When a Fellow Does His Damnedest, it is homage unto Me,

For I am a God of Battle, not a Lord of humble tears;

Dear to Me the scabbard's rattle and the thrust of stubborn spears."

Miss Jessie Rittenhouse has prepared an excellent anthology of the work of American poets—"A Lit-tle Book of Modern Verse"—which has for its subtitle "A Selection from the Work of Contempora-neous American Poets." This collection is not complete, like a Stedman anthology; it is, as its editor states, "a small intimate collection, representative rather than exhaustive." The selections have been made with rare taste and a natural instinct for what is beautiful in poetry rather than a cold judgment regarding matters of technique. The most hopeful thing for modern American poetry is that Miss Rittenhouse could at once col-lect from contemporaneous work enough of like quality to fill one or more volumes the size of the present one. Much has undoubtedly been omitted on account of copyright restrictions. We hear much in these days of decadent poems and poets. There are no poems of decadence included in this book; there is the sanity, strength, power, and beauty that lies ever in the hearts of poets and dreamers, who do reverence to life and art.

The poetry of John Helston has recently made a literary sensation in England. Compared to Masefield and Noyes, he offers an interesting contrast. More emotional, more passionate of song than Noyes, more frankly revealing than even Masefield, he yet possesses qualities reminiscent of these two premier poets of the younger generation. Helston's "Lonicera" and "Aphrodite" are not food for babes; they are too lavishly exotic, overlaid with a richness of flowering life that knows no restraint. He sings like a Keats who scorns "magic casements" for the glory of the green earth: he would lie down on the hillside with joy for boon and bed-

> or cull A moral from the musk-rose bloom: That though life's end should be a tomb, The world is very beautiful."

Swinburne is his master, and one of the best In decided contrast to Mr. Hagedorn's delicate things he has done is the ode "To the Memory of Charles Algernon Swinburne." Every lover of fine poetry should find fresh delight in this.new

Mr. Benjamin Low is a young writer who figures in the new school of poetry and letters that looks upon Yale as the foster-mother of its culture. "A Wand and Other Strings," his second volume of winds-rhythms for men of action who march in verse, brings him into the fore-ranks of American poets. This collection is characterized by a quiet beauty and perfection of technique. The sense of new inspiration. Mr. Hervey calls his work bal- restraint-of over-care for technique-at times mars the emotional content of the verse. The selections longs for the trample of the hoofs of a freer muse.

278 pp. \$1.25.

6 A Wand and Other Strings. By Benjamin R. C. Low. Lane. 137 pp. \$1.35.

¹ A Little Dreaming. By Fenton Johnson. Chicago: The Standard Company. 88 pp., 75 cents.

² Poems and Ballads. By Hermann Hagedorn. Macmillan. 144 pp. \$1.

³ Australians Vet and Other Verses. By Grant Hervey. Australia: Young Australia Book Store. 242 pp. \$1.25.

⁴ A Little Book of Modern Verse. Edited by Jessie B. Ritten-buse. Houghton, Miffin. 211 pp. \$1. 4 Aphrodite and Other Poems. By John Helston. Macmillan.

The Engberg-Holmberg Publishing Company, of Chicago, publish a most interesting assortment of works by Swedish authors and works referring to Norwegian and Danish literature, history, biography, and science. Among these publications is the "History of the Swedes in Illinois," whose achievements constitute a large part of the history of the Swedes in America in modern times. One of their recent publications of verse is a new edition of the "Songs of New Sweden," by Arthur Petersen. These melodious poems are accompanied by historical notes concerning the early Swedish settlements on the banks of the Delaware.

Rabindranath Tagore, the winner of the Nobel Prize for literature, offers a collection of poems of childhood delightfully illustrated in color by a Hindu artist.2 They are not childish rhymes or jingles of sound; rather they are the delicate, playful thoughts of childhood touched with premonition of maturity. The present translation is in the same rhythmical prose that Tagore considers as best adapted for the translation of the rhymed originals.

The first example of this famous writer's prose is "Sadhana," or "The Realization of Life," according to the religious and philosophical systems of the East. This book, with its simple and logical statements of spiritual truths, comes nearest to correlating the teachings of the Upanishads and Buddha with the dynamic Western gospel of Christianity of any so-called popular book yet published. Tagore explains that we are in error in our conception that renunciation is the root of the doctrines of Buddha.

The Upanishad says: "In the midst of activity alone wilt thou desire to live a hundred years." Action alone gives freedom; the soul is released to freedom through realization, not renunciation. Seeking freedom, the soul constantly contrives new experiences and fresh fields of action." It is evil activity alone that is condemned.

The chapters treat of "The Relation of the In-dividual to the Universe," "The Problem of Evil," "The Problem of Self," and "Realization in Love, in Action, in Beauty and in the Infinite."

Wagner's music-drama, "Tristan and Isolde," binding, and makes an ideal gift-book. has been admirably retold in English verse by Oliver Huckel.

A. S. Costes offers a reverent sheaf of verse in "A Song of the Deep"; "Faint Chords" is a little "A Song of the Deep": "Faint Chords" is a little "Out of the North." Joaquin Miller wrote a pref-brown book of tuneful, homely poems by George ace for this book so highly did he value its con-Russian.

The poems of Grace Denio Litchfield have been gathered into a single volume, "Collected Poems," which is to be the standard edition of her lyrics Yukon, brings tears to the eyes with its simplicity and dramatic poems. It contains the poetic dramas and pathos. entitled "The Nun of Kent" and "Vita," also the longer works, "Baldur the Beautiful" and "Nar-cissus" and a volume of lyrics published under the title of "Mimosa Leaves."

THE BEGINNING, SHOWING MOTHER AND CHILD (From a drawing by the Hindu artist Asit Kumar Haldar, reproduced in Rabindranath Tagore's book, "The Crescent Moon: Child Poems")

"The Changing Year," compiled by John R. Howard, is an attractive collection of the best English nature poetry. The anthology is arranged with taste and discrimination, and includes the work of modern poets down to Alfred Noyes and W. B. Yeats. It is well made as to printing and

Whittier, in "Snowbound," made our Northern winter seem a season human and companionable. Even so, Howard Sutherland, in his sheaf of songs, Scheftel. It includes several translations from the tents. The public will welcome more of Mr. Sutherland's poetry; he has imprisoned the brooding spirit of the eternal snows in his verse. "The Light o' Love," a poem that describes the burial of a little vagrant dancer beneath the snows of the

> "A crumpled thing that seemed beautiful To lonely, broken men, Hinting of faiter flowers and things Beyond our ken.

"We thought of her as we closed the door As somebody's little child; As somebody's darling, lost, long lost, But undefiled.

^{*} Songs of New-Sweden. By Arthur Peterson. Chicago; The Engberg-Holmberg Publishing Company. 169 pp \$1.25.

* The Crescent Moon; Child-Poems. By Rabindranath Tagore. Macmillan. 82 pp. \$1.25.

* Sadhana: The Realization of Life, By Rabindranath Tagore. Macmillan. 164 pp. \$1.25.

* Tristan and Isolde. By Richard Wagner. Retold in English verse by Oliver Huckel. Crowell. 72 pp. 75 cents.

* A Song of the Deep. By A. S. Coats. Sherman, French. 112 pp. \$1.

* Yaint Chords. By George Scheftel. Brooklyn; The Radical Publishing Company. 64 pp. 25 cents.

* Collected Poems. By Grace Denio Litchfield. Purnam. 191 pp. \$1.75.

^{*} The Changing Year, Compiled by John R. Howard, Crowell, 347 pp. \$1

** Out of the North, By Howard V. Sutherland, New York: Desmond FitzGerald. 20 pp.

"Under the white, white flakes the rose, Crumpled, tawdry, and red; Hinting the pity which all men need When they are dead.

"The dogs still whined as they dragged the sled To where the spruces dream; And there we left her, a wayward child, At rest in Him."

BOOKS ABOUT ART AND MUSIC

tian story from the Birth to the Crucifixion.

Christianity in Art by Christianity, this chronicle of the sacred story the civilization and art of the Middle Ages. For is of exceeding interest. One of the earliest known the first time it seems a good thing to have lived religious paintings is "The Breaking of the in that period when faith supported the world Bread." It is executed upon a wall in the Capella consciously in men's minds, when, if faith failed, Græca in the Catacomb of Priscilla, and is ad- heaven was lost. judged to belong to the early decades of the second there are two plates with five loaves and two the elements that brought it into being." fishes. In other catacombs there are paintings of scenes associated with the Gospels-the Shepherd carrying a lamb; Christ's consecration of the Fish and Bread, and symbols of the Eucharist. Mr. comment on the Prophets and Sibyls of Michael we know. Angelo in the Sistine Chapel reveals his distinguished and sympathetic style at its best. The per with wide margins.

ume, "Mont-Saint-Michel and Chartres," by Henry Adams, has at last been given to the public. Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, who first came Henry Adams to know the book through the cour-Gothic Art tesy of Barrett Wendell, writes the preface. One cannot do better than to quote his brief summary of the content of the book: "To say that the book was a revelation is inadequately to express a fact; at once all the theology, philosophy and mysticism, the politics, sociology and economics, the romance, literature and art of that greatest epoch of Christian civilization became fused in the alembic of a unique insight and precipitated by the dynamic force of a personal and distinguished style."

The American Institute of Architects asked the privilege of arranging for the publication of an edition for general sale under its own imprint. The result is the volume now made available for public circulation. Every one who has seen Chartres or Mont-Saint-Michel or the glory of a rose window or of Gothic art in any form, will feel upon reading this work that he has come home to all he would have said and all he felt concerning this splendid type of religious architecture.

"THE Gospel Story in Art," by the late John The author's knowledge of feudalism, guilds, cru-LaFarge, is a pictorial review of the Chris- sades; of communes, of nationalities, sculptors, di-As the vines, musicians, and builders, the minutize of great greater part of all painting was for and widely differentiated art weaves brilliant hundreds of years intimately con- threads throughout the volume. Mr. Adams adds cerned with religious subjects, as to his great fund of information the full comprethe very nature and purpose of art was changed hension of the spiritual impulses that underlaid

The public will join with the men who have century. It is apparently a record of the Lord's given this book to general circulation in sincere Supper, perhaps as celebrated in that very crypt. gratitude for so eloquent and profound an expres-Seven persons are seated at a table, on which sion concerning the "glory of medieval art and

"The Philosophy of Art," by Edward Howard Griggs, considers the four great ideal types of LaFarge begins his story with these primitive art-sculpture, painting, music, and poetry-their works of art and follows the progress of religious relation to each other and just what specific funcart down the long line of great masters to modern tion these great arts fulfil in their enlightenment times. Eighty illustrations, reproductions of fa- of mankind. Mr. Griggs thinks that art is for mous paintings, illuminate the text. The author's life's sake and that beauty is the most useful thing

Mr. Philip H. Goepp offers the third volume of book is beautifully made and printed on thick pa- his stories of symphonies, "Symphonies and Their Meaning," which is a popular presentation of modern composers and their works. As an aid to The privately printed, jealously guarded vol- study and a valued companion at concerts this work cannot be excelled.

> Albert Gehring's book, "The Appreciation of Music," suggests the training the listener must have to really understand the music he hears and judge of its beauty and excellence. It is a well-written and useful handbook.

> The Bureau of American Ethnology publishes a memoir, Bulletin 53, bearing the title "Chippewa Music-II.," by Miss Frances Densmore. It contains the result of the author's final studies of the music of the Chippewa or Ojibwa Indians. The music of these Indians is given in relation to their tribal games, dances, and songs. The analysis of Chippewa words and part of the translation is by the Rev. C. H. Beaulieu, a member of the tribe, and by the Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, who lived for twenty-five years on the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota.

¹ The Gospel Story in Art. By John LaFarge. Macmillan 417 pp., ill. \$5.
2 Mont-Saint-Michel and Chartres. By Henry Adams. Houghton, Mirlin. 401 pp., ill. \$6.

The Philosophy of Art. By Edward Howard Griggs.
 Huebsch. 347 pp. \$1.50,
 Symphonies and Their Meaning.
 By Philip H. Goepp. Lippincott. 363 pp. \$2.
 The Appreciation of Music. By Albert Gehring. New York: Central Publishing House of the Reformed Church. 89 pp. 80

cents.

6 Chippewa Music II. Bulletin 53. By Frances Demanore.
Burcau of American Ethnology. 341 pp.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL AND DESCRIP-TION

E MERSON wrote in one of his journals, "I see that the Londones is also, like me, a stranger in London; I have a good deal to tell him about it." . . . This is exactly what Mr. A. St. John Adcock has in "The Booklover's London"—a good deal of London to tell Londoners and everyone else about London. The content of his book covers the city historically with little high lights of quotation and comment. It is just the sort of book to carry with your Baedeter or to entertain your stay-at-home Travel Club with. The material is so varied of interest that just as every man finds "his own charm in London," so every reader will find his own charm in this delightful combination of literary lore, history, and description. The book has twenty charming illustrations by Frederick Adcock.

"London: An Intimate Picture," by Henry James Forman, shows in every page that it was written chiefly as an outburst of the author's romantic delight in the historic city, quite regardless of other considerations. He conveys the romantic atmosphere, that fleeting, "whimsical, classic, transcendental charm that defies reduction to words"; he loves the city frankly without undue sophistication and with the joyousness of youth and eternal wonder. Concretely, it is a free-running descriptive comment upon the sights of London and its immediate suburbs sprinkled with history and interesting facts and hearsay about literary personages. The book is well illustrated with photographs of scenes in and about London.

Mr. E. V. Lucas, in the opening essay of "Loiterer's Harvest," mourns over what he calls "Disappearing London"-the metamorphosis of the seventeenth century shop into the modern commercial structure—the destruction of venerable and respected landmarks. The delightful quality of Mr. Lu- a travel-book out of the ordinary and goes far to cas' work is well known. He has two volumes of establish the verdict of an English critic upon Mr. essays and sketches of persons, times, and manners Dreiser "as the ablest living humanologist at work to offer this month—"Loiterer's Harvest" and in the American field."
"Harvest Home."

in a travel-book of an unusual sort, which Mr. some original photographs. The last part of the Dreiser has entitled "A Traveler at Forty." In book is taken up with an account of the Madeira this book, with a frankness and utter disregard of Islands, Portugal, Spain, and Morocco. Mrs. Grundy that is at times almost disconcerting, Mr. Dreiser expresses his interest in commonplace things and with keen naïveté challenges all the conventions and accepted ideas. It is certainly

MRS. TRYPHOSA BATES BATCHELLER (Author of "Royal Spain of To-Day")

"What a Woman Saw in South America," is a At the age of forty Theodore Dreiser, author of bright, chatty account of a trip by Mrs. Cornelia at least three best sellers ("Sister Carrie," "Jennie de Zeng-Foster, starting at Colon, on the Isthmus, Gerhardt," and "The Financier"), recently made and finishing at Pernambuco, in Brazil. The his first trip abroad. The impact of the older con-writer gives her intimate personal opinions of tinent on his direct, penetrating mind has resulted things South American to the accompaniment of in a travel-book of an unusual cost which Mrs.

> "Royal Spain of To-day," by Tryphosa Bates Batcheller, author of "Italian Castles and Country Seats," is an account of a motor journey across the Spanish peninsula, taken with the Infanta Eulalia. An illuminating picture is given of the country's present progress, of all classes of society,

The Booklover's London, By A. St. John Adcock, Mac-millan. 324 pp., ill. \$1.75.

London: An Intimate Picture. By Henry James Forman. New York: McBride, Nast & Company. 216 pp., ill. \$2.50.

Loiterer's Harvest. By E. V. Lucas, Macmillan, 255 pp.

<sup>\$1.25.

4</sup> Harvest Home, By E. V. Lucas, Macmillan, 180 pp., \$1.

5 A Traveler at Forty, By Theodore Ureiser, Century, 526 pp., ill. \$2.80,

What a Woman Saw in South America By Cornelia de Zeng-Foster. Boston: The Roxburgh Publishing Company, Inc. 219 pp., ill.
7 Royal Spain of To-day By Tryphosa Bates Batcheller.
Longmans, Green. 614 pp., ill. \$5.

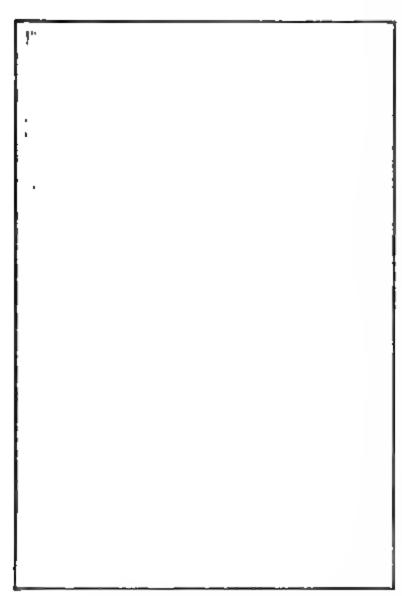
portraits of the royal family of Spain, about eighty readable volume, illustrated. halftone plates of persons and places, many of which are reproduced from pictures of interiors and private grounds taken by the author, and six cal, geographical, social, and political, on the con-pictures of characteristic Spanish scenes, repro-tinent of Europe has been compiled by Lionel W. duced in color from original paintings by Spanish Lyde, Professor of Economic Geography in Uni-

Books on Egypt, like "all Gaul," says Clayton tions."

of Spanish art and architecture, and of Spain's Sedgwick Cooper, in his introduction to his book, industrial reawakening. In a lively style we are "The Man of Egypt," may be divided into three treated to many interesting sidelights on Spanish parts: those written by government officials; those conditions, and new facts are presented in a written by Egyptologists, and those written by series of intimate letters from Spanish notables, tourists journalistically inclined. Mr. Cooper begs Throughout the volume are delightful touches on to be excused from writing any such book. His art, architecture, and music. The narrative in- object is "to give to the person who stays at home, cludes an account of a short visit to Portugal, as well as to the prospective Egyptian traveler, a where Mrs. Bates-Batcheller was received and en- brief and, if possible, unbiased idea of the coming tertained by ex-King Manuel and Queen Amelie. man of Egypt in his industrial, educational, po-The volume is illustrated with five photogravure litical, and religious awakenings." It is a very

> A very thoroughgoing descriptive work, statistiversity College, London. It is crowded with maps, diagrams, and other useful cartographic illustra-

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY



A PORTRAIT OF VASCO DA GAMA REPRODUCED FROM A SPANISH MANUSCRIPT IN W. H. KOEBEL'S "SOUTH AMERICA"

BECAUSE the readers of Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic" "do not know that the thing "South America," by W. H. Koebel. This is a

1 The Man of Egypt. By Clayton Sedgwick Cooper. Hodder & Stoughton. 300 pp., ill \$1.25.
7 The Continent of Europe. By Lionel W. Lyde Macmillan. 466 pp., ill
1 The Fall of the Dutch Republic. By Hendrik Willem van Loon. Houghton Mufflin. 433 pp., ill. \$3.

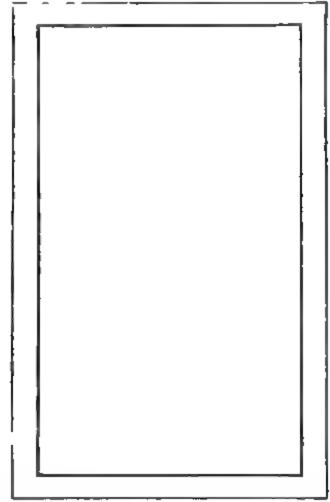
Very few English-speaking people, particularly Americans, have any but the vaguest conceptions of the adventures of the Dutch Republic from the moment when it ceased to be chronicled by the American historian. Mr. van Loon characterizes his "Fall" as merely a prehminary sketch. It is, however, absorbingly interesting in its treatment. A native Dutchman, educated in America, and saturated with the American power of graphic description. Mr. van Loon has given an architecture. description, Mr. van Loon has given us a scholarly and lively story. According to him, the Dutch Republic lost its natural existence because of a sort of "anemic federalism." "After having been one of the leading powers of Europe for more than a century, the Republic voluntarily retired from active life among the great nations. Her armies were disbanded, her fleet was allowed to rot away in the harbors, her generals and admirals were pensioned off and sent home to tend their vegetable gardens. Their places were taken by diplomats, long-wigged and well provided with money. This money was to serve to buy peacepeace at any cost, even at the cost of dishonor, was to be the new creed of the Republic. . . . Unwilling to assert her good right by the strength of her army or her fleet, the Republic . . . committed suicide. Then, under a monarchy, with a real constitution and only a nominal throne, the Dutchmen regained some of their place and prestige."

A very learned discussion of the Monroe Doctrine in its relations to American diplomacy and the rights of nations generally has been written in German by Dr. Herbert Kraus, a German scholar, It includes a very large amount of opinion on the "Doctrine" by eminent European thinkers.

had ever fallen," Mr. Hendrik Willem van Loon condensed and apparently adequate history, copi-has written "The Fall of the Dutch Republic." ously illustrated with portraits and views. ously illustrated with portraits and views.

⁴ The Monroe Doctrine, By Herbert Kraus, Bertin, J. Guttentag, 480 pp. \$2.50, ³ South America, By W. H. Koebel, Macmillan, 298 pp., ill. \$2.

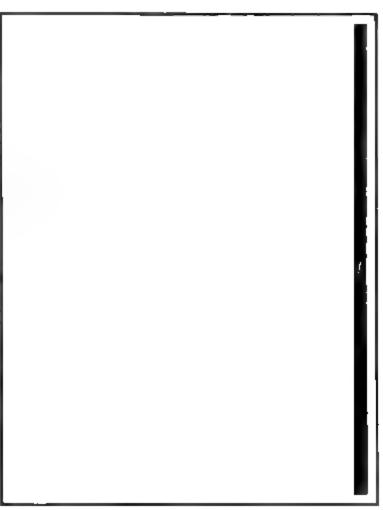
The official biography of Bulwer Lytton, by his grandson, the Earl of Lytton, in two volumes, has just appeared. With Lord Lytton the author, the biographer says in his preface, the public is already familiar; Lord Lytton the man it is the object of this book to portray." In these 1138 pages are given an enormous mass of biographical detail, description, anecdotes, correspondence, quotations from notebooks, reports of speeches, reviews of books, and an appendix. Looking backward through the life of this gifted man, the grandson and biographer is tempted ("and I yield to the temptation") to recall the prediction of a gypsy girl who interpreted the lines of the hand of the famous author of "The Last Days of Pompeii" when he was but twentyone: "You are a prosperous gentleman. You will be much before the world; there is plenty of good fortune and success in store for you. You



EMILY BULWER ("LITTLE BOOTS") (From the new biography of Lord Lytton)

will hunger for love all your life, and you will have much of it, but less satisfaction than 30110W."

Few Englishmen of the past generation lived during so significant a period as the late Henry Labouchere, the famous editor of London Truth. Labouchere, the famous editor of London Truth, brochures, and books, and his voluminous private Born in the reign of William IV, and living correspondence. Miss Stead's compilation is symthrough the period of Victoria and Edward VII, pathetic, and evidently touched with entire acceptance of her father's beliefs regarding communication with friends who have passed on to the other world. It is prepared with the full modern history records. "Labby" saw the democratization of England and in that process be as the most active and influential of recent Eng-played a striking and original part. It was not lish journalists would be presented in a biogalways a successful one, but it was always raphy written from a standpoint less personal played by this radical honestly, courageously, and subjective than her own, and, above all, characteristically. He left a vol-



HENRY LABOUCHERE, WHOSE "LIFE" HAS JUST APPEARED

henesty, courage, and characteristic Gallic wit. This is shown in the volume, "The Life of Labouchere," which has just been published under the editorship of Algar Labouchere Thorold.1 In this volume of 564 pages the sparkle of Mr. Labouchere's wit and the play of his courage are most entertainingly evident.

The life of William T. Stead was intensely active, and it was occupied with many public matters involving relationships with a large number of people. His daughter, Miss Estelle Stead, touches upon these public activities only in the lightest manner in her volume entitled "My Father: Personal and Spiritual Reminiscences." The volume is principally devoted to Mr. Stead's views and experiences as a spiritualist, and as respects these matters it is almost entirely compiled from his own published ma-The volume terials or his correspondence. throughout reveals a man of profound religious conviction and spiritual feeling, developed in the boyhood surroundings of a Nonconformist minister's family in the north of England. Mr. Stead was always frankly personal in his utterances, and a very extensive autobiography could readily be compiled from his printed articles,

and, above all, characteristically He left a voluminous correspondence which fairly exudes his Thorold Putnam, 561 pp., ill \$4.50.

The Life of Edward Bulwer, First Lord Lytton, By the Barl of Lytton, 2 Vols. Macmillan, 1139 pp., ill. \$7.50.

The Life of Henry Labouchere By Algar Labouchere Thorold, Putnam, 561 pp., ill. \$4.50.

My Father: Personal and Spiritual Reminiscences. By Algar Labouchere Thorold, Putnam, 561 pp., ill. \$4.50.

Two final volumes of Ralph Waldo Emerson's resulting from it. The record contains Emerson's contemporary comment on the Kansas-Nebraska ton, Chase, Sumner and Lord Lyons.1

"Hawthorne and His Publisher" is the title of the story of the novelist's relations with William D. Ticknor as related in Hawthorne's own letters and presented to the public with much explanatory material by Caroline Ticknor.² Not the least interesting feature of the book is its account of the once famous "Old Corner Book Store" of Boston. There is also an entertaining chapter on Hawthorne and Delia Bacon, the woman who offered the Baconian hypothesis as a solution of the Shakespeare problem.

The Hon. Preston B. Plumb, of Kansas, widely known as the original of William H. Crane's "Senator," who died more than twenty years ago, is described by his biographer, William E. Connelley, as "a pioneer of the progressive move-ment in America." There were many such pioneers, and perhaps there is no exaggeration in claiming for Senator Plumb a place among them. At any rate, he was a true son of the frontier West. Like many of his contemporaries, he had a romantic career, and, measured by its substantial contribution to the building of an Amerstantial contribution to the building of an Amer-ican commonwealth, his life was deserving of all 1909 forecasts his passing:

A mid-Western statesman whose period of service antedated that of Senator Plumb was James Harlan, of Iowa, who represented the State of Iowa in the United States Senate from 1855 to 1865 and from 1867 to 1873. Senator Harlan's career, like that of Senator Plumb, was typically Western. It spanned the first half-century of the history of Iowa as a State, and in its national aspects covered the periods of slavery agitation, the Civil War, and reconstruction. After his retirement from the Senate, Mr. Harlan was for more than a quarter of a century a prominent figure in his State, interested especially in the educational advancement of the community. All this has been appreciatively set forth by his biographer, Mr. Johnson Brigham.

Reverting to the early years of the nineteenth century, and to the Old Dominion, Mother of Presidents, Dr. Charles Henry Ambler has found in Thomas Ritchie, the long-time editor of the Richmond Enquirer, a character well suited to serve as the central figure in his study of Virginia politics. Although his name is hardly remembered beyond the boundaries of his State, this old-time editor-politician was known in his day as the "Napoleon of the Press."

Ambler, Rich pp., ill. \$1.50.

A beautifully printed account of the life and journals cover the years 1856-1872, and are work of Charles Follen McKim, the New York naturally concerned very largely with the Civil architect, by Alfred Hoyt Granger, comes from War and the political events leading up to it and the press of the Houghton Mifflin Company. This work, in the nature of a memorial tribute, contains numerous illustrations of the most famous bill, the John Brown raid, and Lincoln's election, buildings designed by Mr. McKim in various while Emerson's visit to Washington during the American cities. The work is dedicated to Wilwar affords glimpses of Lincoln, Seward, Stan- liam Rutherford Mead, last of the great triumvirate of McKim, Mead, and White.

> "Hepburn of Japan and His Wife and Helpmates" is the life-story of missionary labor told by William Elliot Griffis. Of the four great pioneers of Christian civilization in Japan, beck, Brown, Hepburn, and Williams, Dr. Griffis describes Hepburn, second on the field, as possibly the first in general usefulness. Dr. Hepburn served in Japan from 1859 until his death in

> Lady Gregory gives us a chapter of autobiogra-phy in "Our Irish Theater." She writes the book as an answer to the questions she whimsically imagines her grandson, Richard Gregory, might some day ask about her wanderings and her work -"What were they for, the writing, the journeys, and why did she have an enemy?" So she has put the story down, that we may know her part in the making of the Irish Theater the work of writing the plays and the fight with the Clan-na-Gael over "The Playboy of the Western World." Incidentally she has given us much that is valuable about Synge-much that no one else could give us regarding his struggle for success. The

the care as a biographer that Mr. Connelley has "With Fifteen-ninety or Sixteen-sixteen bestowed upon it."

We end Cervantes, Marot, Nashe or Green; Then Sixteen-thirteen till two score and nine Is Crashaw's niche, that honey-lipped divine. And so when all my little work is done They'll say I came in Eighteen-seventy-one, And died in Dublin. What year will they write For my poor passage to the stall of Night?"

> Mirabeau, who has often been called the first statesman of the French Revolution, is the subject of a very brilliant biographical sketch by Louis Barthou, up till the first of last month the Prime Minister of France. An English translation, with illustrations, has just been issued.

> Other recent works of biography and reminiscence worthy of notice include "R. L. S." (Stevenson), by Francis Watt, a sympathetic work of personal reminiscence and literary appraisal; "William of Germany," by Stanley Shaw, still another tribute to the wonderful German monarch; "Charles Gordon Ames: German monarch; "Charles Gordon Ames: A Spiritual Autobiography," edited by Alice Ames Winter; "James Harlan," by Johnson Brigham (in the Iowa Biographical Series); "Things I Remember," by Frederick Townsend Martin; "Jane Austen," by Francis Warre Cornish (in the English Men of Letters Series); "Liberty and the Great Libertarians," by Charles T. Sprading; and "Christina of Denmark," by Julia Cartwright.

¹ The Journals of Ralph Waldo Emerson, W. Emerson and Waldo Emerson Forbes. Sli pp. \$1.75.
2 Hawthorne and His Publisher. By Caroline Ticknor. Houghton Mifflin. 339 pp., ill. \$3.
3 The Life of Preston B. Plumb. By William E. Connelley. Chicago: Browne and Howell. 475 pp. \$3.50.
4 James Harlan. By Johnson Brigham. Iowa City: The State Historical Society. 397 pp.
5 Thomas Ritchie, A Study in Virginia Politics. By Charles H. Ambler. Richmond: Bell Book and Stationery Company. 303 pp., ill. \$1.50.

Charles Follen McKim, A Study of His Life and Work. By Alfred Hoyt Granger. Houghton Mifflin. 146 pp., ill. \$6.
7 Henburn of Japan and His Wife and Helpmates. By William Elliot Griffis. Philadelphia: The Westminster Press. 538 pp., ill. \$1.50.

8 Our Irish Theatre. By Lady Gregory. Putnam. 319 pp.

^{\$1.50.} Wirabeau: A Biography. By Louis Barthou. Dodd, Mead. 352 pp., ill. \$3.

POLITICS—SOCIOLOGY—ETHICS

IN the "American Citizen Series" Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland has contributed a useful text-book Dr. Scott Nearing, of the Wharton School of Fientitled "Organized Democracy: An Introduction nance, University of Pennsylvania, are "Social tion to the Study of American Politics." The first Sanity" (involving "social preservation and perpart of Dr. Cleveland's treatise traces the evolute petuation") and "Financing the Wage-Earner's tion of the various types of democracy which had Family," a survey of the facts "bearing on the their manifestation in the American colonies and income and expenditures in the families of America the beginnings of our constitutional forms. In ican wage-earners." the remainder of the work the author analyzes and describes the provisions adopted for making citizenship effective. This was a task that Dr. Cleveland was peculiarly well fitted to perform. He gives a full and adequate discussion of such topics as the referendum and the initiative, and in all his descriptions of political institutions he frankly states the difficulties that have been met in attempting to transmute the popular will into official action.

Dr. Graham Taylor's "Religion in Social Action" is not the kind of book that could have been written by a theologian in his study. His whole message has been developed from experience with living people in the shifting conditions of a busy world. Perhaps the key of the book is struck in Dr. Taylor's foreword: "To fraternize the conditions of life and labor, to Christianize the framework and the spirit of the community, and to humanize religion for the promotion of these ends became the Holy Grail." This has been the whole end and aim of Dr. Taylor's work in the Chicago Commons for many years. What he has to say, therefore, is the fruit of the efforts to which he has given the best part of his life, and, as Miss Jane Addams remarks in the introduction, this is "a book that will doubtless be of value to men and women of all faiths who are eager that the current of their religion should pour itself into broader channels of social purpose."

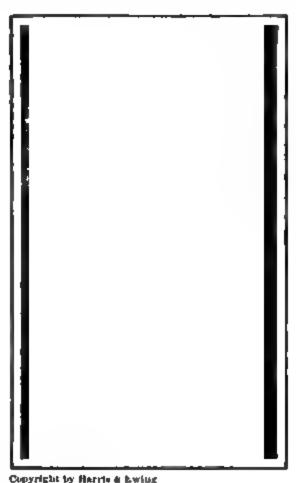
The Yale Law School lectures, by Mr. Frederick N. Judson, of St. Louis, on "The Judiciary and the People," are published by the Yale University believe it in an uncertain sort of way, that there Press in a little volume of 270 pages." Mr. is a psychology of crowds. The French philo-Judson is one of the relatively small group of sophic writer, Gustave Le Bon, himself the author American lawyers who have clearly discerned the of the great work, "The Psychology of Crowds," the administration of justice, Mr. Judson pro-poses that our system of short terms in the State and economic overturns in Turkey, Portugal, and China. or reflected as under the English system during good behavior. He would, however, revive the careful consideration.

Organized Democracy: An Introduction to the Study of American Politics. By Frederick A. Cleveland. Longmans, Grees. 479 pp. \$2.56.

Religion in Social Action. By Graham Taylor. Dodd, Mead. 279 pp. \$1.29.

The Judiciary and the Poople. By Frederick N. Judson. Vale University Press, 270 pp. \$1.35.

Two stimulating volumes on social progress by



DR FREDERICK A. CLEVELAND

(Author of the best recent book on American politics)

fact that in the decision of constitutional questions makes application of this theory to revolutionary our courts no longer fully command the confi- movements historically and in the present day. In dence of the people. In his lectures before the his book "The Psychology of Revolution" he con-Yale law students Mr. Judson discusses the causes siders the mental and emotional make-up of the of this popular distrust of courts and offers sev. leaders of revolution, with special and detailed eral remedies. As the chief remedy for delays in consideration of the French Revolution, although

The lectures delivered early last year in New ancient remedy of making the judges removable York on the Deens Foundation, by the German by address of the legislative body after due hear- philosopher, Rudolf Eucken, who, it will be reing. This, of course, will hardly be accepted membered, holds the Chair of Philosophy at the so a substitute for the recall of judges by direct University of Jena, have been published in a volvote of the people, or even for the recall of judi- ume entitled "Ethics and Modern Thought: A cial decisions. Mr. Judson's suggestions, how- Theory of Their Relations." These lectures, six ever, are well matured, and are deserving of in number, consider: "The Ethical Problem in the Present Time," "The Ethical Principle," "A De-

Social Sanity By Scott Nearing, Moffatt, Yard. 260 pp. \$1 25.

5 Financing the Wage-Earner's Family By Scott Nearing.

Huebsch. 171 pp. \$1 25.

4 The Psychology of Revolution. By Gustave Le Bon. Putnam. 337 pp. \$

Ethical Principle," "Morality and Religion," and meet with no contradiction. "The Present Status of Morality."

fense of the Ethical Principle," "Evolution of the statement that "love is our final resource" will

Temple Scott gives us an essay on "The Use of Leisure." The title misleads; Mr. Scott first tells The "Art of Life Series" offers some interesting us how we may obtain more leisure to use. He books this month. "Marriage and Divorce," by carries the reader along with sheer excess of en-John Haynes Holmes, discusses the many problems thusiasm and faith, and dares to value material that center in the marriage relation. His final things at their intrinsic worth.

OTHER NOTABLE PUBLICATIONS

All," an illustrated series of character sketches of extricates the woman from the struggling trio by typical Irishmen. These types are: "The Higher having the men quarrel and fall over a precipice Official," "The Minor Official," "The Policeman," to their death. Marianne is left with her child, "The Country Gentleman," "The Parish Priest," the mother supreme, freed from the wrenching "The Farmer," "The Publican," "The Squireen," emotions of sex-love, and the dramatist spreads a "The Politician," "The Minister," "The Exile from pathway of peace before her in prospect when a residual baye speen itself. Erin," and "The Young Lady and Gentleman in grief shall have spent itself.

Business." Birmingham's gift for fine character— Dramatically the structure personalities before the reader in their settings, cention, the stoic firmness of the characters, been He makes few deductions; the humor, the pathos, lavished with such breadth and force." the irony are for you, the reader, to gather in prowith brilliant fingers-"The Farmer." This farmwhin roots:

GEORGE BIRMINGHAM and Jack Yeats their divorce. Marianne cannot have her first have combined their talent to make one of husband legally and conscience will not sanction the most fascinating books of the year-"Irishmen her continuing to live with the second. Hervieu

Dramatically the structure is excellent. Adolphe ization is at its best in these sketches. In the man- Brisson says, "Never have M. Hervieu's qualities, ner of the simple historian he sets the various order, precision, method, greatness of moral con-personalities before the reader in their settings. cention, the stoic firmness of the characters, been

Paul Hervieu was born at Neuilly on the Seine portion as your knowledge or imagination extends in 1857. His novels and plays are widely known. into the lives he portrays. Not one of the sketches Hervieu and Brieux are the two greatest expofalls below another in fidelity to truth or in actual nents of the "thesis" play, neither having written worth, but there is one that genius has touched a play without having a distinct object in view.

er is the humble, devout small farmer who plods The dramatic production of the past fifty years, patiently through life giving thanks for his peat-considering America and Europe as a whole, has smoked cottage and his stubborn fields. Of his probably surpassed that of any preceding period. reward Birmingham writes—having in mind the Discerning literary critics, furthermore, are telling hill field that James Blake had grubbed seven us that this production displays an essential unity years (as he could spare the time) to clear of of spirit and matter that apparently indicates the early disappearance of national barriers in litera-"For all kinds of work, even League work, God ture. In order to make the American public acin the end pays the wages that are due, gives His quainted with this modern dramatic literature, the reward of sweet and bitter things; but it seems as publishing house of Kennerley is bringing out if He paid more wages and better for the work "The Modern Drama Series," edited by Edwin of James Blake than for any other. Men who Björkman. This series is intended to include do other kinds of work have high praises given English and American plays of exceptional sigtheir memories. James Blake had none. Yet no nificance, and gradually to bring translations from man had a more enduring monument than his every language that has produced a contemporary The rich man's tablet of brass, even the poet's drama worthy of notice. Seven volumes in this series verse of which he boasts, are numbered in the have already been issued: "Peer Gynt" (Henrik end among forgotten things; but the hill field will Ibsen), translated from the Norwegian by R. Ellis bear its crops year after year." The illustrations Roberts; "Karen Borneman" and "Lynggaard & are some of the best things Jack Yeats has done. Co." (Hjalmar Bergström), translated from the Paul Hervieu is introduced to American readers "Like Falling Leaves," and "Sacred Ground" by the best of his dramas, "The Labyrinth." Di- (Giuseppe Giacosa), translated from the Italian vorce is the theme, and as the title indicates, the by Edith and Allan Updegraff; "The Vultures," characters become hopelessly involved in an inextricable tangle. Marianne de Pogis divorces her Round" (Henry Becque), translated from the husband and both husband and wife re-marry. French by Freeman Tilden; "The Red Light of Through the illness of their only child their af- Mars, or A Day in the Life of the Devil" (George fection for each other is renewed after the hus- Bronson-Howard); "Mr. Faust" (Arthur Davidband's second wife dies. The French law forbids son Ficke), and "Papa" (Zoë Akins). The editor remarriage; the Catholic church had not sanctioned of the series has, during the past few years, made a reputation for himself as a student of literature 1 Ethics and Modern Thought: A Theory of Their Relations.

By Rudolph Eucken. Putnam. 127 pp. \$1.

Marriage and Divorce. By John Haynes Holmes. Huebsch.

Mues has an introduction, informational rather. than controversial in nature, and a chronological list of plays by the same author.

Marinage and 25 of Sp. 50 cents.

3 The Use of Leisure. By Temple Scott. Huebsch. 118 pp.

⁵⁰ cents.

4 Irishmen All. By George A. Birmingham. Stokes, 225 pp.

ill. \$1.75.

The Labyrinth. ⁵ The Labyrinth. By Paul Hervieu. Translated by Barrett H. Clark and Lander McClintock. Huebsch. 172 pp. \$1.

⁶ The Modern Drama Series. Edited by Edwin Björkman. Vols. I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, Kennerley. Uniform binding. Number of pages vary. \$1-\$1.75.

with useful scientific information, with one thou- of all that is permanent and great in literature. sand illustrations. The graphic presentation of statistics in this volume is particularly successful.

Mr. Arthur Stanwood Pier briefly tells "The Story of Harvard," in a volume illustrated by Vernon Howe Bailey. About one-half the book is devoted to the Harvard of the modern era.2

The literature of modern Germany from Heine to Hauptmann is a very unfamiliar field to English and American readers, and this in spite of the fact that the master minds of the Fatherland in literature and the drama, as well as in science, philosophy, music, and art, have achieved works unsurpassed in human history. It is one of the known to the readers of English speech. A very noteworthy achievement in this direction is the publication of "The German Classics of the XIXth and XXth Centuries," an enterprise begun about a year ago in this country by the German Publication Society. This finely printed and illustrated set of twenty volumes will consist of the it will be of service to geologists. masterpieces of German literature translated into English, with a general introduction and adequate biographical essays. It is under the general editorship of Dr. Kuno Francke, the eminent German scholar, and Professor of the History of German Culture and Curator of the Germanic Museum, Harvard University. The first three volumes have works of Goethe; a biography and review of Dr. William F. Ganong's "The Living Plant," Goethe's writings, by Professor Calvin Thomas which is a more scientific discussion. (Columbia); the lyric poems and ballads, "Hermann and Dorothea," "Iphigenia in Tauris," "Faust," "Elective Affinities"—this besides the essays, orations, conversations, and correspondence. Volume III is devoted to Schiller. There is a biography by Professor Thomas, ballads, lyrics, dramas, and prose works, while the latter part of the volume is devoted to Humboldt. The scope of subsequent volumes will be developed later. editorship of the work, under the direction of Professor Francke, has been worked out by actual cooperation of many leading literary authors and "Germanists" in this country and in Europe. The original conception of the enterprise is due to Dr. Isidor Singer, who projected the Jewish Encyclopedia and other works of reference. The introduction to the entire work is by Dr. Richard M. Meyer, Professor of German Literature at the University of Berlin. In the selection of the authors the principle observed has been to choose

In this country we have none too many stand- only those "who have deeply and permanently inard reference books, revised from year to year, fluenced their time and have enriched the thought and giving up-to-date information on a thousand of the German nation by really original contribu-and one topics that are continually recurring in tions." Each volume contains 25 illustrations the day's work of the busy student, teacher, or edi-reproduced from modern German art. It is extor. One of the few works of this kind which pected that the entire set will include masterpieces has developed a field of its own is "The Scientific from nearly one hundred authors. The type is American Reference Book," compiled and edited clear, and, in general, the first three volumes indiby Albert A. Hopkins and A. Russell Bond. In cate an excellent and readable work from a methe 600 pages of the 1914 edition there is a great chanical standpoint. It cannot fail to be of mass of well-arranged statistical data, together permanent value to American students and lovers

> "Mind and Health," by Dr. Edward E. Weaver, "with an examination of some system of divine healing," and an introduction by Dr. G. Stanley Hall, is "an attempt to embody some of the latest results of the psychological study of the influence of mental states upon health."

> A book of descriptive information on the Vatican -center of government of the Catholic worldwritten with a denominationally devotional spirit, is the work of the Right Reverend Edmond Canon Hugues de Ragnau.

dearest wishes of modern German patriots that Very thorough, scholarly, and handsomely man-the great literature of their country shall become ufactured books on natural history are constantly coming from the presses of the large publishers. Professor William Berryman Scott's (Princeton) "A History of Land Mammals in the Western Hemisphere" is a monumental work of nearly 700 pages, finely illustrated. It is, the author says, primarily intended for the lay reader, but he hopes

> The two-volume "Popular Botany," by A. E. Knight and Edward Step, issued by Holt, is splendidly illustrated with many colored plates. It considers the living plant from seed to fruit.

> and interpretative, of the structure and functions of plant life. It also is finely illustrated.

> Two books of natural history for young people are "Harper's Book for Young Naturalists," by Alpheus Hyatt Verrill, "written with the aim of helping boy collectors to gather and arrange their collections intelligently," and "Secrets Out of Doors," by William Hamilton Gibson.³⁰

> John Burroughs has brought out another of his stimulating nature-studies, "The Summit of the Years," full of the kindly philosophy that marks all of his work."

Scientific American Reference Book. Compiled and edited by Albert A. Hopkins and A. Russell Bond. New York: Munn & Co., Ltd. 57 pp. \$1.50.
The Story of Harvard. By Arthur Stanwood Pier. Little, Brown. 250 pp., ill. \$2.
The German Classics of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centeries. Edited by Kuno Francke. New York: The German Publication Society. Vols. I, II. III. 1,509 pp., ill. 20 vols., \$20.

⁴ Mind and Health: With an Examination of Some Systems of Divine Healing. By Dr. Edward E. Weaver. Macmillan. 500 pp. \$2.

5 The Vatican. By Rt. Rev. Edmond Canon Hugues de Ragnau. Appleton. 451 pp. \$4.

4 A History of Land Mammals in the Western Hemisphere. By William Berryman Scott. Macmillan. 693 pp., ill. \$5.

4 Popular Botany. By A. E. Knight and Edward Step. 2 vols. Holt. 876 pp., ill. \$5.00.

5 The Living Plant. By William F. Ganong. Holt. 473 pp., Mill. 35.00.

9 Harper's Book for Young Naturalists. By Alpheus Hyatt Verrill. Harpers. 332 pp., ill. \$1.50.

10 Secrets Out of Doors. By William Hamilton Gibson. Harpers. 135 pp., ill. 50 cents.

11 The Summit of the Years. By John Burroughs. Houghton, Mifflin. 291 pp. \$1.15.

FINANCIAL NEWS FOR THE INVESTOR

THE INCOME TAX

CELDOM has the financial community anjust before November 1 when the first pro- vestors in stocks, bonds, and mortgages. On vision of the Federal income tax went into November 1 there went into effect the proeffect. The application of this tax is neces- vision relating to the deduction of 1 per cent. sarily complicated, but fear outran fact, and tax on all income derived from bonds, mortthe feeling that every person possessed of any gages, and deeds of trust "at source," that is, property was bound to find his affairs hope- by the banks, trust companies, and other inlessly involved fortunately did not prove to stitutions through whom bond coupons are be well grounded.

cially his investment banker. Never before coupon often passes to deduct the tax. were the dealers in securities in a more favortax problems.

Nearly every firm of importance has issued established. booklets issued by these firms will prove un-mediate credit for the same. incomes, or foreign security holders, may need a day or two in payment. to consult a lawyer or accountant, but for Indeed many firms stand ready to attend to are but slightly touched. the details such as making the return to the Federal Government, executing certificates of you are married. Theoretically you pay a ownership for the collection of coupons or tax on \$2000, or \$20 a year. If you are registered interest verifying the deductions unmarried your tax would be \$30 a year. "at the source" and the payment of the proper But if any of your income comes from Govtax to the Government.

There is only one feature of the law which 🔾 ticipated greater confusion than it did has any immediate bearing upon most inordinarily presented for payment. Probably In the space of a few paragraphs it is \$1,700,000,000 bonds, not to take into acimpossible to go into details regarding the ap- count mortgages, were affected. Deduction plication of this tax to investors. A some- had to be made from every bond, whether the what thorough explanation of the details of owner was exempt or not, and exemption was the tax is given on another page. But, inas- established only by filing a prescribed cermuch as certain details of the new law re-tificate. Failure on the part of any bondquired action beginning November 1, 1913, owner to fill out such a certificate was almost there are one or two suggestions which may certain to result in annoyance, expense and prove of help now. To begin with, the in-possible delay in securing a refund of taxes vestor who has a large enough income to be improperly collected, and might have made it taxed, or even if he supposes his income too incumbent upon any one of ten or fifteen small, should consult his banker, and espe-banks or trust companies through which a

It is clear, then, that owners of bonds and able position to assist their clients than now, other similar obligations who paid no atten-Nearly every investment banking firm has em- tion to this provision on November 1, Deployed lawyers to make a special study of the cember 1, or January 1 should take steps new tax, and many of them have formed new to discover whether part of their income departments exclusively to handle income- was held back, and if so, how their exemption, if they are entitled to any, can be established. The proper course is to cona booklet explaining the tax, and the bankers sult with one's bank. It has long been the are prepared to supply additional informa- custom for banks to cash bond coupons upon tion without charge. Doubtless even the payment just as they do checks, or give imintelligible to many persons, and in such cases the new law they merely accept coupons for the best plan is to send a list of your holdings collection, passing them on to the corporato your banker and ask him what action to tion which is finally responsible for the A few persons with especially large bonds. However, this means a delay of only

The ultimate application of the tax may the average domestic investor one's bank- easily be exaggerated. Only 425,000 perers will serve the purpose fully as well, sons are affected, and the great bulk of those

> Suppose your income is \$6000 a year and ernment, State, or municipal bonds you are

126

come on which you pay you are permitted to ment upon the corporation. first deduct such other taxes as you pay, special article on page 81.

bonds themselves. Many bonds contain a year, other things being equal.

exempt from paying a tax on them. More- so-called tax exempt clause or covenant over, you do not pay any tax on stocks which frees bond owners from the necessity which you own, and in computing the in- of paying the income tax, and forces the pay-

The fact that municipal bonds are free expenses of running your business, if you from tax under all circumstances has given have any, and interest on debts which you a great impetus to their sale, and every inowe, all of which is explained in detail in the vestment house has recently been making special offers of municipals. Such bonds Suppose you are a physician with a total are also often free from State and local income of \$6000. Leaving out taxes and taxation. Municipal bonds as a class are debts, you have, say, \$5800 a year, partly strong securities, and many excellent obligafrom your practice, partly from a small tions of this type may be had to yield 43/4 house you own, and partly from stocks, per cent. and in some cases even more, espe-bonds, and mortgages. If you are married cially in Western localities. But the small you pay on only \$1800. But if you own two investor should hesitate before making an 4 per cent. municipal bonds and twelve exchange of other good bonds into municishares of United States Steel preferred stock, pals merely because the latter are free of your total payment will be only \$16.36 a income tax. Suppose a man purchases two year, as municipal bonds and shares of stock one-thousand-dollar bonds of the City of New York, or Boston, or any other city This is a fairly typical case. Most of or town to escape the tax, and those bonds the readers of this department are men and pay $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, a year. The total income women whose income is derived in part from derived is \$90 and the income tax on that salaries or business profits and partly from amount is exactly ninety cents a year. If invested securities. Except for government the two bonds originally owned are good officers and employees, including public at all, the cost of making the exchange, comschool teachers, all must pay next March on missions and so on, would be more than the their salaries or profits above \$3000, or \$4000 ninety cents which would be saved. In the if married, but as already stated income from case of large fortunes the shift may be worth investments is to a considerable degree ex- making. While the income tax is only 1 empt because two of the most important per cent. up to \$20,000 a year, it rises to classes of securities are not taxed at all. To 6 per cent. on incomes of \$500,000. Take the average reader of this page, therefore, a man with an income of \$200,000 a year. the income tax as it affects his investments Assuming even that half of his income is is probably not a very weighty matter. Its already derived from exempt investments we importance is lessened still further by the find that his total income tax is still about fact that many, if not most, of the largest \$6000. If all his investments were placed corporations are paying the tax on their in municipals he would save this \$6000 a

INOUIRIES AND ANSWERS

No. 510. UNION PACIFIC COMMON STOCK

Will you please give me information bearing upon the desirability of Union Pacific common stock as an avestment? I should like to have the information include the following points: (1) Capitalization. (2) Variation in net and gross earnings during recent years. (3) Surplus of net earnings above dividend requirements. Do you regard the company as being financially able to maintain the present rate of dividends without diverting money from maintenance, improvements, etc.?

The outstanding capital stock of the Union Pa-

age equivalents earned on the common stock, after paying taxes and all other fixed charges, together with the regular 4 per cent. preferred dividends. For the fiscal year 1908-09 the company reported the equivalent of 18.87 earned on the common stock; for the fiscal year 1909-10, 19.17 per cent.; for the fiscal year 1910-11, 16.61 per cent.; for the fiscal year 1911-12, 13.88 per cent.; and for the fiscal year 1912-13, 15.06 per cent. During this five-year period, the lowest amount of gross income from operation was \$78,750,462 in 1909, and cific is as follows: \$216,633,900 common out of an the highest \$93,638,457 during the fiscal year ended authorized issue of \$296,178,700, and \$99,543,500 June 30 last. Operating expenses, however, have per cent. non-cumulative preferred out of an risen steadily—in fact, have outrun the annual inauthorized issue of \$200,000,000. Variations in creases in gross earnings, just as they have on set earnings during the last few years may perhaps be best indicated by referring to the percent
It is this situation, which, in the minds of most

students of transportation questions, justifies the have their rights recognized. Of course, there are Pacific have had under advisement the question of it ought to be met.

distributing to stockholders, not only the large sum of cash received from the enforced sale of

No. 512. SOME SPECULATIVE STOCKS Southern Pacific stock which had been carried in the treasury, but also part of its other investment the treasury, but also part of its other investment holdings. A short time ago it was officially stated that the conclusion had been arrived at that extra the conclusion had been arrived at that extra the following bonds: New York City 4's of 1957, Coloisting circumstances made it inexpedient to deal rado & Southern refunding 4½'s, Norfolk & Western consolidated 4's, and International Agricultural Corporation 5's. The bonds are in denominations of \$100. left to infer that it might be taken up at some subsequent time. To avoid misunderstanding, howcordingly.

No. 511. THE STOCKHOLDER'S RIGHT TO HAVE INFORMATION ABOUT HIS CORPORATION'S BUSINESS

I am a stockholder in a company doing business in City 4's, Colorado & Southern 4½'s, and Norfolk New York, and incorporated under the laws of New & Western 4's. The International Agricultural Jersey. I have made a request of this company for a statement of business transacted at directors' meetings. I want information as to how the business stands, but I have been unable to get it, and I should be glad if you would tell me whether the company ought not to comply No. 513. SUGGESTIONS FOR A SMALL INVESTOR with my request.

On principle, it ought. As a stockholder, you are a partner in the business, and you have a right to know how the business is being conducted; that is, whether it is being conducted in your interests, or, as has so frequently been the case in times past, in the interests of the officers and directors. There are always grounds for suspecting the latter cendition of affairs, where such information as you appear to be seeking is persistently refused. The situation you describe is one with which stockholders of many another corporation have been confronted, but it is a situation that is met with much less frequently nowadays than it was a few years ago. One after another the recalcitrant corporathose in actual control of the business, they can certificates, yielding about 4.70 per cent.

demands which the railroads are now making of a good many circumstances under which corpora-the Interstate Commerce Commission for permis- tions seem to be perfectly justified in withholding sion to raise their rates. But to return to Union information about the details of their business. It Pacific; the dividend on this company's common might frequently happen that to give such inforstock is made up only in part from net earnings mation would mean giving undue advantage to resulting from railroad operation. The balance is some competitive corporation, or to some person from income derived from the company's invest- whose motives were base. But where the demand ments in stocks and bonds of other companies. In for such information is the fruit of a sincere desire this connection it is important to consider the fact on the stockholder's part for a reasonable knowl-

AND INVESTMENT BONDS

You do not tell us enough about your general ever, the official statement made it clear that none investment situation to enable us to discuss these of the various plans thus far considered and dis- securities in as much detail as we should like. cussed contemplated any division of surplus either If, however, we are correct in assuming that you in cash or in securities, which in its result would are a relatively small investor, with only a limited have increased the present yield on the stock amount of investment experience, we should be in-Which was to say, in effect, that if the time does clined to eliminate from consideration entirely come when it seems expedient to make a distri- stocks like Butterick and Nevada Utah. They are bution of assets the current annual rate of divi- speculative, not investment, stocks. National Lead dends on the stock will probably be reduced ac- common has a good deal of merit, as industrial cordingly. few shares of it might be considered in your case. To be on the side of conservatism, however, there is little doubt that you ought to confine your investments, especially as they are to be made in small denominations, to bonds like the New York City 4's, Colorado & Southern 4½'s, and Norfolk & Western 4's. The International Agricultural Corporation 5's are not in a satisfactory investment

I take the liberty of writing for your suggestions in regard to investing a small amount of money. I have about \$800 on which I should like to earn as much as safe investment will bring. It is money I have saved from my salary, and, therefore, I would not like to take any risk of losing it in any unknown or uncertain securities. I do not anticipate that I shall have use for the money in the near future, so I should like to place it where it will earn more than in the bank, but at the same time I should prefer to have it in securities which I should be able to sell and realize what I paid out, in the event of any sudden need.

Under these circumstances we cannot do better than to repeat a suggestion we have made on a good many different occasions lately, namely, that the money be divided among very carefully selected bonds that come in small denominations. To begin tions have been brought to terms on the question with, we would suggest for a part of the money a of full publicity of their affairs through organized \$500 bond of the issue of Pennsylvania convertible effort on the part of the stockholders. There have 3½'s of 1915, which may be had now at a price to been several recent instances of this sort, all of yield a little more than 5 per cent. net on the in-which have gone to prove that if small stockhold-vestment. The remaining \$300 might be divided ers will take more active interest in the affairs of among \$100 bonds like the Virginian Railway first their corporations, particularly making their pres- mortgage 5's, yielding about 5.10 per cent., Southence felt at the annual meetings, and voting their ern Pacific-San Francisco Terminal first mortgage stock according to their own convictions, instead of 4's, yielding about 4.60 per cent., and American delegating, by means of proxies, all their power to Telephone Telegraph collateral trust 4 per cent.

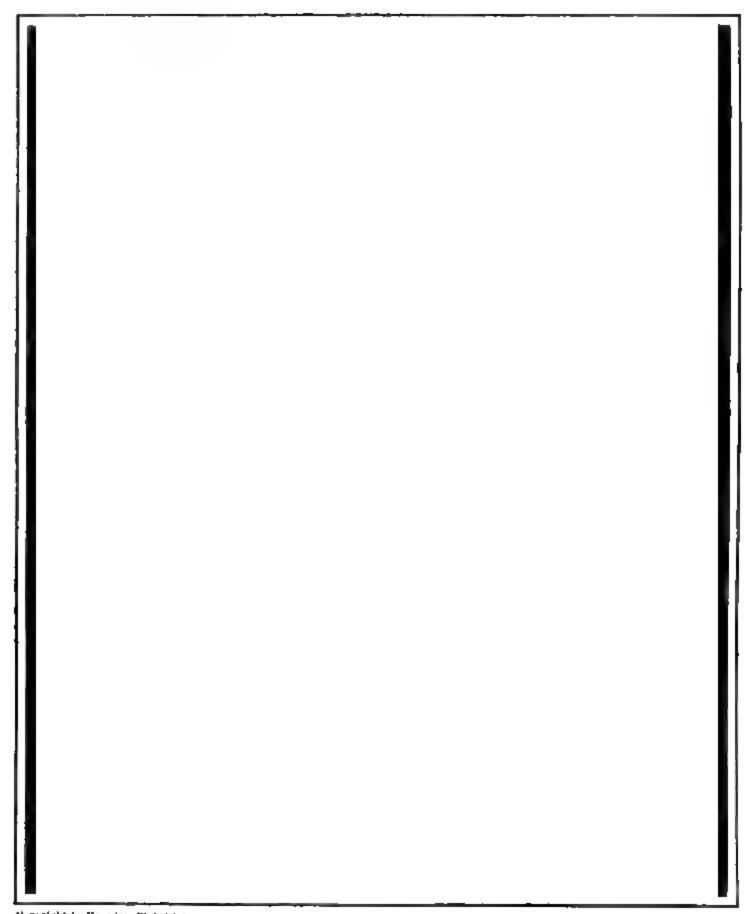
THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 30 Irving Place, New York



DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL, THE GREATEST PHILADELPHIAN SINCE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

PHYSICIAN and author of international reputation, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who died at Philadelphia on January 4, at the age of eighty-five, was a typical American who lived to understand and embody the ideals of two generations. He was already known all over the world for his skill in curing diseases of the nerves when he caught the ear of the novel-reading public with his book, "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker." His fiction was all written during the last twenty-five years of his life, and numbers twenty-one volumes. The last to appear, "Westways," was noticed in this Review for December. Dr. Mitchell was poet and public-spirited citizen, physician and patriotic American thinker. He was an army surgeon during the Civil War and later devoted much time to research work in medical science. His character was marked by an unusual amount of sympathy and intuition.

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No. 2

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

ave Congress adjourn gratulation. Seldom has a public

measure been more thoroughly debated, and seldom has the process of debate been better justified in the results attained. On its final conference committee, the Currency bill was

turn of the new year sustained by a vote of five to one, which evident throughout may be said to have lifted it far above the I States a far more plane of a mere party enactment that might had prevailed during be threatened with overthrow in case the urse of affairs politi- other party should come into power through was something of a a backward swing of the political pendulum. s well as to the legis- This, indeed, is matter for profound con-While the Senators did not for a much-needed fall so generally into line for the measure, A resting they passed it by a vote of 43 to 25, which ed by virtue of the was almost two to one. And the Senate Currency act, which opposition was not fundamental in dis-t Wilson in the even- approval of the bill, but had reference to rith certain admirably one provision or another which individual ingratulation to Con- Senators did not like.

More remarkable, however, than Bankers Quite Beatific the acceptance of the measure by Congress was the amazing dispassage in the House, after coming from appearance of those fogs of doubt and depression that had beclouded the minds of the banking fraternity. Even as in the period of the establishment of the national banking system, half a century ago, when the American bankers rose to the situation, shaped their affairs to meet the new law, took out national charters, bought bonds, and issued banknote currency on the security of those bonds, so now in the opening weeks of 1914 the American bankers by the hundreds have been sending in their applications for membership in the new system. They have shown a practically unanimous determination to do their full part in helping to make the system work in a practical and successful way. The National Banking Act of half a century ago, in view of all the circumstances, was a great measure; and we have somehow got along, ever since the resumption of specie payments -in spite of the dangers involved in the Silver Purchase Act—without any irretrievable disasters in our business life due to our systems of metallic and paper money, of

GETTING INTO LINE From the World (New York)

national and State banking, and of fiscal difference. The banks will continue to be management under the subtreasury plan.

"THAT SETTLES ONE CROAKER! From the Public Ledger (Philadelphia)

ever had for making the banking system and determine upon the banking cities. the recurrence of once-dreaded panics.

What the present. Merchants and citizens will see no tral Reserve Board, which has final authority.

independent business concerns, receiving deposits and lending money as heretofore. "Von Populi" But we have come close to But in exceptional times, as in 1907, a great terrible disaster in several periods difference will be visible. In the panic of of emergency. We are the only 1907, the banks would not even allow a great country in the world that has under- depositor to draw out his own money-much taken to deal with the most technical and less would they make customary loans on difficult problems of money, banking, and approved security, even to their most reliable finance by cross-roads oratory and appeals customers. It was as if, in a time when the to the passion and prejudice of the voting fire-alarms were ringing to an unusual extent, the fire companies should decide to respond to no calls, but to keep the men and apparatus solely for the protection of the

engine-houses. At the v banks have been most ner of their functions, they h tion at all; and have t intensified the business to better system they could vented. Under our pla bank an independent affai of financial stress led ever his own reserves lest he victim of a "run." H

financial power upon which he might rely for support in trying to help his business neighbors. The new system promises something like a complete remedy for such con-The banks are to be federated for mutual help under the auspices of a central government board.

These passing remarks are not intended for the banker, or for the man well instructed in these matters, but rather for the ordinary reader who may like to have a simple statement at the end of a debate so prolonged as perhaps millions. Yet it is one of the triumphs of to have become a little confusing. The new democracy that we have debated these ques- system, then, calls for the establishment of tions in the open, up and down the land, a series of so-called Federal Reserve Banks We have educated some scores of thousands in suitably located cities, each one of them of men to a considerable knowledge of the serving the district assigned to it. The law scientific and technical aspects of money and says that there must be at least eight of these banking. We have won a series of popular banks, and there may be as many as twelve. verdicts, sustaining the public credit and This question will be decided primarily by maintaining sound standards of value. And an organizing committee that is now taking now, with popular acceptance, we are pro- testimony and surveying the entire country viding by far the best arrangement we have in order to mark out the banking districts responsive to the needs of trade, and the seems to be agreed in advance that New York, monetary system elastic enough to prevent Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and New Orleans are to be designated; but as regards the other cities to be named we shall Under the new system, in ordi- not know until the committee has finished nary times the business of bank- its inquiries. The arrangements of this coming will go on very much as at mittee will stand, until modified by the CenOppoint by the American Press Association, New York

1," "

SECRETARIES HOUSTON AND MADOO, AS PHOTOGRAPHED AT NEW YORK WHEN MAKING IN-QUIRIES REGARDING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE EASTERN RESERVE BANK DISTRICTS

The Agriculture, Mr. Houston; and the Comp- to secure the right men. troller of the Currency. When the committee began its work, Secretaries McAdoo and Houston proceeded together without the third member, for the simple reason that Comptroller of the Currency. On Jan- This bank must have a capital of at least uary 13, President Wilson named for it \$4,000,000. It will have duties to perform Mr. John Skelton Williams, who was serving for the region assigned to it, which will as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The doubtless comprise the State of Louisiana and place has always been important, but it gains several adjacent States in whole or in part. new weight from the fact that the law names All of the national banks in this district must the Comptroller of the Currency, as well as become members of the system, and must the Secretary of the Treasury, as an ex-officio subscribe in proportion to their capital to member of the Federal Reserve Board, which the stock of what will be called "The Federal is to be the central authority controlling the Reserve Bank of New Orleans." whole banking and currency systems. Besides banks may also join the system upon their these two, there are to be five other members own application. This bank at New Orleans of this central board, to be appointed by the will be managed by a board of nine directors, President for ten-year terms and to draw three of whom will be named by the central \$12,000 salaries. quoted last month as having said that he six will be bankers chosen by the membership regarded the appointment of these five men banks of the district. The other three will as of no less importance than the selection be citizens of repute who are not bankers, of judges for the Supreme Court. Since it but who will also be chosen by the member-

This committee consists of the confidence not only of the banks but also Secretary of the Treasury, of the entire business community, we may be Mr. McAdoo; the Secretary of sure that the President will be at great pains

How a Reserve To proceed with a simple ex-Be Formed the federal reserve bank that will there was a vacancy in the office of the be located at New Orleans as a starting point. President Wilson was board at Washington. Three of the other is essential that this board should have the ship banks. This bank at New Orleans will

lating notes. There are a great many provisions in the bill with which the public will become acquainted gradually, through practical experience. The system may develop unexpected difficulties, but it is generally believed that it will work very well from the start, and that it will not exhibit defects which may not readily be remedied by amendments from time to time.

While the new system will enable Bovernment the banking power of the United Ruppiants Wall Street States to be used as a whole in times of emergency, very much as if there were one central bank with branches throughout the country, it will have a tendency to keep money in localities and to lessen the sheer financial dominance of New York and one or two other banking centers. services that the late Mr. J. P. Morgan and his associates used to try to render the nation through voluntary cooperation in times of monetary stress, will under the new system devolve upon the Federal Reserve Board at Washington. New York will remain, under all ordinary conditions, North America's chief banking and financial center. But the country's credit will be supported and maintained by the Government at Washington as supervising the entire banking system, rather than by the voluntary efforts of the large banks.

It is not quite clear, as yet, how the New strong the Federal Reserve Bank in the city of New York will be as compared with some of the individual banks which will be its stockholders and members. Widely different opinions, more-

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HON, JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, OF RICHMOND (Recently Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who has been appointed Comptroller of the Currency and will therefore be a member of the Federal Reserve Board, also serving on the organizing committee)

hold a part of the reserves of the membership banks, and will do a general banking business upon its own capital.

Let us suppose that in the time members. How It of the moving of the cotton crop WIII Operate a great deal of money is needed (temporarily in the New Orleans district. This can be supplied in several ways. Secretary of the Treasury, acting with the central reserve board at Washington, may transfer additional deposits from unused money in the Treasury. The Federal Reserve Board may make temporary transfer to New Orleans of surplus reserve funds in the Federal Reserve Bank at Chicago, or the one at New York. But the thing most particularly to be noted is the fact that the Reserve Bank at New Orleans will be prepared to rediscount cotton bills and commercial paper, and to supply the numerous membership banks with currency to be loaned to their customers upon such paper. Provision is made for the withdrawal of this extra currency when the need for it has been met, so that there may not be a permanent inflation of the outstanding volume of circu-

THE NEW YORK IDEA
From the Dispatch (Columbus, Ohio)

A SCENE AT THE HEARING IN NEW YORK ON THE BANKING RESERVE DISTRICTS (Secretaries McAdoo and Houston, at the left, and the noted banker, A. Barton Hepburn, testifying)

over, were presented to Secretaries McAdoo exports due to items in the Underwood and Houston at the hearing in New York, tariff. regarding the boundary lines of the New changed conditions, and readjust their York reserve district. Many New York methods, with more energy and less outcry bankers and business men believe that it than any other people in the world. would be better to have one great Federal Reserve Bank in the metropolis, with important branches in Boston and Philadelphia, "Competition" stood when Congress adjourned rather than to cut the East into two or three reserve districts. It was natural that there Wilson went south for a much-needed rest, should be some rivalry between Baltimore that the next great administration policy to and Washington for the location of a reserve be taken up by the party in power would bank; and it had become plain, last month, be the further regulation by the Federal that the organizing committee would have Government of corporations engaged in interno easy task in deciding how many districts state commerce. It is almost twenty-four to establish, where to fix the boundary lines, years since the Sherman anti-trust law was and, in a few cases, which city to choose enacted, to punish "restraints of trade."

vital to the business welfare of the United in action, and to have protected themselves States than the fixing of a tariff policy, by the best legal advice from any unwitting whether one way or another. Meanwhile, violations of the Sherman anti-trust act. there is no visible accumulation of evidence Most of them have now for many years been either for or against the new tariff law in doing business in a perfectly open way, in its general effects. The country seems to the presence of the officers of the Government be adjusting itself to the new schedules, and the entire business world. Ever and Within another year, however, it will doubt- anon the Department of Justice "investigates" less be possible to point out a great many one of these well-established companies, and practical changes in particular lines of manu- suddenly proceeds against it as a criminal affacture, and in the movement of imports and fair, with everybody puzzled and wondering.

American business men

It had been definitely underfor the holidays and President among rival claimants within a given district. Nearly all of the great corporations that are called "trusts" in common parlance have The best thinkers believe that been formed since that time. There are the adoption of a good banking hundreds of these entities, and all of them and currency system is far more profess to be innocent both in purpose and

THE NEW TARGET
From the Inter-Ocean (Chicago)

If these corporations have been Some. not only technical offenders but Observations actual enemies of the public weal, all of them—let us say five hundred at the least-ought to have been proceeded against iong ago. As a matter of fact, the whole process of attack has been invidious. However bad some of the trusts may have been, their offenses would compare favorably, in a court of morals, with those of the Government in its methods of assault. There has always been an obvious way in which to deal with the situation. These business enterprises are lawfully incorporated under the statutes of particular States. But their freedom of movement in channels of interstate commerce is subject to the Federal power. Congress should long ago have defined whatever actions it regards as objectionable; should have licensed those corporations which were guiltless of offense; and should have excluded from interstate commerce any corporation that failed to comply in all respects with the requirements of Federal law.

The Diemal Crusade of the disposition to ignore the Sherman law, the Department of Justice gradually acquired an obsession for "enforcing" the law. In former times the department had many dignified and respectable uses. But for a good while past it has seemed to orderly minds to have been converted into a fanatical inquisition against business. The results of prosecution under the Sherman Act have not been entitled thus far to the respect of impartial onlookers.

The Standard Oil Company has been enriched as a result of its reorganization by courts and Government lawyers. Its monopolistic control over the commodities in which it deals has been increased, while its prices to the public have been enhanced. Lawyers and politicians have been fooling the public about the Sherman anti-trust law. It has never been a good law, because it has been wholly indefinite. Inasmuch as no human being has understood the law, it has been impossible for business men to obey it. There is no other civilized country in the world that would have tolerated the hy-pocrisy and humbug that have been visited upon the business community of America in the name of the Sherman anti-trust law.

At least the present administra-A Rational tion is not proceeding like a bull Appeara in a china shop in its attempt to enforce the law. It seems to be moving along rational lines. It has been permitting a number of corporations to make rearrangements and to avoid prosecution. A favorable impression was produced by the circumstances under which Attorney-General McReynolds and Mr. Theodore N. Vail arrived by amicable agreement at a technical separation of the Western Union Telegraph Company from the Bell telephone system. Mr. Vail, as head of the highly prosperous telephone monopoly, had taken the lead in purchasing control of the Western Union Telegraph There resulted many immediate Company. improvements in service that were welcome to the public. Since both corporations were any case monopolistic, the public was benefited rather than injured by their uniting in such a way as to increase the promptness and ease of communication, with a lessening

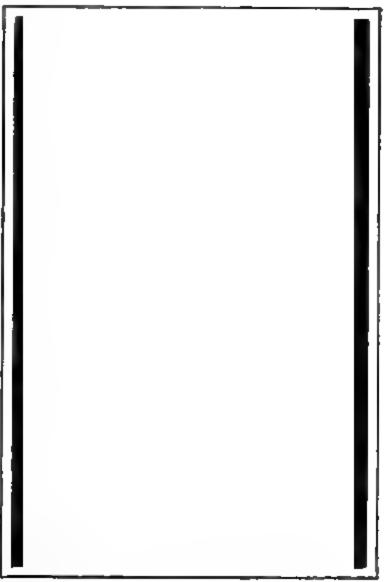
"TEL. AND TEL."

Вотн: Goodby, old pal. Have a copy of the Sherman Law?

From the Tribune (New York)

of charges. These are indeed functions over which the public authorities should exercise constant and effective supervision. But it is hard to see what practical benefit could accrue to the public from forbidding close cooperation between the telephonic and telegraphic services.

Nevertheless, Mr. Vail's graceful Wine Man and sweet-tempered acceptance of the Attorney-General's ultimatum made a very good impression. Big corporations must show themselves obedient to law, even when laws may be absurd and when their enforcement seems to be technical rather than imbued with wisdom. surrender that impressed the public most favorably was that of Mr. Howard Elliott, head of the New Haven railroad system and its allied interests. The New Haven Company, for many years past, had been openly engaged in acquiring control of as much as possible of the varied transportation facilities of New England. It had been operating coast-wise steamship lines in conjunction with its passenger and freight railway business, and it had been acquiring numerous urban and interurban trolley lines as feeders and connections of its main trunk



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HON JAMES C. M'REYNOLDS, ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Whose dealings with "big business," from the stand-point of the Sherman Act, have gained for him much prestige and approval)

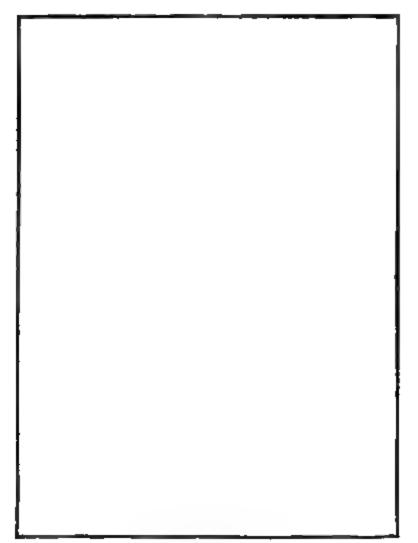
system. There has been no change in the laws under which these things had been going on for many years, and their legality had been generally admitted. It had not for a long time seemed to occur to anybody who thought these policies unwise—either at Washington or elsewhere—to invoke the Sherman Act and have them all undone.

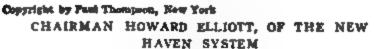
But Mr. Mellen and the New They Will Haven system fell upon evil days. Apain There were some lamentable accidents between Boston and New York. There arose a sudden demand for the punishment of the New Haven system for innumerable offenses against national and State laws and municipal ordinances. The new head of the system, Mr. Howard Elliott, is wise and diplomatic. He is willing to part with the Boston & Maine Railroad, numerous trolley lines, and some of his steamboats. A few years ago it seemed as if a unified transportation system would be a good thing for New England if brought at every point under supervision of public utility commissions which should safeguard the public as respects rates and services. Upon the whole,

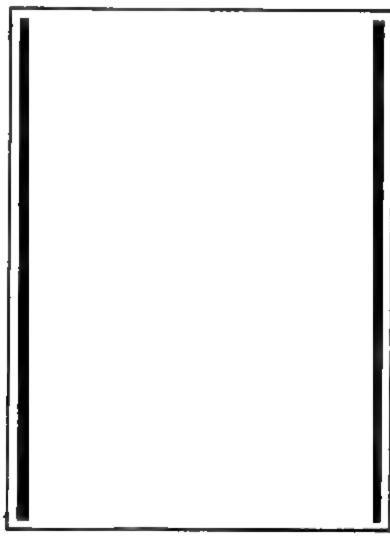
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HON. JOSEPH E. DAVIES, COMMISSIONER OF CORPORATIONS

(Who has been associated with the President and Attorney-General and the chairmen of Congressional committees in working out the administration's so-called "trust policy")







PRESIDENT THEODORE N. VAIL, OF THE TELEPHONE

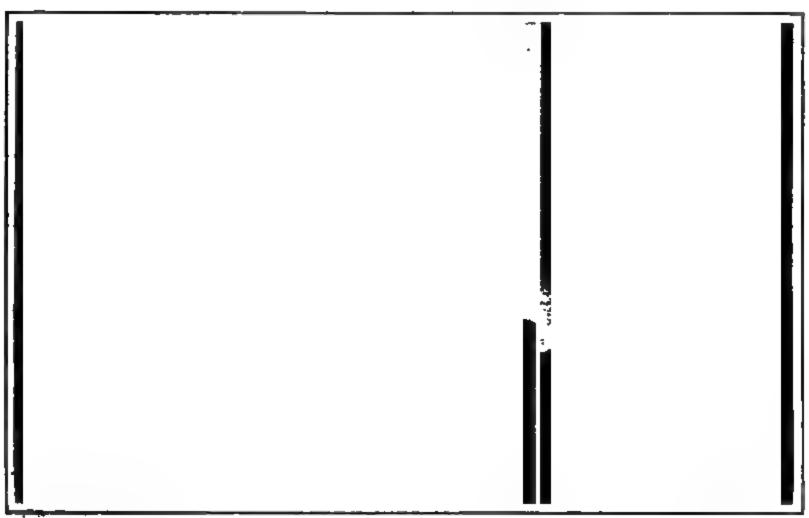
stand the arrangement between Mr. Elliott but they had neither the courage nor the and the Attorney-General is a good one for sincerity to face it upon its merits. all interests.

Let no one suppose that in speak-Clear Up ing lightly of the Sherman antitrust law we are condoning any unjust acts which trusts and monopolies may be guilty of performing against smaller The earlier methods of the competitors. Standard Oil Company in crushing out business rivals were never to be excused, though practiced at times by many concerns in other fields of trade. Such practices were never lawful, and there were always remedies to be had under the common law. Where existing companies are not guilty of unfair practices, but are merely large, they ought either to be let alone or else given the same opportunity to make readjustment as has been accorded to Mr. Theodore Vail and Mr. Howard Elliott. This, indeed, is evidently the plan and intention of President Wilson and his Attorney-General. But most of all we need new laws, so that business men may know where they stand and so that our great industrial and transportation companies may be looked upon with admiration and respect, as something for the country to be proud of. The Republicans had promised us, for a

we are inclined to think that as matters good many years, to deal with this question,

It has remained for President The Prooident's Wilson to show that he can at Poettion least make an unflinching effort to put American business in a self-respecting position before the law. He came back from his vacation with the draft of a message

> LOOKS LIKE A REVIVAL From the Disputch (Columbus, Ohio)



symphi by Herris & Swing, Washington, D. C. CHARLES C. CARLIN

HENRY D. CLAYTON

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JOHN C. FLOYD

THE CONGRESSIONAL SUB-COMMITTEE ON DEMOCRATIC ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION

ciated with him as members of the sub-com- way towards sanity and safety in these affairs. mittee have been Messrs. Charles C. Carlin, of Virginia, and John C. Floyd, of Arkansas. This sub-committee was in close consultation with President Wilson previous to the reading of the President's message and the intro- of all President Wilson's utterances thus duction of the so-called administration bills. far. It was in perfect temper, lifted far Senator Newlands, in the other house, has above contention, and had the unusual merit been active in the same field of inquiry. Con- of being explicit while also philosophical. ditions of legislation are such, in the present It found the opinion of the country upon long session, that this trust question can have trusts and monopolies to be clearing up and central place, and that all points of view may ready for action. "Constructive legislation, be presented and considered.

shall stand between the business community ness readjustments, . . . nothing torn up by

on the trust question ready to submit to and the fierce game of prosecution that has his cabinet, and he appeared before Congress been so tempting to official lawyers and to on Tuesday the 20th. Meanwhile, the com- other personages exercising a little brief aumittees of Congress had been working quietly thority. If we can once get a trade combut definitely upon bills. Mr. Clayton, of mission which shall act as calmly and delib-Alabama, chairman of the House Judiciary crately as the Interstate Commerce Com-Committee, has been occupied for several mission, and shall acquire expert ability to months past with the study of this question investigate and to aid in the administration and the tentative preparation of bills. Asso- of the law, we shall have advanced a long

The message itself, as read on A Remarkable Tuesday, the 20th, was in some respects the most statesmanlike when successful, is always the embodiment of convincing experience and of the mature pub-The outlines of pending pro- lie opinion which finally springs out of that posals look towards a more ex- experience." "The antagonism between busiplicit description of illegal mono- ness and government is over. We are now polies and of forbidden acts. It is proposed about to give expression to the best business to provide more definitely for the punishment judgment of America, to what we know to of those guilty of violating the law. Most be the business conscience and honor of the important of all, is the plan to create a Trade land." The President continued to show Commission, of perhaps five members, which that he meant to have "easy and simple busi-

the roots, no parts rent asunder which can be left in wholesome combination." The practical measures proposed would deal with financial operations of transportation com- against the Attorney-General. structive program offered by the President.

of great industrial corporations. It is proposed to find means of changing these conditions which have arisen in consequence of a far too rapid and very undesirable concentration of financial power and control. Busitiess men themselves are perceiving the truth, and are beginning voluntarily to meet what will undoubtedly take form as a requirement of law. Several leading bankers in New York have already resigned from a numher of railroad and other boards, and this is but the beginning. It has been a bad thing for the American railroad system, as well as for industrial corporations, that they have fallen under the direct control of bankers. The plight of American railroads at the present time is largely due to the fact that money-lenders had superseded railroad men in control, and that the manufacturing and selling of securities had become the chief concern of those in authority, rather than the economical handling of passengers and freight.

It would be most frivolous and The Department of Justice offensive to allege that the Department of Justice has confined interlocking directorates; this would result in itself to the pursuit of trusts, regardless of "independent industrial management working its other duties and obligations. It is merely in its own behalf." Next the President pro- that the trust suits have by far overshadowed posed to confer upon the Interstate Com- all other activities of the Department. Our merce Commission the power to regulate the criticism is directed against the law, not panies, a measure, as he well says, that the cipal business men of America would not be country is ready to accept "with relief as carrying on our industries in defiance of law, well as approval." Next he asks "further and invoking the attacks of the Department, and more explicit definition of the policy and if they had any way of knowing where they meaning of the existing anti-trust law." stood. The Attorney-General's annual re-This point he proceeds to set forth with un-port reminds us that when he came into answerable logic. The next item in the pro- office on the 4th of March there were fiftygram is the creation of an interstate trade two cases pending under the Sherman Act, commission. Its need to the business world and since then only eight more have been inis admirably set forth. Finally, the Presi-stituted. Nearly all of the pending cases were dent holds that prosecutions under the anti- brought under former administrations. The trust law should not be directed against busi- report describes well the Attorney-General's ness and its organization, but against indivi- successful plan for dissolving the merger of duals who have been guilty of offences, the Harriman railroads. Among the im-Certain other questions and suggestions in the portant cases still pending are those against message are of great pertinence; but the the United States Steel Corporation, the Inpoints we have enumerated form the con-ternational Harvester Company, and the American Sugar Refining Company. instances are mentioned in the report of the One of the methods of "big busi- enforcement of the Interstate Commerce Act ness" that has been most criti- in the matter of minor complaints against cized at Washington has come railroads. The work of the Supreme Court to be known as that of interlocking direct of the United States grows steadily by reatorates. This means, as applied to interests son of the gradual average increase in the centering in Wall Street, that a few men number of cases. The court usually has six who control the principal banks, trust com- hundred or more docketed cases on hand at panies, and insurance companies are also di- any given time. The Attorney-General recomrectors of the principal railroad systems and mends that the President be authorized to

NEXT ! From the Central Press Association (Cleveland)

appoint additional judges where incumbents who have passed the retiring age have lost This refers not to the highest efficiency. court, but to judges on the District and Circuit benches.

The Attorney-General points out **S**uildings convincingly the need of a building at Washington for the proper housing of the Department of Justice. Secretary Redfield, in his report on the Department of Commerce, also shows the inconvenience arising from lack of proper accommodations for some of the great bureaus under his direction. The need of a hall of records at Washington, to provide for the safe-keeping of thousands of valuable papers now scattered about in scores of different buildings-many of them rented fire-trapshas been repeatedly shown to Congress. But demands of this kind, which concern the entire country, have been neglected because money for Government buildings has been diverted, through the log-rolling activity of Congressmen, to the erection of needless postoffice and federal buildings in hundreds of towns and villages throughout the country. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that besides the 304 buildings authorized by act of Congress on March 4, 1913, there were two or three hundred others for which appropriations had been previously made but which had not yet been completed. This plan of scattering federal buildings all over the country cannot be criticized as a policy, because it does not rise to the dignity of discussion upon such a plane. It has never been a "policy," but rather a concerted looting of the treasury.

Redfield

TO STAKE OUT A RADIUM CLAIM FOR UNCLE SAM From the Star (Washington, D. C.)

"Conservation" Secretary Lane's report on the matters that pertain to the Interior Department is an essay in constructive statesmanship foreshadowing some important work that this administration will take up in the immediate future. Mr. Lane puts chief emphasis upon "the fuller and freer use of our national resources." Having called a halt upon methods of spoliation, he declares we have not yet put in effect the proper substitutes. abruptly closed opportunities to the monopolist, but did not open them to the de-veloper." The Secretary paints an eloquent picture of the liberal land policy which led to abuses and consequent reaction. We are now to act upon the new policy that carefully classifies the public lands as regards their different kinds of value and use. Mr. Secretary Redfield makes a re- Lane proposes to apply his doctrines to the port that is convincing as regards almost intolerable situation that exists in our the usefulness of his depart- great possession of Alaska. He advocates ment. He proposes to employ the Bureau the plan of creating an Alaskan commission, of Corporations in a scientific inquiry into or administrative board. "Into the hands of the efficiency of the larger units of business this board," he declares, he would "give all operation,—such inquiries to have nothing of the national assets in that territory to be the nature of a hostile attack upon trusts, used primarily for her improvement,—her He has also a plan for a study of prices and land, fisheries. Indians, Eskimos, seals, forcosts in certain lines, such as that of clothing. ests, mines, waterways, railroads—all that Another inquiry deserving full support is the nation owns, cares for, controls, or reguthat which the Bureau of Standards is car- lates." This should not be a board for govtying on to provide the public with full in- erning the people of Alaska, but merely for formation upon such scientific facts—elec- administering the property of the United trical, chemical, physical—as underlie the States. Under this plan, the funds raised operation of lighting and transit services, from lands, fisheries, furs, forests, and mines Mr. Redfield summarizes the rapid growth would be used for building highways, railof our foreign commerce and its changing roads, and telegraph lines. Mr. Lane recharacter, and asks larger support for the iterates his belief in the necessity of the con-Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, struction of Government railroads in Alaska.

The Leasing a hundred millions in the next ten years is ers, and the children of this country, or be proposed, with the assurance that the Gov- abolished. ernment would recover the entire sum through selling the lands to bona fide settlers. There is suggested the ultimate transfer of these projects, and of other federal developseveral plans of irrigation in which the of radium-bearing deposits. routine of departmental administration.

Uncie Sam's Trusteeship through his heads of departments:

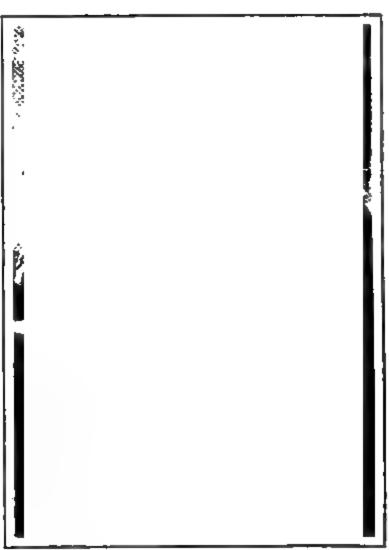
by our various bureaus, permit me to note here that we care for the Eskimo in Alaska and for the the United States is now recognized as posinsane in the District of Columbia; for 310,000 Indians scattered throughout the continent, for whom we hold property in trust approximating in value \$900,000,000; that the choice beauty spots abroad, where the radium has been extracted of our country have been set aside as national by processes more or less secret.

With equal vigor the Secretary parks which are in our care; that we distribute discusses the coal question, and favors a proper leasing system that we issue to inventors of the United States and with ample coal land reserved for the navy foreign countries an average of more than 5,000 and other public uses. The policy about coal that he recommends for Alaska he extends to the other coal fields of the public domain. He joins the Secretary of the Navy schools of the Indians and the national university in proposing a plan whereby our public lands of the colored people are under our jurisdiction, in proposing a plan whereby our public lands of the colored people are under our jurisdiction, may furnish the Government with fuel oil for the use of our fleet. The development of potash and phosphate lands on the leasing system is also recommended. Mr. Lane discourses brilliantly and with knowledge of the arid lands and the problems of irrigation. We are glad to be assured that the Government's large expenditure under the recolored people are under our jurisdiction, of the colored people are under our jurisdiction, together with the Hot Springs of Arkansas and the cliff dwellings of Colorado; that the internal economy of the Territory of Hawaii, as well as department; that it is our part to measure the waters of a thousand streams, survey the lands of all the States, and look beneath the surface to see what they contain; that we have still in our care a great body of public land (some 300,000,000 ernment's large expenditure under the reclamation act of 1902 has been conspicuously successful. Further irrigation projects under this act are advocated. The expenditure of quately do a great work for the schools, the teach-

> Few topics within recent months Radium a**s** a World Topic

have occupied as much space in the press, or aroused the interest ments, to the States within which such enter- of as many readers, as the use of radium in prises are located. Attention is called to surgery and the conservation and development Fascinating as Northwestern States are supplying half the was the story of the accidental discovery by funds. Thus Mr. Lane's remarkable report Madame Curie, fifteen years ago, of a new deals with a series of related problems affect- element which because of its luminosity she ing the public domain and the use of na- named "radium," it is outmatched by the tional resources. He does not go into the story of the recent use of radium to destroy diseased tissue in cancerous growths. Following the statement which Dr. Howard A. But the last paragraph of his Kelly, the eminent Baltimore surgeon, gave report is so striking in its sum- to our readers in the December REVIEW. mary of the business that comes have come many accounts in the newspaper under his direction that it may well be press of marvelous results in the treatment quoted as reminding the public of the vast- of certain kinds of cancer with radium. Now ness of the task of national administration that this new method of treatment has passed which rests upon the President under the the experiment stage, Dr. Kelly is devoting Constitution, and which he carries out his energies toward increasing the supply of radium. Madame Curie first noticed the substance as an impurity of uranium, which This department has to do not alone with gen- is used in the coloring of glass and potterv. eral policies but with an infinitude of administra- The source of uranium then was pitchblende, tive detail. Its embarrassments arise out of the obtained from the Joachimsthal mines in large number of matters as to which administrative discretion may be exercised. I have not sought to present these at this time. That you known—and verified by Government experts may, however, appreciate the scope of this depart—that certain mines in Colorado and Utah, ment's activities and read perhaps with greater originally worked for gold, contain large de-interest the accompanying outline of the work done by our various bureaus, permit me to note here posits of radium-bearing carnotite ores; and

It is the belief of Dr. Kelly and of Region his associates, together with Mr. Parsons, Chief of the Division of Mineral Technology in the Bureau of Mines, that radium-bearing ores known to exist on the public domain can be utilized most satisfactorily either under the direction of the Government or else by public-spirited capitalists. Some months ago the National Radium Institute was organized by Dr. Kelly and Mr. James Douglas, who is a prominent New York financier and mining engineer. They obtained control of twenty-seven "claims" in Colorado, and are establishing at Denver the largest radium laboratory in the world, the product of which is to be used in specified hospitals without charge. Within the past few weeks the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Lane, has taken up the matter and urged Congress to enact legislation withdrawing large areas of public lands known to contain ores from which radium may be detived, and authorizing the Interior Department to mine and treat such ores in order to obtain a supply of radium for the use of the Government and the hospitals of the country. Secretary Lane's ideas were embodied in a resolution which was promptly (Who advocates Government purchase of telegraph and telephone lines) siderable opposition developed in Colorado, camotite ore to produce a thimbleful of in improving highways. radium salts, 75 per cent. pure, and the intricacies of the process of chemical reduction and separation are almost beyond description. Although radium was discovered more than



Contright by Harris & Bwing, Washington, D. C.

HON. DAVID J LEWIS, OF MARYLAND

and among those interested in the mineral effects far-reaching upon conditions of retail resources of that State, it seemed certain trade and upon the marketing and purchasthat the larger view would prevail. It should ing of goods by farmers. It seems almost be remembered that the production of radium inevitable that the parcel post should so is exceedingly laborious and costly. It would greatly enhance the functions of the rural take about a hundred tons of the richest carrier as to lead to national aid to the States

Postmaster-General Postal Wire Services Appopated presents an argument in favor of the operation of telegraph and fifteen years ago, the total production since telephone lines as a part of the Government's then has not amounted to two ounces. It postal monopoly service. There is no indicais valued at from \$70,000 to \$100,000 per tion that the Administration intends to push gram—or more than \$2,000,000 per ounce. so tremendous a project in the present year. Mr. Burleson has been facing the realities of The point of especial interest in the party spoils system, as traditional in the the report of the Postmaster- Post Office Department, and he well knows General is the growth of the par- that the service would be better off if the cel-post business. Beginning with the 1st of great majority of men filling the postmaster-January, the Department has increased the ships of the offices above those of the fourth weight of parcels in the first and second zones class were to retire and have no successors from the original limit of twenty pounds appointed. Mr. Burleson has inherited the to fifty pounds, while in the remaining zones management of a public service overloaded the limit becomes twenty instead of eleven with political supernumeraries. In many pounds. There has also been a substantial ways it is an efficient service, but it would reduction in rates on parcels, and the con- be unwise to extend its functions any fursequence is sure to be seen during the present ther until it has been put upon a non-political year in a vast growth of this service, with basis of working efficiency. The efforts of

HON. JAMES M. CURLEY (The new Mayor of Boston)

postal service; and all foreign governments ington as city manager of Sumter. The Postmaster-General shows that the de-cities in the spring of last year. partment is now earning a little surplus, and that its budget is fast approaching the grand total of \$300,000,000 a year.

Boston's Election of a

party designations. There were only two candidates, Congressman James M. Curley, who was successful by a fair plurality, and Thomas J. Kenny, president of the City Council. Mayor Fitzgerald, who had hardly recovered from his recent illness, at the last moment declined to seek reëlection; and he endeavored to maintain a neutral position. Both Mr. Curley and Mr. Kenny are Democrats in national and State politics. Kenny was endorsed by the Citizens' Municipal League, was believed to have the support of Republican voters, and was known to have the backing of most of the Democratic leaders. Those conducting his campaign regard his defeat as due to the general apathy of the voters, and to the fact that the election was held on the coldest day of the winter, when his followers were more likely to remain indoors than those of his opponent. Mayor-elect Curley, who is now serving his second term in Congress, promises an honest and efficient administration for the great city of Boston.

Progress of the The "city manager" plan of mu-Oity Manager" nicipal government, described by Mr. H. S. Gilbertson in this REVIEW for May, 1913, has been making rapid strides. Although known originally the present Postmaster-General are con- as the Lockport (New York) plan, the first scientious and commendable. But Congress city actually to adopt it was Sumter, South must make a better system, in many respects, Carolina, which voted for it on June 12, before the country will be ready to face 1912. The scheme in brief, as many of our public ownership of telegraph and telephone readers know, calls for a single executive lines. Mr. Lewis, of Maryland, is an able head of the city's affairs, employed by and Congressman who has given much study to subject to a popularly elected commission. the subject of the public operation of these The first city manager chosen by Sumter services in other countries, and has made was a Virginia civil engineer, Mr. M. M. interesting speeches in support of his pro- Worthington, who demonstrated his special posals. But he seems not duly to have con- training and fitness for the work by saving sidered the political aspects of the problem. half his salary in one or two items of city Theoretically, of course, the telegraph and expenditure alone. Last November Mr. Wiltelephone are naturally associated with the liam F. Robertson succeeded Mr. Worthuse the post-office buildings and facilities for smaller communities of Hickory and Morsending written and spoken messages by wire, ganton in North Carolina followed the exas well as for handling letters and parcels. ample of Sumter, becoming "city manager"

The greatest publicity for the Dayton new plan of municipal government, however, has come from On Tuesday, January 13, the its adoption last August by the important voters of Boston elected a Mayor city of Dayton, Ohio, with a population of to serve for the next four years, upwards of 115,000. Dayton had been suf-Under the model charter which went into fering from political mismanagement, with effect in 1910, the nominations were made its usual evils of inefficiency and extravaby petition, and the candidates ran without gance, and its citizens had become aroused

HENRY M. WAITE S. D. HOLSINGER CHARLES E. ASHBURNER [General Manager of Staunton, Va.) (City Manager of Dayton, Ohio) (City Manager of Springfield, Ohio)

to the necessity of lifting the city out of its ability,-decided to apply his own effective wretched condition. A vigorous campaign method of "recall" to those politician memof education, handicapped by the dreadful bers of the board (of his own appointing) mission plan.

A month ago the city of Chicago remain in hands so competent. was stirred from center to circumference by an attempt of the Board of Education to remove from office Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, the efficient and progressive Superintendent of Schools. So vigorous and attention of the country to an unusual degree emphatic was the protest which followed last month. Even the election of the Speaker

Feb. - \$

flood conditions of last year, resulted in a who had sought to displace Mrs. Young. home rule charter, embodying the city man- The new members whom the Mayor apager plan and drafted by a board of fifteen pointed changed the complexion of the board, elected freeholders, which was adopted on and after the citizens of Chicago had voiced, August 12, 1913. After a wide and thor- through mass-meetings and in the press, their ough search for an expert executive, Mr. appreciation of Mrs. Young's services, she Henry M. Waite, city engineer of Cincin- was triumphantly reelected to the position nati, was selected as manager. In the same that she had held for over four years to the month Springfield, Ohio, with nearly fifty apparent satisfaction of everybody except a thousand inhabitants, followed Dayton in few disgruntled text-book publishers. Duradopting the new plan. Since then a num- ing Mrs. Young's administration real prober of smaller cities have fallen into line, gress has been made in bringing the schools such as Phoenix, Arizona; Le Grande, Ore- of Chicago into touch with the needs of gon; Amarillo and Terrell in Texas, and the community, especially in the field of in-Cadillac and Manistee in Michigan. The dustrial and vocational training. It was also charter commission at work in Salem, Ore- the general testimony that many irritating gon, is also committed to the single execu- differences between the teaching body and tive scheme. In fact, wherever the sub- the administration had been adjusted or done ject of charter revision is under considera- away with. "An educational stateswoman," tion, the city manager plan is receiving seri- they call Mrs. Young in Chicago, and the ous attention as a development of the com- whole country may well rejoice that the direction of so vast and complicated a machine as the Chicago school system is to

The New York Legislature, Re-Doings at publican in one house and Democratic in the other, attracted the Mrs. Young's resignation, that Mayor of the Assembly, often regarded as more or Harrison,-himself a politician of no mean less a matter of routine, was closely watched

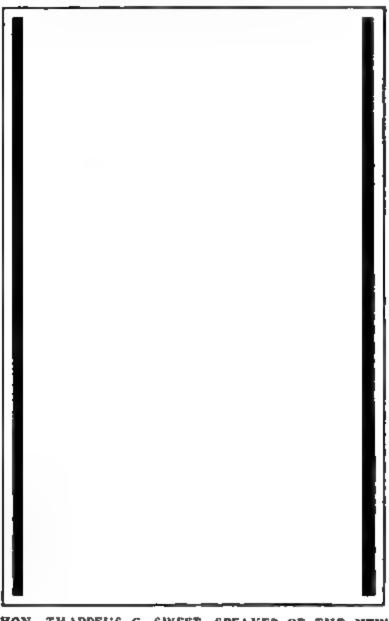
MRS ELLA FLAGG YOUNG (Reclected Superintendent of the Chicago schools, after her resignation)

because of its bearing on the continued dominance of Chairman William Barnes of the Republican State Committee. The progressive element in the Republican party was unsuccessful in its efforts to bring about the election of an anti-Barnes Speaker. Assemblyman Thaddeus C. Sweet, an organization Republican, was the victorious candidate, while Alfred E. Smith became floor leader of the Democrats, and Michael Schaap of the Progressives. There was a loud demand for a legislative highway-graft inquiry, since the Governor's work in that field is limited to those State departments whose heads are appointed, and the revelations already made point to ramifications in offices that can only be reached by a legislative investigation. Governor Glynn's graft search has not been especially fruitful, but on January 19 it was announced at Albany that definite results would be shown within a few weeks.

In sharp contrast with the record Further Graft Revelations of comparative failure presented by the State graft investigators is District Attorney Whitman's continuously active work in New York County, where a "John Doe" inquiry is bringing to light a mass of evidence connecting Tammany leaders with road-contract steals in the up-State HON THADDEUS C. SWEET, SPEAKER OF THE NEW counties, and showing the inner workings of

the elaborate system of campaign contribution "shake-downs." Meanwhile, the treasurer of the Democratic State Committee pleaded guilty to an indictment accusing him of accepting campaign contributions from corporations. Late in December Bartholomew Dunn, Tammany leader of the Eighteenth Assembly District of New York City, was convicted of conspiring to defraud the State in building a Rockland County road, and sentenced to ten months' imprisonment. This conviction resulted from one of the indictments obtained by John A. Hennessy while he was special investigator of State graft for Governor Sulzer.

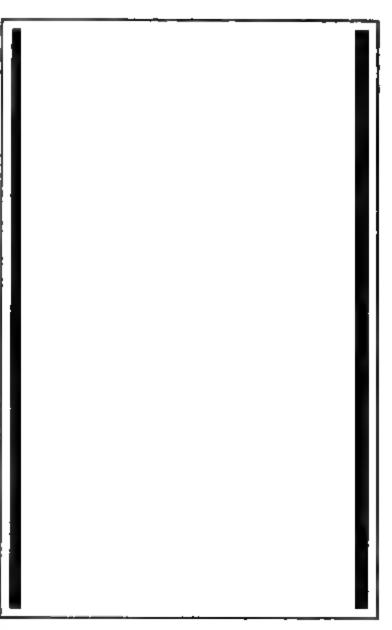
In the two great fields of educa-Experts in Office tion and sanitation the State of New York is taking no backward steps. Dr. John H. Finley's inauguration as Commissioner of Education and president of the University of the State, last month, was an earnest of the progressive spirit now alive in the State system of school administration, while Governor Glynn's appointment of Dr. Hermann M. Biggs as State Commissioner of Health puts New York in the van of sanitary progress. Dr. Biggs had served for many years



YORK ASSEMBLY

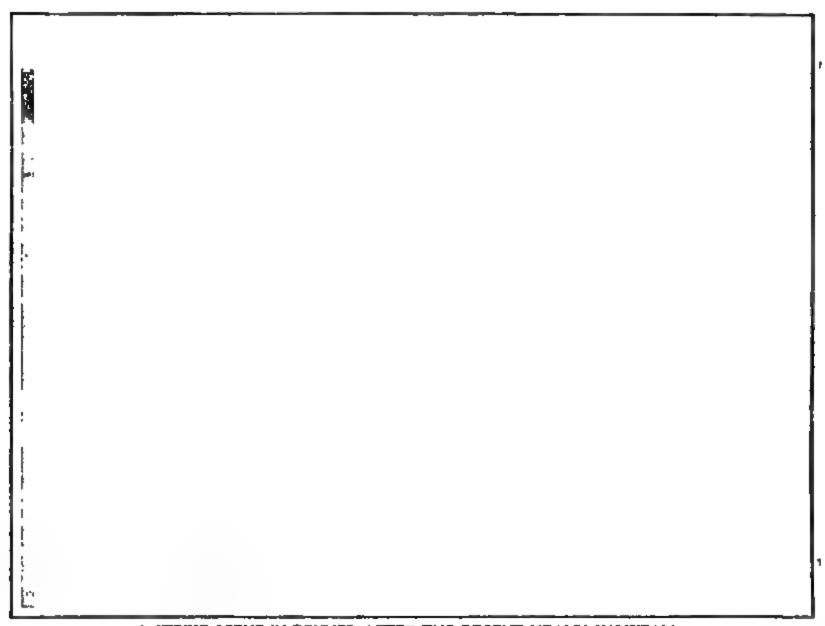
on the New York City Health Board, and last year he was chairman of the commission named by Governor Sulzer to revise the health code of the State. The work of that commission, which was adopted by the legislature and enacted into law, marked a great advance in the standards of public sanitation. Dr. Biggs, who had been repeatedly sought by former governors to head the State Health Department but had declined because he thought the conditions unfavorable to the best service, now accepts the responsibility of enforcing a new code which he himself had a leading part in drafting. On the score of fitness no more creditable appointment has ever been made by a Governor of New York. The metropolis, meanwhile, has obtained the services of Dr. S. S. Goldwater, superintendent of Mt. Sinai Hospital, who after much persuasion accepted the post of Health Commissioner on January 19. This also is an exceptionally good appointment. In the matter of public hygiene Americans may take pardonable pride in the fact that such worldrenowned experts as Surgeon-General Gorgas and Commissioners Biggs and Goldwater bold executive positions in the public health service, national, State, and municipal.

Two serious labor controversies have been disturbing the industrial world, one in the Michigan copper mines and the other in the coal fields of



DR. HERMANN M. BIGGS (Health Commissioner of New York State)

The strike of the Michi-Colorado. gan copper miners began on July 23 last, and primarily concerns the right of the men to organize as members of the Western Federation of Miners. Among the detailed demands of the men are an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of three dollars a day, while they also protest against the new "oneman drill," which has been replacing the twoman drill. This is the first serious labor trouble in this famous old mining district. Efforts at mediation have been made through the Federal Department of Labor, which sent Mr. W. B. Palmer to investigate, while President Wilson sent Mr. John A. Moffitt to the scene. No agreement could be reached, however, and the strike has developed into a struggle of endurance on both sides, with the usual accompaniment of acts of violence. deplorable accident, adding greatly to the misery of the strike conditions, occurred only a few days before Christmas. During the progress of a largely attended popular gathering, a false alarm of fire was raised, and in the resulting panic seventy-two persons lost their lives, most of them being children of the striking miners.



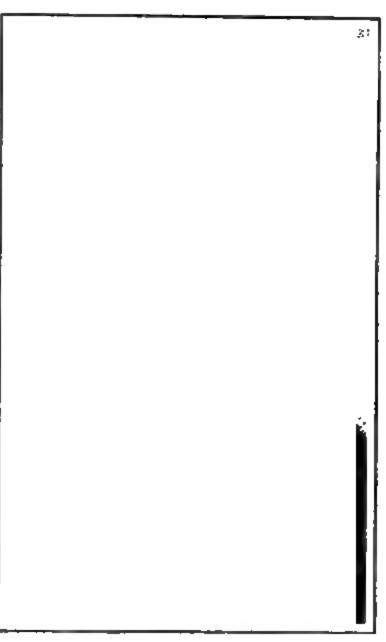
A STRIKE SCENE IN DENVER AFTER THE RECENT HEAVY SNOWFALL. (The striking miners, led by "Mother" Jones, visiting the State capitol to protest against the dispatch of troops to the coal fields)

The Coal Strike In the coal fields of southern Colorado, the chief coal-produc-Colorado ing region of the State, some Governor Ammons joined in the attempt.

The art of flying continues to The Art of Flying Advances advance, though not accompanied with the sensational publicity of 14,000 men have been on strike since Sep- a few years ago, when it was more of a tember 23, and considerable disturbance has novelty. The development of that wonderresulted. The question in dispute is appar- ful new vehicle—the "flying boat"—was told ently the familiar one of recognition of the about in our issue for January. In this numunion. A number of men lost their lives as ber Mr. J. B. Walker summarizes progress a result of skirmishes between armed strikers in aviation during the past two years. Since and mine guards before the district was the writing of that article, Mr. Orville placed under martial law. Governor Am- Wright has been making trial flights with mons established a military commission at his new automatic stabilizer, by which he Trinidad to conduct an inquiry into the claims flying will be made "fool proof." The deaths that took place, while a federal grand tests were entirely satisfactory, the only thing jury, sitting at Pueblo, indicted more than that remains is to perfect and simplify the a score of officials of the United Mine Work- device. This Mr. Wright expects to do in ers on charges of conspiracy to monopolize time to bring it into general use during the labor and to restrain trade. Much resent- spring. His device, he claims, will go a ment was caused by the forcible deportation long way toward making flying as safe as a from the district, by a citizens' organization, journey behind a locomotive. With the perof seven of the men who were on trial fection of the airboat, and the safe comple-charged with rioting. "Mother" Jones, a tion of such long journeys as those of the noted labor agitator, was similarly treated as Frenchmen Vedrines and Bonnier from Paris soon as she appeared on the scene. Here, to Cairo recently, the talk of a trans-Atlantic also, efforts to bring peace were of no avail, trip has been revived. The achievement of although Secretary of Labor Wilson and this feat is confidently predicted for this or next year.

The development of flying on the military and naval side is Lags Bakind ! being vigorously pushed, particularly among foreign nations. In scaplanesalone, actually in commission or provided for, Flying places Great Britain in the lead with as many as ninety machines, followed by Russia with eighty, Germany and Italy with seventy, France with forty. Austria with thirty-two, and the United States with four. This indicates an almost hopelessly backward position for our country, but one that will be somewhat remedied if the program formulated by the new aeronautical board of the Navy and approved by Secretary Daniels receives the support of Congress. This plan calls for an aeroplane for every battleship, the purchase of dirigibles, and the establishment of a naval aeronautical station at Pen-A determined effort is also being made to secure an appropriation to enable the Post-Office Department to make a trial of mail-carrying aeroplanes in regions where ordinary transportation is difficult—for instance, over deserts, rivers, and mountains.

While the hundredth anniversary & Hundred Years of Angle-Americ of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, which will mark a century of peace between Great Britain and the United States, will not occur the EARL OF KINTORE, NOW IN THIS COUNTRY until December 24 of the present year, the hundred years of amity will be celebrated throughout the summer by the inauguration, on May 1, of the Anglo-American Exposition at Shepherd's Bush, that veteran field were spending their winter vacation at Pass of expositions in London. Two peace move- Christian, Mississippi, the one feature which ments, represented by two different com- attracted most attention, both in this country mittees, will merge to celebrate the occasion, and abroad, was the President's meeting, on The American committee was appointed to January 3, on the cruiser Chester, with work for the erection of permanent memo- John Lind, his special envoy to Mexico, who rials of the anniversary. The other, composed had come up from Vera Cruz to confer with of eminent Englishmen and Americans, is him on matters of policy. What Mr. Wilendeavoring to show by actual demonstration son said to Envoy Lind was not made pubthe progress made in the arts of civilization lic. Statements subsequently made by Mr. during this century. Prominent among these Bryan and under officials of the State Deexhibits will be a huge model of the Panama partment were to the effect that this meeting Canal. The chairman of this second com- did not portend the slightest change in the mittee is the Earl of Kintore, a Privy Coun- American attitude towards Mexico. It has cillor and formerly a very popular governor become a matter of common belief in official of South Australia. The British people, Washington, however, and at the foreign Lord Kintore claims, are not in sympathy offices of the great powers of Europe, that a with the official British refusal to participate change in our policy is now inevitable. The in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. When only question is when? By the time these the Anglo-American fair at Shepherd's Bush pages are being read by many of our readers is concluded, Lord Kintore told New York- General Victoriano Huerta will have occuers last month, the management, with the pied the provisional presidency of Mexico for concurrence of the British people, will be the period of one year, during the greater prepared to transfer to San Francisco any part of which time he has continued in office exhibits that may be desired.



While the newspapers were tellle Our Mexican Policy ing us daily last month of the way Changing? President Wilson and his family in defiance of the expressed demand of the

tion of morality and not aggression; a guarantee and not a danger.

If and when it does come it will find the skirts of the United States clear before the world of any imputation of selfish designs. President Wilson's restraint may have as yet had only a negative effect on Mexico. It has, however, already convinced Latin America in general, as well as Europe, of the disinterestedness of our feelings towards our distracted neighbor to the south. There is no fear that continued inaction the United States by

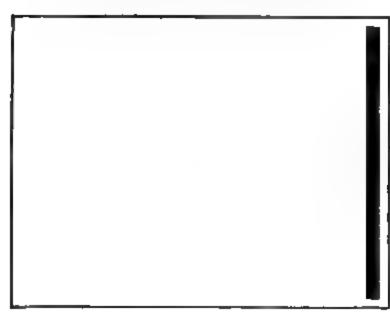
Photograph by International News Service, New York PRESIDENT WILSON GOING TO THE "CHESTER," TO CONFER WITH JOHN LIND ABOUT OUR MEXICAN POLICY

United States Government and of the finan- will bring action by the European powers. cial displeasure of Europe, to say nothing of A despatch from Paris on January 20 the devastating revolution against him.

stated that Europe had made up

The conviction is growing that to Intercention armed intervention is inevitable, that the United States must eventually, and that very soon, abate the international nuisance at its dooryard. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, one of the most clear-sighted and far-seeing of living French statesmen, and one of the winners of the Nobel Prize for Peace, is reported as saying on January 18:

The moment will come, and that soon, when not only the feeling of the United States, but the conscience of the whole world, will arise indignantly and refuse to accept longer the tacit abstention, . . . Will it be conquest? No, it will be the interven-



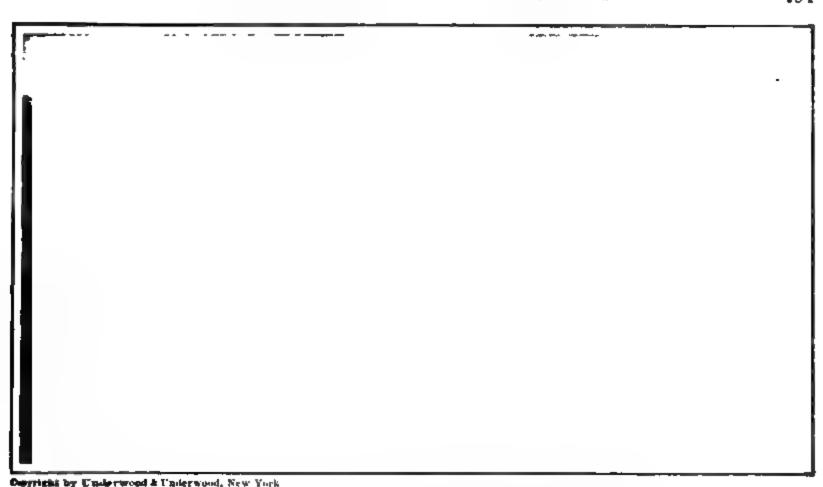
Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

PRESIDENT WILSON'S WINTER HOME AT PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI

IS HUERTA KEEPING UP HIS BOLD FRONT?

(On the front page of the cartoon paper El Hijo Ahaisote, published in Mexico City, and supporting Huerta, Mexico is called on to be on guard in order that Uncle Sam "the friend of Carranza, who wishes to conquer Mexico," should be received "on the point of the lance.")

mind, no matter what happened, to wait until the United States had become convinced of its duty to assume the police work in Mexico, "Europe being firmly convinced that ultimately the United States will do so." According to despatches received in Texas, on January 19, from Mexico City, Huerta, as a consequence of the trying experiences of the past year and his "own dissipated habits," was near a mental and physical breakdown.



MEXICAN REFUGEES SAFE ON THE AMERICAN SIDE OF THE RIO GRANDE (From a photograph taken at Presidio, Texas, after the hattle of Ojinaga, early in January)

his assumption of the presidency, it was an- in Paris, but apparently without success. nounced that Mexico would default in the Meanwhile, the rebel leaders in the north payment of interest due on both the domes- are living on the country and paying their tic and foreign debt. This means a suspen- men very largely through requisitions on state son of payment for six months, at least, of banks forced from wealthy prisoners they something more than \$13,000,000. During have taken. Young Luis Terrazas, son of recent weeks a number of banks in the City the greatest landed proprietor in the state of Mexico have closed their doors, and Gen- of Chihuahua, and one of the richest men in eral Huerta has been compelled, and then Mexico, has been captured by Villa. The only with extreme difficulty, to pay his sol- Terrazas estates, it is reported, have already diers by means of loans forced from his been largely parceled out among Villa's solwealthy "subjects." Observers in Washing- diers and the peons of the state, while young ton, acquainted with Mexican conditions, Terrazas has been forced to issue notes on were saying last month that this default of local banks with which Villa is now paying interest on the bonds was proof of the ef- his ragged soldiery. fectiveness of the "financial blockade" which President Wilson's policy had drawn around the Huerta régime. It was feared in December that Mexico would default in payment of the semi-annual interest on the called Constitutionalist rebels in the states bonds of the railroads which are state owned, or rather state controlled, the government holding slightly more than one-half the financial interest. An understanding, however, was reached with foreign bankers which resulted in sufficient loans being obtained and the interest on the railroad debt was paid.

Financing

On January 13, after what was that for the past two months Huerta has Befaulte on reported as the stormiest cabinet had two agents in Europe, Señor de la Barra meeting Huerta had faced since and Dr. de la Lama, trying to raise money

Just how much of injury to Hu-More Rebel erta's cause has been brought Victories: about by the successes of the soof the north it is impossible to say. That doughty ex-bandit, Villa, during December and January, was steadily defeating the Federal forces. A fierce conflict, the biggest battle of the present revolutionary troubles, covering almost two weeks of fighting, began on December 29, at Ojinaga, just across the Rio Grande from Presidio, Texas, and end-Conflicting reports as to loans ed on January 11, in the triumph of Villa's obtained, or hoped for, by the rebel army. There was a great loss of life, Provisional President, made the and later, more than 4000 fugitives, men, situation difficult to understand. It is known women, and children, soldiers and civilians,

stograph by Paul Thompson, New York

GENERAL PANCHO VILLA HEARS OF ANOTHER VIC-TORY OVER THE MEXICAN FEDERALS

in distress and destitution, waded or swam the Rio Grande and took refuge on American territory. The War Department decided to care for these fugitives at the expense of the United States Government.

With the flight of these troops What Will over the border, the triumphant Villa in full career towards Mexico City by way of Torreon, Saltillo, and Tampico, and the rest of the world refusing to advance any money, it looked as though the Huerta régime were beginning to totter to its fall. So far as is known, Villa still recognizes Carranza as the head of the Constitutionalist movement, although for some weeks very little has been heard of Carranza, and several times he has been reported dead. According to most of those acquainted with Mexican personalities, Villa is an ignorant,

bloodthirsty brigand with a shuddering record behind him. He is said, however, to be just to those who obey him, and he certainly seems to have military capacity. It is impossible to think of him as President of Mexico. Remembering the course of Mexican history, however, if he should finally succeed in crushing Huerta, would he step aside for Carranza or for any one else?

An important event in Can-Canada's ada's railroad development was Railroad Development marked, on New Year's Day, by the completion of the section connecting the Canadian Northern lines extending from Quebec with these already built through the Rocky Mountains. When the next division, some 500 miles in length, is finished, through trains can be run from Edmonton by way of Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal to Que-The completion of this great Canadian Northern line, paralleling the Canadian Pacific, is due chiefly to the courage and persistence of those enterprising railroad promoters and pioneers, Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann. Canada now has a very complete system of transcontinental transportation, a more elaborate one, probably, than her present economic needs



NO PLACE TO ALIGHT From Leslie's Weekly (New York)

call for. But Canada is building for the future., She is providing not only by railroad systems, but by steamship lines to the old world, for the years to come, when her population shall have greatly increased. In this connection it should be noted that the project onginating with Sir Wilmid Laurier some years ago to connect Halifax, Nova Scotia, with Galway, Ireland, by a swift steamship line has been revived. This would enable passengers from London to reach Canada in four days. It would necessitate harbor improvements at Galway, a new railroad line across Ireland, and a train ferry

(Sir Donald Mann and Sir William Mackenzie, who have recently completed an important section of the Canadian Northern Railroad)

between Dublin and Holyhead, in Wales. powers had also come to a general, comprefrom American ports.

The announcement, in the middesirence dle of December, that Germany and England had made a compact that neither should take part officially

lacidentally, the Canadians believe that such hensive, political agreement covering many a line would divert Canadian-British traffic of the points long at issue between them. The concrete items in this general agreement as reported were a final understanding with The Dominion's general eco- regard to the Bagdad railway situation and tettes nomic progress is the subject of a modus vivendi in Southeast Africa. The an exhaustive article in a recent two powers are reported to have agreed to number of the London Statist, by the editor, pay Portugal \$100,000,000 for the posses-Sir George Paish. This financial authority, sions of the little Iberian nation in that part who recently spent some months in Canada, of the Dark Continent, with the further inadvises the Canadians to spend the bulk of tention of dividing these possessions between the British loaned capital which they now them. The Germans refused, we are told, have, and which they are aiming to get, in the overtures of Mr. Asquith's government securing settlers for their agricultural lands in the matter of a "naval holiday." But and equipping them for prosperous citizen- they did accede, says the report, to the repreship thereon. In Sir George's opinion "the sentations of London in regard to a secret, machinery created to take care of the pro- but more or less definite, understanding to duction of Canada is sufficient at present work together in Latin America in antagto deal with at least twice, if not three times, onism to the commercial interests of the the existing output." In other words, she United States. Prompt and elaborate denials now has more extensive means of transporta- of such an agreement from both London and ton and more facilities for production than Berlin have not quite succeeded in removing the has products to be handled. Sir George the impression received in this country (in Paish's advice is that future financial aid which even official Washington is reported to should be used by the Dominion to "promote share) from the editorial opinions of promproduction until it overtakes the provided inent British and German journals on this machinery for handling and marketing it." subject and the half-guarded admissions of captains of industry in both countries.

It is known that official Britain Does It still harbors a good deal of re-Concern Panama? sentment over the Panama tolls in the Panama-Pacific Fair at San Francisco question. Strong representations in favor of was followed by the report, positive but in- taking part at San Francisco have been made definite in terms, that these two European by many eminent British public men. including Sir Thomas Lipton, who accuses the cisco fair, succeeded in obtaining definite Asquith Government of "lack of imagina- promises of Greek and Turkish representatien," and points out that participation in tion at the exposition. the fair would cost no more than a fifth-rate cruiser. Sir Edward Grey, however, has announced that the decision is final, and that it is based on the fact that "San Francisco by the government.

Anglo-German agreement designed to check tion controlled by the British. of Deputies in these words:

There are prospects that before long Italian immigrants will be legally excluded from the United States. Since participation is an act of friendship, there must be a corresponding demonstration of equal sentiments on the part of the United States—or we should not participate.

War on Ameri- Another apparent confirmation of the belief that Britain and and Tariffs Germany have some sort of an is very far away and that it will cost a great agreement to combat our trade in Latin deal of money to send exhibits there." Ger- America is found in the reported abandonman official opposition has resulted in the ment by one of the most influential banks of dissolution even of the independent commit- New York of its plans to establish a branch tee formed by Herr Ballin, director of the in the Argentine Republic. W. Morgan Shus-Hamburg-American line, to whose efforts ter, who, it will be remembered, did so much in this direction we have referred several some years ago to rehabilitate the finances of times in these pages. Both Britain and Ger- Persia, and who was expelled from that many have promised to have naval represen- country through Russian and British influtation at the fair. Furthermore, according ence, has been spending some months in South to Lord Kintore, one of the British members America in the interests of this New York of the commission, now in this country, which bank. He had succeeded in gaining subis preparing for the celebration of one hun-scriptions from wealthy Argentinians for the dred years of peace between Great Britain establishment of the proposed branch in and the United States has declared that there Buenos Aires which was to have provided will surely be an adequate British participa- new and better facilities for the transaction tion in the fair by private individuals if not of the rapidly increasing business between Argentina and this country. The news despatches, however, say that he was "dis-le it Aimed A number of things which look suaded" from continuing further by repre-Against Ameri-like cumulative evidence that sentations made by officials of the Bank of can Commerce? there does exist some sort of the River Plate of Buenos Aires, an instituthe growth of American commerce in every feeling is said to have been aroused against market of the world where it competes with the United States not only because of the British and German interests have been re- importance of German interests in South corded recently. The Panama Fair repre- America, but because of certain provisions sentation is one. Another comes by way of of the new American tariff law which re-Italy. It is being claimed that, although the quire methods of inspection of goods by parliament at Rome, some time ago, voted American consuls in Germany very obnox-\$400,000 for official participation in the jous to German merchants. It is claimed Panama Exposition, such representation is that this anti-American understanding was not certain to take place, owing to the course reached some time in October at a secret taken by Britain and Germany and to secret meeting in Belgium between Sir Edward influence from London and Berlin. Refer- Grey, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, ring to the British and German action, the and the German Chancellor, Dr. von Beth-Marquis di San Giuliano, Minister of For- mann-Hollweg. It is evident from newseign Affairs, recently warned the Chamber paper comment that if such an agreement does exist it is not generally known either to the people of Germany or to Englishmen.

Election campaigns in three Progressive, Orderly Caribbean countries during re-Costa Rica cent weeks have revealed as many different stages of political and social civilization. On the first Sunday in De-Here it is well to record the fact that early cember, according to custom, the peaceful last month Mr. Colvin B. Brown and his little Central American republic of Costa fellow-commissioners, who, as we have al- Rica held its presidential election. A pluready pointed out in these pages, was ap-rality of the ballots were cast for the sopointed by the State Department to interest called Republican candidate, Don Maximo Mediterranean countries in the San Fran-Fernandez. In order to be validly elected, a Caribbean country.

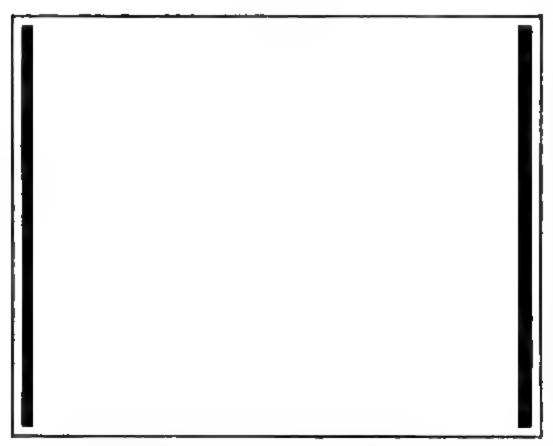
On December 15 the Dominicans, as the people are called, held an election for members of their Chamber of Deputies and for delegates to a convention to revise their converse criticism for alleged "political irregu- by the triumph of either side. larities" in the Presidential campaign in this country, early in December, informed the Dominican Government that the American commission would "supervise" the balloting. stated that the "commission" would act simply as "a body of friendly observers." Mr. assist these "observers."

election ever held on the island." promise of the American minister to use his pensions.

candidate for the Costa Rican presidency influence in favor of order and fairness is bemust receive a majority vote; otherwise, the lieved to have averted serious warfare, armed choice will await the meeting of the legisla- revolution having already begun against the ture the following May, when it will be de- existing administration. As a result sevencided by that body. It is quite typical of the teen out of the twenty-four delegates chosen peaceful, law-abiding and good-natured charto sit in the commission, which began its sesacter of the Costa Rican people that not only sions on January 15, were members of the was the election orderly, but that Don Max- party in revolt against the government—an imo and his two rival candidates, represent- unprecedented outcome in a Caribbean couning, respectively, the National Union party try, where the rule is that the government and the Civil party, as well as the voters always wins. There were disputes during themselves, accepted the result without grum- the balloting which threatened to precipitate bling. So much for a modern civilized bloodshed, but again at the suggestion of the American Minister it was agreed to refer the matter to a special session of the Con-The eastern portion of the is- gress. The next presidential election will land of Haiti is known as the be held under the new law which will be Republic of Santo Domingo. prepared by the constitutional convention.

To the west of the Dominican How They Republic, which is Haiti speaking and white, stitution. According to the treaty between same island is the turbulent so-called Black the United States and Santo Domingo, it Republic of Haiti, whose inhabitants are will be remembered, an American citizen is mostly negroes and speak French. Revolt general receiver of the Dominican customs, and disorder have recently been the normal officiating both in the interest of the Domin- condition of Haiti. As the time approached cans themselves and of the foreign holders for a change of administration, during Deof the republic's bonds. Recently it was de-cember, a disastrous revolt broke out and oded by the State Department, with the ap-spread over almost the entire republic. Reproval of President Wilson, that in view of ports are vague and definite information difa threatened revolt in the little republic, it ficult to obtain. We know, however, that would be wise to have some American rep- there has been fighting, and it looks as though resentatives present at the election. The the next chief magistrate of Haiti would be new American Minister, Mr. James M. Sul- the general successful in the war, with Eulivan, who has been the subject of some ad-ropean financial interests waiting to profit

There is something pathetic in Retirement the retirement, announced last of Joseph Chamberlain month, of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Our treaty with Santo Domingo does not Chamberlain from British politics. Although give us the right to supervise elections in that his active career closed some eight years ago republic, and Mr. Sullivan's communication when the Liberals came into power, his drew forth a vigorous protest from Santo name has retained something of its old magic Domingo City. The State Department then for all Englishmen. It may be said that Mr. Chamberlain's career ended when he resigned as Secretary of State for the Colo-Bryan, furthermore, detailed twenty-nine nies from the Unionist cabinet after the Boer United States officials from Porto Rico to War, accepting, as he did, responsibility for that conflict. Beginning as a Radical, he left the Liberal party on the issue of Home Their report submitted to the Rule, taking with him the so-called Liberal State Department on the first of Unionists to join the Conservative opposithe year shows that the deputies tion. Nevertheless, he remained very much and delegates to the constitutional conven- of a Radical, and it was due to him more tion were chosen "at the fairest and freest than any other one man that the Conserva-The tive party adopted the principle of old-age



JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS SON AND GRANDSON The veteran English statesman who retired from active life last month. To the right of the picture is seen his son, Austen Chamberlain, also a former Cabinet Minister, and Master Joseph Chamberlain, the grandson)

In his younger political days Mr. words. His influence Chamberlain was responsible for Americans: the introduction into British poltion in England of a protective tariff oddly known to Englishmen as "Tariff Reform." By this he hoped to rescue his party from the straits to which it had been reduced after the Boer War. Tariff reform has been one of the favorite stalking horses and bogies of British party politics ever since, but has never seemed to move the stolid British electorate from its loyalty to Free Trade. Mr. Chamberlain's retirement is of special interest to the British overseas dominions, particularly Canada and Australia, because of his policy of "Imperial Preference"—that is, a system of lower duties on goods from the mother country than from foreign nations. This policy has found some favor, although nt London "preference" has ceased to be a living issue. For nearly a decade Mr. Chamberlain has been little more than a memory, yet his retirement calls attention to his impressive figure, that of a man than whom very few have exerted a deeper influence on their time.

A new political party has been Political Party formed in France. It is comtors and

Pichon, Mille-Barthou, rand, Dupuy, and Klotz, all former cabinet ministers, besides members of the Chamber of Deputies, with a large following among the voters, and is led by M. Aristide Briand, former Premier. It will be known as the Briandist party. Its formation is a revolt against what is called "localism" in French politics, and aims at a broader nationalism. M. Briand will lead the new party in its campaign for the general elections to the parliament, to be held in May. In a recent speech to his constituents at St. Etienne he set forth the evil of "local political tyranny," and the need for "nationwide patriotism" in these have a familiar ring to

They

When the discipline of parties shall become itics of a number of methods of party man- despotic, and the Deputy can no longer freely asagement long familiar in this country, but sume and interpret his own responsibility; when new to Englishmen. It was his astute political judgment that first proposed the adoplitical judgment that first proposed the adop- fore without accountability-managers, however

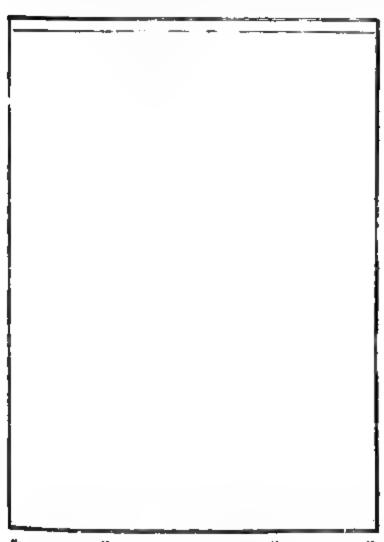
"PROTECTION" STILL OUT OF FAVOR IN ENGLAND

posed of 105 Republican Sena-Deputies, including Senators Mr. Bonar Law (to Tariff Reform): "It's a quee-er thing, laddie, but there's evidently a sor-rt of a some-what about ye that does not inspire confidence."
(From one of Max Beerbohm's famous political cartoons)

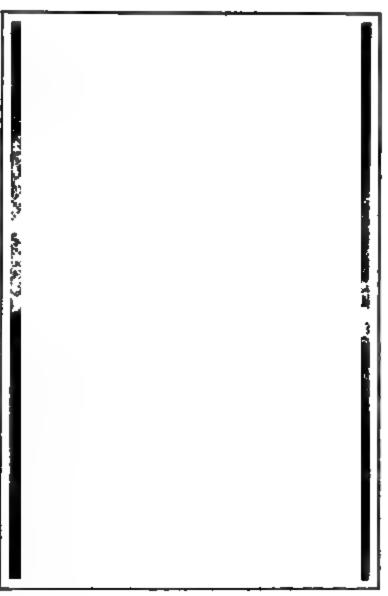
good they may be, who, in the security of irresponsibility, dictate orders under threat of excommunication to the representatives of the people; and when the latter submit to these orders and put their votes at the disposition of persons from outside, then there will no longer be a republic, there will no longer be a democracy, there will be only tyranny and a land suffocated beneath an anonymous oppression.

The new party is believed to have the sympathy, though not the open cooperation, of President Poincaré.

The sequel to what has come to Treine German be known as the Zabern incident, in which the officers of a Prussian regiment quartered in Alsace bullied and assaulted helpless civilians for guying them, has taken on the character of an anticlimax. We recounted in these pages last month the action of the Kaiser in moving the offending regiment from the town and ordering a court-martial trial for the officers implicated in the imbroglio, and also spoke of the event in the light of its influence in tending to bring about complete responsibility of the Chancellor to the Reichstag. trial, held in Strassburg on December 19, the lieutenant who assaulted the crippled cob-



"IL GIOCONDO"-MR. ASQUITH AS "MONA LISA"

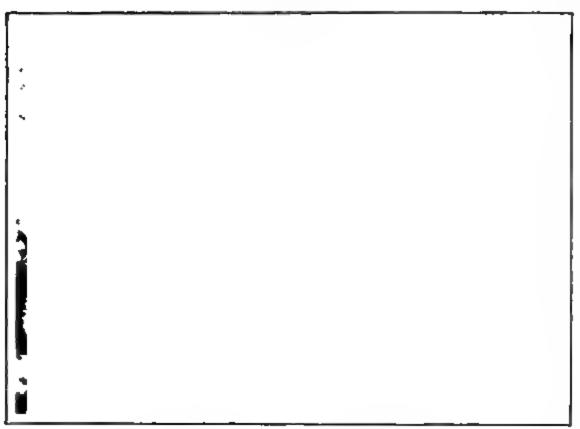


M ARISTIDE BRIAND, EX-PRÉMIER OF FRANCE, WHO HAS FORMED A NEW POLITICAL PARTY

bler was found guilty and sentenced to forty-three days' imprisonment, the minimum penalty. Other officers were tried and given light sentences. Later the verdict against the lieutenant was quashed by the upper and supreme military court.

The trial brought out an amaz-Militariem ing state of mind on the part of the caste of officers in the Prussian army. The men accused claimed that the police were unable to handle the riotous crowds and asserted their right to defend themselves against insult. The three offending officers admitted training machine-guns on the citizens for nothing worse than guying and laughing, and bluntly declared that they had ordered houses to be searched for small boys who had laughed at them in the streets. The sentence of the first court was reversed by the upper tribunal in the case of Lieutenant von Foerstner on the ground that the crippled cobbler used insulting remarks and had a clasp knife in his pocket. (Referring to the British Premier's "exasperating sooner had these extraordinary verdicts been retourned" on Home Rule, woman suffrage, and other preming English political problems, Bernard Partridge, the cartoonust of London Punch, draws this caricature and says: "The enigmatic smile of this old master distances it from that other national treasure, the Berlin police, and no less a person than the Bonar Lua,"—the latter reference being to the easy-some leader of the opposition, Mr. Bonar Law)

Crown Prince himself, sent telegrams of com-



THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE HUNTING IN POMERANIA (The Prince, Friedrich Wilhelm, is the figure at the extreme right. Note the respectful, loyal attitude of his companions)

like the Germans.

we have more than once pointed out in these and political dismemberment. pages, the Turks have long ago accepted their defeat and are devoting themselves as best they can to the economic development of their Asiatic territories. A series of treaties with several of the great powers of Europe who are still dominant at Constantinople, providing for concessions on advantageous are again turning to Germany. Despite the terms to the nationals of these powers were severe defeats of German-instructed Turkish virtually forced on the Constantinople Gov- armies in the war against the Balkan allies, ernment last spring and summer, when the the government at Constantinople, particu-Ottoman fortunes were at a low ebb because larly the dashing young leader, Envir Bey, of the victories of the Balkan allies. Ger- who, on January 4, was appointed Minister many and England obtained valuable rights of War, feel that the German system is best. for railroad building and agricultural and They attribute the recent failure of their mining exploitation in Mesopotamia and arms to the fact that formerly the German valuable privileges in Syria and Armenia, ity. They now propose to place German while Italy fared well in Asia Minor.

Do They Portend Diememberment? ported to have been granted in a side world until it was announced that a sort of tripartite treaty between those coun- German officer would command the Contries and Turkey and include a thorough stantinople army corps.

Anglo - German understanding over the longvexed question of the Bagdad railway. another paragraph this month we point out how this agreement fits in as part of the great world-wide agreement which now seems certainly to have been arrived at by Britain and Germany. Of course, the Turks have received something in return for their concessions. More favorable conditions than they could otherwise obtain for the settlement of their debts have been granted. Undoubtedly, further-

mendation and congratulation to the offend- more, the new railway and steamship lines ing officers who had escaped. This action on to be built by engineers and capital from the part of his heir was too much even for western Europe will benefit their governthe army-loving Kaiser and the Crown Prince ment and population. Much of the territory was temporarily stripped of all military au- still under the Ottoman rule was formerly the thority. To such absurd lengths does mili- most fertile in the world. It can be revitaltarism lead even a highly civilized people ized by modern methods. Nevertheless, these concessions virtually amount to an economic partition of Asiatic Turkey among the pow-The interest in Balkan affairs ers. The history of the modern world shows Mem Turkish I no interest in Darkan analis that almost invariably economic partition is "Concessions" during the past few weeks has that almost invariably economic partition is centered on Constantinople. As simply the first step towards administrative

For their military reorganiza-German Officers at Constantinopie tion, of which they realize the sore need, the Young Turks, To France and Russia were given instructors were not given sufficient authormilitary authorities in high positions, not merely as advisers, but as military officers. The concessions obtained by This policy was being carried into effect England and Germany are re- without attracting the attention of the out-

This corps has always tended to be a sort of Pretorian Guard, dominating more or less completely the sovereign, and, through him, the government. It can easily be seen why the appointment of a German to command this force at Constantinople would be displeasing to Russia. The Russian Premier, Dr. Kokovtsey, at once strongly protested to both Constantinople and Berlin, the protest later concurred in by the governments of France and England. The Turks made explanations which apparently satisfied the objecting powers. Meanwhile, an English admiral is actually in command of the Turkish fleet, which has recently been greatly strengthened by the purchase of a super-dreadnought from Brazil, and an English firm has obtained the contract to rebuild and reorganize all the dockvards of the Golden Horn.

Although the Balkan countries The Balkana are gradually recovering from the effects of war and devoting their attention to the arts of peace, there are signs of a possible renewal of hostilities betore long. All the states are in pressing need of money. The Athens government has been developing a grandiose scheme of naval increase involving a large expenditure of money and extending over a number of years. To initiate this the Boule, on January 6, authorized the floating of a loan for The Greeks are preparing \$100,000,000. for what they regard as an inevitable war of revenge on the part of Bulgaria and Turkey. Early last month Premier Venezelos visited most of the European capitals seeking the

DR. KOKOVTSEV, THE RUSSIAN PREMIER

assistance of the great pow-

ers in averting such a war. Much enthusiasm was displayed, late in December, when the island of Crete was formally annexed to the Hellenic kingdom. Crete was finally evacuated last February by the protecting powers, Great Britain, Russia. France, and Italy. rines from a British cruiser hauled down the flag of the powers which had flown there since 1898, as well as the flag of Turkey. The Greek flag was then hoist-Constantine himself raised

A BULGARIAN VILLAGE GROUP AFTER THE WARS

(This is the sort of sturdy peasant stuff that will soon bring about ed. On December 14 King month)

wonth Constantine bimself raised

the ensign of his country over the fort at cial stability. Bulgaria is not in the desti-Canea, the capital, and Crete was once more tute, defenseless condition we had supposed. formally a part of Greece.

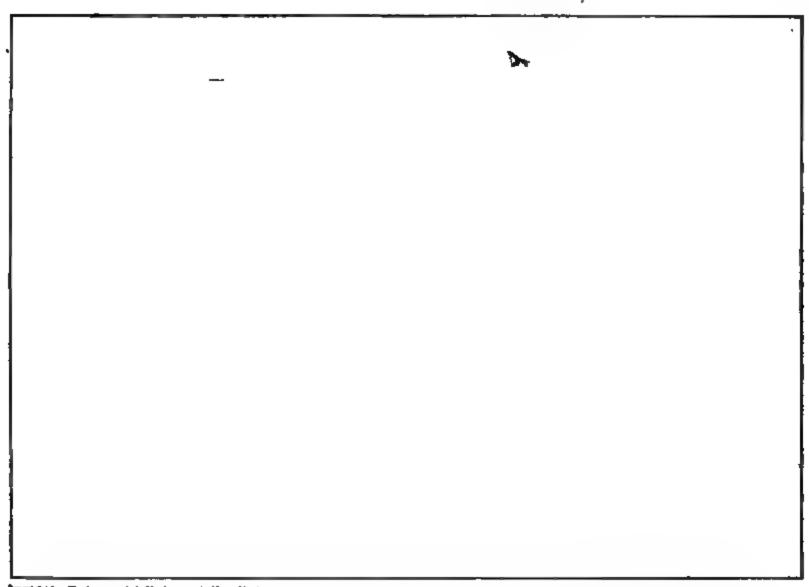
The New Rumania page this month (244) the status of the new two months. Servia is described at greater length. Servia also has obtained a loan—\$50,000,000—in the French market. While Rumania's trinian Jews has been revived with much vigor protest is being arranged.

Bresca. Bulgaria was reported last month, made Prince William of Wied hesitate to accept the throne, at

She is, according to a well-trained observer, Benjamin Marsh (we print an article writ-Servia, which is, apparently, ten by Mr. Marsh for this Review on anbenefiting more than her allies other page), financially and economically solby the results of the wars, has vent. On January 14 the parliament at Sofia inaugurated a new system of land tenure for was dissolved by the new premier, Dr. Rodothe territories assigned to her. On another slavov, and a new election ordered within

Problems involving the existence Imperialism and Autonomy of the British Empire itself are umph in the second war have given her an in South Africa vexing the government of the enviable position in the eyes of Europe, the South African Union. In discriminating question of the ill-treatment of the Ruma- against Hindu coolie labor in the Rand mines, as well as in calling out the imperial troops in various European capitals and in this to quell the strikers in these mines, the Botha country, and an international congress of government has precipitated a grave crisis which amounts, on the one hand, to a denial by the South African Union that citizenship Meanwhile, Italy and Greece in one part of the empire carries with it citiare still at odds over the Egean zen's rights in another, and, on the other The Triple Alliance, hand, to a protest on the part of the laboring it was stated on January 14, has agreed to classes of South Africa against the use of give Greece all the Egeans which she now "any of the imperial administrative military occupies except Imbros and Tenedos and the machinery in their domestic affairs." The groups of islets north of Tenedos. This, genesis and development of this Hindu which was proposed by Great Britain, will "peril" question in South Africa is set forth be done on condition that Greece evacuate on page 237. This trouble is particularly the districts incorporated into Albania by acute in Natal, where there are more than the boundary commission. Italy, however, 150,000 Asiatic laborers, because there (we has not agreed. A reign of lawlessness, with quote the London Daily Chronicle) "the scarcity of food in Albania, however, has, it white man has desired two morally incompatible things-to get Hindu coolie labor to work in the sub-tropical climate and then to least until the powers guarantee some finan- exclude the Hindus from subsequently settling as free men in South Africa." The settlement of this matter has recently been placed in the hands of the commission appointed by the South African government.

> The strike of the Rand miners The Breat against intolerable conditions under which they have worked for years, began in July, and was explained in detail in the pages of this magazine for September. The mine owners, it will be remembered, made certain concessions, and the men went back to work on the promise that legislation to improve the conditions under which they worked would be pushed through the Union parliament. The labor leaders, however, claim that this legislation has been robbed of its efficiency by amendments at the instigation of the mine magnates, who, it is contended, exercise an economic tyranny over the government and the people. A general strike throughout the entire South Africa



Spright by Underwood & Underwood, New York

THE MOMENT BEFORE CRETE WAS FORMALLY TAKEN OVER BY GREECE

the Turkish fortress at Canea, Crete, showing the flags of England, France, Austria, Germany, Italy and Russa, the six powers, surrounding the Turkish flag (in center) which for many years was symbolic of the pronection of Turkey by these powers. On December 14 the formal annexation of the Island of Crete to Greece
was carried out with imposing ceremonial and later King Constantine personally ran up the Hellenic flag over
the fort over which the Turkish flag had flown for so many years)

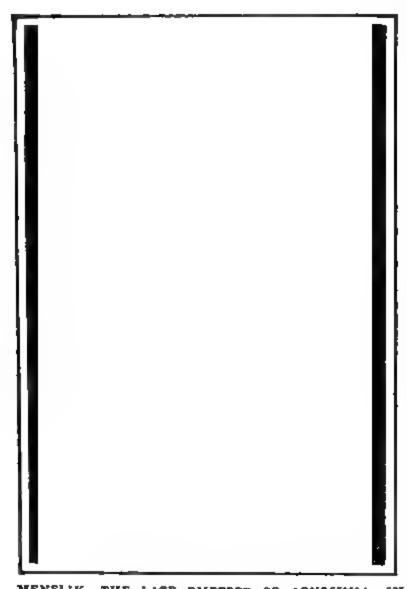
a failure.

say, several times during the past ten years, Menelik, Emperor of Abyssinia, was pronounced officially dead on December 12, in his seventieth year. This African monarch was a man of native intelligence, who, de- agricultural country, a little larger than

Union was proclaimed on January 13 by the spite occasional relapses into barbarism, had Trades Federation and the organization of certain rather definite aspirations towards Rand miners. The government replied by modern civilization. He always claimed diproclaiming martial law and the announce- rect descent from King Solomon and the ment that the more than 200,000 natives at Queen of Sheba, and was known by the highthe mines would be at once removed from sounding title of Negus Negusti, King of the scene of the strike. The Minister of Kings. Menelik did much for his country. Defence, General Smuts, evidently desiring He introduced railroads, began foreign to use the occasion as an opportunity to commerce, abolished slavery and encouraged mobilize the military forces of the Common- education. During the last decade of the wealth, has called out more than 20,000 reg- past century his country, which is one of ular soldiers and organized a volunteer citi- the only two sections of Africa (Liberia being zen's defense force of more than 100,000, the other) not yet partitioned out among By the middle of last month what was pract the European powers, became the object tically a state of war existed throughout of the rival colonial ambitions of England, South Africa, but the strike was apparently France, and Italy. Recognizing the inevitable end of Italy's "pacific penetration" of his country, Menelik organized an army, After the reports of his death had equipped it with modern weapons, and, on been "greatly exaggerated by the March 1, 1896, inflicted a crushing defeat press," as Mark Twain used to upon the Italian army at Adowa.

> Abyssinia, which lies south of Abyesinia Egypt and contains the head waand Ita People ters of the Nile, is a pastoral and

Feb.-\$



MENELIK, THE LATE EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA, IN FULL STATE DRESS (From a photograph in possession of the Abyssinian Minister in London)

France and Germany combined. Its people, of ancient Egyptians, Arabs, and negroes, and 1906, formally agreed to respect and pre- a more liberal form of government. a boy of sixteen, who has been educated by parliament will be a permanent institution. European tutors.

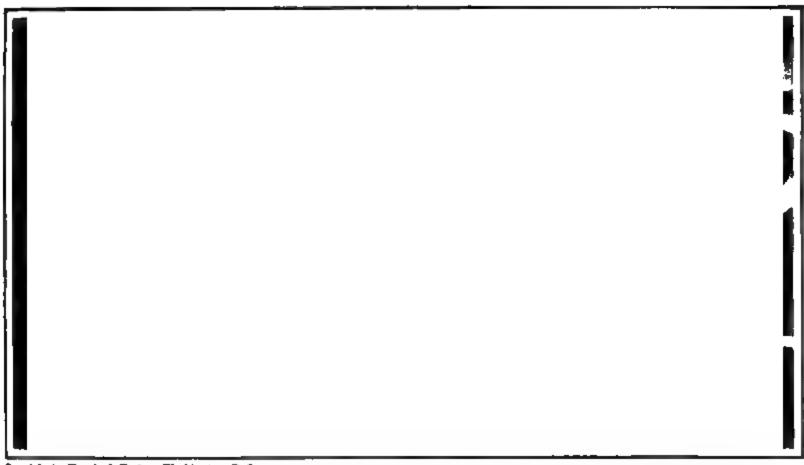
End of the Ohinese various times, on various charges, members the coming year.

have been arrested or expelled. Early in November, President Yuan Shih-kai "dismissed" from Peking more than 300 members of the Kwo Ming-tang, or Radical Democratic party, formerly led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. It is claimed by Yuan's supporters, and this view is concurred in by a number of western students who know China well, including Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, now Director of the Far Eastern Information Bureau in New York, and Professor Frank J. Goodnow, formerly of Columbia, and now one of the advisers to the Chinese government, that, at present, what China needs above everything else is a strong executive.

In view of the large amount of China's constructive legislation that confronts the republic, the draft of a proposed constitution, about which the members of the Assembly were differing, say these students, would take away from the president almost all power for effective work. Professor Jenks, in a communication to this magazine, says on this point:

The parliament gave itself up to vain speculative speech-making while the salvation of the country depended upon prompt practical action, and pestered the provisional president until he was forced to throw out the most brazen and treasonable of their number, and by so doing silenced and terrified the others. What of it? This does not confirm the dismal predictions of the who number about 8,000,000, are a mixture "I told you so" wailers. It does not prove that China is unfit for self-government. It does not are largely engaged in raising cattle and coffee. Great Britain, France, and Italy, in petrified monarchy and tried to set up in its place serve the integrity of Abyssinia, and, jointly, us suspend judgment and doubtless we shall realwith the consent of the Abyssinians, to de- ize in due time that Yuan's careful and vigorous velop the country economically. Menelik toward the form of republicanism best suited to will be succeeded by his grandson, Lij Yasu, her peculiar self, and that her next full-fledged

The so-called popular revolution of last July and August has long since been shown up as the attempt of a few wily local leaders to The Chinese parliament, which perpetuate, under the guise of provincial demochas been practically non-existent racy, the same régime of disorganized adminissince last spring, was definitely dissolved by proclamation on January 11. This action, said the announcement, was visionaries who forgot that the fetish of states' taken with the same of the states' rights. taken with the approval of the administrative rights when opposed to national unity died in council, General Li Yuen-hang, Vice-President of the Republic, the military and civil authorities and the covernors of all the proving the same clear. A glance over them cannot but consultant the covernors of all the proving the covernors of all the covernors of authorities, and the governors of all the provinces. Since April it has not been possible to get a quorum of the large, unwieldy house—596 Representatives and 274 Senators. At All fair-minded people will wish her well during



Copyrigh by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. O.

THE COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, IN SESSION AT WASHINGTON

(This commission was created by Congress last year, the members being appointed by President Wilson. Besides formulating broad policies for improving relations between capital and labor, the commission is studying, through reports of special investigators, the labor disturbances in various sections of the country. From left to right the picture shows: Harris Weinstock, John B. Lennon, Austin B. Garretson, Frank P. Walsh [chairman], John R. Commons, S. Thruston Ballard, Frederic A. Delano, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman. The aimth member, Mr. James O'Connell, was not present when the photograph was taken)

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From December 16, 1913, to January 16, 1914)

cisms of Mr. Root (Rep., N. Y.), increasing the required gold reserve from 35 to 40 per cent.

December 19.—The Senate passes the Administration's Currency bill, as amended in committee and in caucus, by vote of 54 to 34; every Democratic member present votes for the bill, together with six Republicans and the Progressive member.

December 20.-In the House, Mr. Glass (Dem., Va), chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, states that the Currency bill as amended and paused by the Senate would within six months result in perilous inflation. . . . A joint conference committee begins an adjustment of the differences between the House and Senate currency bills.

December 22.-The House, by vote of 298 to bill, only two Democrats voting against the meas-Md.) speaks in support of his resolution providing graph lines.

December 23.—The Senate, by vote of 43 to 25, bill, and the measure is sent to the President. . . Both branches take a recess until January 12.

January 12.—Both branches resume sessions after the holiday recess. . . . The Senate discusses the Alaskan Railroad bill. . . . In the House, the Post-Office appropriation bill is reported, carrying a total of \$305,247,767.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

January 15.—In the House, Mr. Gillett (Rep., December 17.—The Senate Democrats, in cau- Mass.) attacks the methods and policies of Secrecus, amend the Currency bill to meet the criti- tary of State Bryan.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

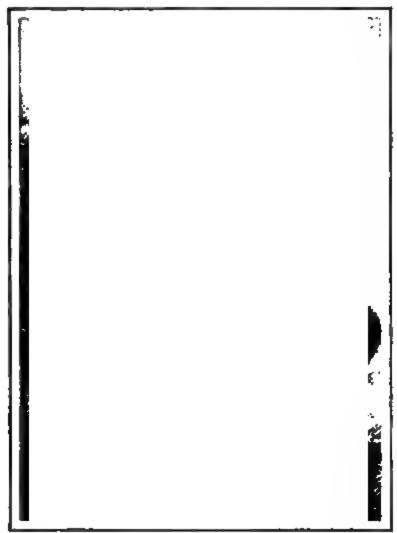
December 16.-United States Senator Elihu Root, of New York, announces that because of his advancing years he would not accept the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1916.

December 17.—The Republican National Committee, at a special meeting in Washington, agrees upon a plan of reapportionment of delegates to national conventions, based partially on voting strength; the South loses eighty-two delegates. . . The Postmaster-General, in his annual report, recommends the acquisition by the Government of all telephone and telegraph lines.

December 19.—Attorney - General McReynolds 60, accepts the conference report on the Currency announces that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has agreed to dispose of its holdere, and thirty-four Republicans and the Progres- ings of Western Union Telegraph Company stock, give members voting for it; Mr. Lewis (Dem., and avoid suit under the Sherman anti-trust law. . The President signs the Hetch-Hetchy bill, for Government ownership of telephone and tele- permitting San Francisco to obtain its water supply from the Yosemite National Park.

December 23.—President Wilson signs the curapproves the conference report on the Currency rency-revision bill, declaring it to be the first of a series of constructive measures which the Democratic administration will enact. . . . Mrs. Ella Flagg Young is reinstated as Superintendent of Schools in Chicago.

December 25 .- President Wilson arrives at Pass Christian, Miss., where he will spend three weeks' vacation.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

PRESIDENT AND MRS. WILSON, DURING THEIR CHRISTMAS VACATION AT PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS.

December 29.—The Secretary of the Interior urges the enactment of legislation withdrawing public lands which contain radium-bearing ores.

January 2 .- President Wilson meets John Lind, his special representative in Mexico, on board the cruiser Chester in the Gulf of Mexico.

January 5.—Secretaries McAdoo and Houston begin at New York a series of hearings to be held in the principal cities of the country to determine where Federal Reserve Banks, under the new Currency law, are to be located.

Appeals affirms the sentences of twenty-four officonvicted of conspiracy to transport dynamite for illegal purposes. . . . The Republican members of the New York Assembly select as Speaker Thadden C. Sweet defeating the convicted of conspiracy to transport dynamite for pends for six months the payment of interest on the national debt. . . . The Bulgarian Parliament deus C. Sweet defeating the convicted of conspiracy to transport dynamite for pends for six months the payment of interest on the national debt. . . . The Bulgarian Parliament cials of the International Structural Iron Workers, deus C. Sweet, defeating the candidate of Mr. Barnes and the Republican machine.

January 7.—The New York Legislature meets in annual session, the Republicans regaining control of the lower house.

January 9.-The Massachusetts Supreme Court est payments. declares that the Public Service Commission exceeded its powers in approving the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad's proposed \$67,-700,000 convertible bond issue.

officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford out modification. Railroad reach an agreement whereby the road Railroad reach an agreement whereby the road December 17.—A general treaty of peace is will give up its trolley lines, its control of the signed by representatives of Nicaragua and the trust law.

January 13.—President Wilson returns to the White House from his vacation at Pass Christian, United States and the Netherlands, similar to that Miss. . . . The President nominates Assistant with Nicaragua, is signed at Washington.

Secretary of the Treasury John Skelton Williams to be Comptroller of the Currency, and, ex-officio. a member of the new Federal Reserve Board. . . The New Jersey and South Carolina legislatures meet in regular session. . . . Congressman James M. Curley (Dem.) is elected Mayor of Boston in a non-partisan election.

January 15.-Mrs. Gertrude A. Lee becomes chairman of the Colorado Democratic Committee. . . . Dr. Herman M. Biggs accepts an appointment as Health Commissioner of the State of New York.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-FOREIGN

December 16.—Gen. Pancho Villa, the Mexican rebel leader, confiscates the enormous estates of the Terraza and Creel families in Chihuahua.

December 20.-The Italian Minister of Finance announces in the Chamber that the war against Tripoli cost Italy \$191,000,000.

December 22.—It is officially announced that Menelik II., King of Abyssinia, died on December 12.

December 28.—The Mexican revolutionists begin an attack upon 6000 Federal troops at Ojinaga, the last Federal stronghold in northern Mexico.

December 31.—The British New Year honors include the bestowal of a viscountcy upon James Bryce and knighthood upon Owen Seaman, editor of Punch.

January 3.—Enver Bey is appointed Minister of War in Turkey.

January 7.- Joseph Chamberlain announces his forthcoming retirement from Parliament, after thirty-seven years' service. -

January 10.—The Mexican revolutionists, reinforced by General Villa and fresh troops, capture the city of Ojinaga after two weeks' fighting; several hundred of the Federals cross the Rio Grande and surrender to the United States troops at Presidio, Texas. . . The German army officers who were accused of ill-treating civilians at Zabern, Alsace, are acquitted by a court-martial.

January 11.-President Yuan Shih-kai issues a January 6.—The United States Circuit Court of decree dissolving Parliament, which probably never will be reassembled.

is dissolved by the King, for incapacity for work.

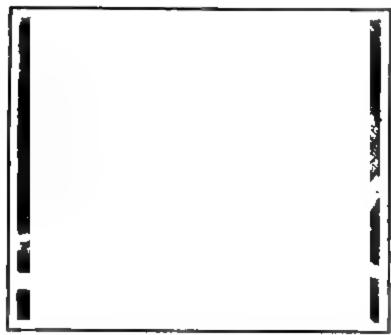
January 15.-The French Minister of Finance presents to the Chamber the new cabinet's proposed solution of the budget difficulties. . . . The Mexican Minister of Finance, Adolfo de la Lama, resigns as a protest against the repudiation of inter-

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

December 16.—The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs announces that the Triple Alliance (Ger-January 10.—The Department of Justice and many, Austria, and Italy) has been renewed with-

Boston & Maine, and most of its steamship lines, United States, providing for at least a year's inin order to avoid suit under the Sherman anti- vestigation and deliberation of any misunderstanding before war shall be declared.

December 18 .- A peace treaty between the



betograph by the American Press Association, New York

THE CATSKILL AQUEDUCT

Just before blasting away the last rock barrier, com-pleting the engineering work on a tunnel ninety-two miles long, which will bring water to New York City from the new Ashokan Reservoir in the Catskill Mountains)

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

December 16.-Thirty-eight men are killed by an explosion in the Vulcan coal mine at Newcastle, Colo.

December 21.-Word is received at Sydney, N. S. W., of volcanic eruptions on the island of Ambrin, New Hebrides, which caused the death of several hundred natives. . . . Frederick Burlingham, an American, descends 1200 feet into the crater of Mt. Vesuvius.

December 24.—Seventy-two persons, mostly children of striking copper miners, are killed in a panic following a false alarm of fire in a hall at Calumet, Mich.

December 26 .- The coast of northern New Jer- formerly Papal Secretary of State, 70. sey and the beaches of New York City are swept by the worst storm in years; ten men are drowned and many houses wrecked.

December 27.-M. Legagneux, flying at Frejus, France, establishes a new altitude record of 20,300 feet.

December 29.- Jules Vedrines finishes his aeroplane flight from Paris to Cairo (2550 miles), begun on November 20. . . Sir Ernest Shackleton announces that he plans to lead an expedition across the Antarctic polar continent, starting from Buenos Aires in October.

January 2.—The firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. announces the withdrawal of its members from directorships in twenty-seven large corporations. . . Orville Wright demonstrates his new invention, the automatic stabilizer, making seven flights at Dayton with his hands off the plane mechanism.

January 3-4.-A second heavy storm within ten days adds to the destruction of many residences and hotels along the ocean fronts of New Jersey and Long Island.

January 5.—Twenty-seven of the crew of the December 23.—Jules Claretie, for twenty-e oil-carrier Oklahoma are drowned when the ship years director of the Comédie Française, 73. breaks in two off Cape May, N. J., during the December 24.—George J. Smith, a former manual content of the Comedia of the Comedia of the Cape May, N. J., during the December 24.—George J. Smith, a former manual content of the Cape May, N. J., during the December 24.—George J. Smith, a former manual content of the Cape May, N. J., during the December 24.—George J. Smith, a former manual content of the Cape May, N. J., during the December 24.—George J. Smith, a former manual content of the Cape May, N. J., during the December 24.—George J. Smith, a former manual content of the Cape May, N. J., during the December 24.—George J. Smith, a former manual content of the Cape May, N. J., during the December 24.—George J. Smith, a former manual content of the Cape May, N. J., during the December 24.—George J. Smith, a former manual content of the Cape May, N. J., during the December 24.—George J. Smith, a former manual content of the Cape May, N. J., during the December 24.—George J. Smith, a former manual content of the Cape May, N. J., during the December 24.—George J. Smith, a former manual content of the Cape May, N. J., during the December 24.—George J. Smith, a former manual content of the Cape May, N. J., during the December 24.—George J. Smith, a former manual content of the Cape May, N. J., during the December 24.—George J. Smith, a former manual content of the Cape May, N. J., during the December 24.—George J. Smith, a former manual content of the Cape May, N. J., during the December 24.—George J. Smith, a former manual content of the Cape May, N. J., during the December 24.—George J. Smith, a former manual content of the Cape May, N. J., during the December 24.—George J. Smith, a former manual content of the Cape May, N. J., during the December 24.—George J. Smith, a former manual content of the Cape May, and the Cape May, a former manu storm; thirteen, including the officers, are rescued. ber of Congress from New York State, 57. . . .

January 9.—Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology agree to combine their engineering departments. . . . Railroad traffic in the Transvaal is at a standstill as the result of a strike. . . . The capsizing of a launch of the battleship Wyoming, in Hampton Roads, causes the drowning of four sailors.

January 11.—A volcano on Sakura Island, Japan, inactive for 130 years, bursts into eruption; three towns are destroyed and several hundred persons killed.

January 12.-It is estimated that 100,000 armed burghers respond to the South African Government's call, to prevent outbreaks during the railroad strike. . . . The last rock barrier is blasted away in the aqueduct which is to bring water to New York City from the Catskill Mountains,

January 13.—The Wright patents for balancing heavier-than-air flying machines are upheld in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, as against the Curtiss machine.

' January 14.—The passengers and some of the crew of the West Indian steamer Cobequid, aground near Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, are rescued by steamers summoned by wireless. . . Miss Bertha May Boody is elected dean of Radeliffe College.

January 15.-The bursting of a large new concrete dam in Stony River, near Dobbin, W. Va., causes the inundation of several mining towns and endangers many lives. . . The South African strike, which had assumed proportions of a revolutionary movement, is believed to have been ended by the arrest of the leaders.

January 16 .- The British submarine A-7 fails to rise to the surface during maneuvers off Plymouth, England, causing the death of her crew of eleven.

OBITUARY

December 16. — Cardinal Marjano Rampolla,

December 17.-John W. Thomas, Jr., president of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Rail-

December 18 .- Henry Douglas Robinson, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Nevada, 53. . . . Rev. Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, a noted English librarian and author, 84.

December 19.-Capt. Frederick L., Chapin, U.S.N., 50.

December 20 .- James G. Hill, former supervising architect of the Treasury Department, 72. . . . Charles H. Stanley, a prominent Maryland lawyer and banker, 70. . . . Sumner A. Cunningham, editor of the Confederate Veteran, 70.

December 21.-Virginia Vaughan, formerly a poet and a writer of note, 81. . . . Thomas Anderson, the well-known golf professional, 58.

December 22.-Representative Irvin S. Pepper, of the Second Iowa District, 37. . John Thomas McFarland, editor of Sunday School publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 62.

December 23.-Jules Claretie, for twenty-eight

December 24.—George J. Smith, a former mem-The Ford Motor Company announces a Charles Francis Osborne, professor of the history profit-sharing plan by which it is planned that of architecture at University of Pennsylvania, 59. \$10,000,000 will be distributed annually among . . . Jacob Broennum Scavenius Estrup, for nine-26,000 wage-earning employees. teen years Premier of Denmark, 88.



PERSONS PROMINENT IN VARIOUS FIELDS OF ACTIVITY WHO DIED WITHIN RECENT WEEKS (From left to right: Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State under Leo XIII; Julea Clarette, a member of the French Académie and director of the Comèdie Française; Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, a pioneer in the woman-suffrage movement; Lieutenant-Colonel Gaillard, who had charge of the engineering work at the Culebra Cut in the Panama Canal; and Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, the noted Confederate officer, ex-Governor of Kentucky, and candidate for Vice-President on the Gold Democratic ticket in 1896)

December 25.-Mrs. dlai E. Stevenson, wife of the former Vice-President, and a prominent Daughter of the American Revolution, 70.

December 26 .- Arthur Barnes Treat, constructor of many buildings at Yale, 60. . . . Gen. Nicholas Ivanovich Grodekov, commander of the Russian forces in the Far East after the Japanese War, 70.

December 27.—Brig.-Gen. George H. Torney, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, 63. . . Charles Whitney Tillinghast, Adjutantthe British navy, 80. . . . Dr. Henry J. Morgan, an authority on Canadian biography, 71.

December 29.—Dr. Emma E. Musson, professor of otology at the Women's Medical College (Philadelphia), 50. . . . Prof. John Phin, formerly a well-known author and teacher of applied science. . . Anton Christian Bang, Bishop of Christiania and Primate of the Norwegian Church, 73.

80. . . . Queen-Mother Sofia of Sweden, 77 . Dr. Charles Phelps, the New York surgeon, 79.

December 31.-Herman Hessenbruch, Belgian consul at Philadelphia and a prominent member of German societies, 67. . . Freeman R. Bull, formerly a marksman of international reputation, 82. . . . Rev. Archdeacon Irving McElroy, a noted Episcopal clergyman, 64. . . . Rev. Dr. Henry L. Myrick, a prominent Episcopalian min-. . Prof. Seth Carlo Chandler, of Boston, noted for his research work in astronomy, 67. natural sciences at the Chicago College of Teach-

January 1.-Warner Van Norden, formerly a prominent New York . anker, 72.

January 2.—Orlando Woodworth Powers, for- January 15.—Gen. Louis Wagner, formerly commer justice of the Supreme Court of Utah and mander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Reprosecutor of Mormon polygamists, 62. . . . Wil- public, and a prominent Philadelphia banker, 75. liam Rosenthal, long a prominent newspaper man of New York and Pennsylvania, 90.

known horse-racer and breeder, 80. . . . Stephen ate and a leading financier, 74. . . . Carl Browne, Raoul Pugno, the French pianist, 60. . . . chief lieutenant in Coxey's "army." Raoul Pugno, the French pianist, 60.

January 4.-Dr. Silas Weir Mitchell, the noted author and physician, 84 (see frontispiece)....
John E. Reyburn, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia and
former member of Congress, 68.... Dr. Andrew
Flint Sheldon, a prominent Civil War surgeon, 33.

January 5.- James Harvey McLeary, associate justice of the Supreme Court of "o.to Rico, 68.

January 6.-François Cellier, the music director and composer of London, 64. . . . Duke Allin Charles Louis de Rohan, for thirty-seven years a Royalist member of the French Chamber, 69.

General of New York State during the Spanish January 7.—Col. Charles E. Hooker, ex-Con-War, 56. . Admiral Sholto Douglas, retired, of gressman and former Attorney-General of Mississippi, 88.

January 8.—Simon Bolivar Buckner, a lieutenant-general in the Confederate army, former Governor of Kentucky, and candidate for Vice-President on the Gold Democratic ticket in 1896, 91. . . Winslow Upton, professor of astronomy and dean of Brown University, 60. . . . Dr. Samuel A. Binion, translator of "Quo Vadis?", 78. . . . December 30.—Mrs. Litlie Devereux Blake, one British Parliament for more than fifty years and of the pioneers of the woman-suffrage movement, a member of several cabinets, 91. . . . Dr. Patrick Weston Joyce, a distinguished Irish historian, 87.

January 11.—John Harvey, publisher of the Milwaukee Free Press. . . . Harry Lane Dunlap, Washington correspondent of the New York World, 45. . . . Dr. Carl Jacobsen, the Danish brewer and art collector, 72.

January 12.—David Laird, Indian Commissioner of Canada, and former Minister of the Interior, 80.

January 13.-Dr. Edward Charles Spitzka, the neurologist and alienist, 61. . . Richard Nott . . . Prof. Aaron Hodgman Cole, instructor of Dyer, of New York, a noted patent lawyer, 56.

January 14.-Count Yuko Ito, Admiral of the Japanese fleet, 70. . . . Benjamin Osgood Peirce, Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Harvard, 59.

January 16.—John Fox, for many years an influential Democrat of New York City, 78. . . . January 3.-John Hunter, formerly a well- George A. Cox, a member of the Canadian Sen-

CARTOONS OF THE MONTH

AN AMICABLE SURRENDER

Big Business: "I wouldn't do this for anyone but you, Woodrow!"
\ carteen which, with others reproduced in this department, portrays the new, "amenable," attitude of "Big
Business" toward governmental regulation)
From the Sun (Baltimore)

THEY ALL WANT SOME OF THE PRESIDENT'S CUR-RENCY PUDDING

"DON'T SHOOT, MR. PRESIDENT; I'LL COME DOWN"
From the News-Tribuse (Duluth, Minn.)

(Apropos of the requests coming from various cities that "regional" banks be located therein)

From the Ster (Washington, D. C.)

FATHER KNEW BEST
(Before and after taking the currency porridge)
From the News (Chicago)

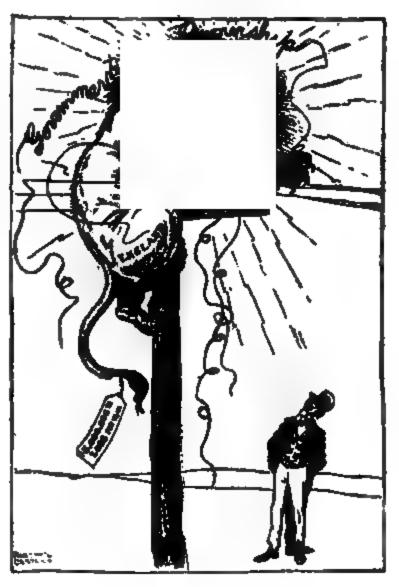
"OLD HICKORY" JACKSON TO "NEW HICKORY"
WILSON: "SHAKE!"
From the Times (Detroit)

A BIG JOB FOR THE DOCTOR From the American (Baltimore)

The task of placing a physical valuation on the railroads is indeed a tremendous one, as humorously indicated in the above cartoon. Other topics pictorially treated here are "Professor" Wilson's dexterity in tossing legislation into Uncle Sam's hat, and Secretary

WATCH THE "PROFESSOR" From the Eagle (Brooklyn)

Burleson's scheme for government ownership of telephone and telegraph lines.



BERE CHICK, CHICK, CHICK-E-E! From the Herold (Washington, D. C.)

UNCLE SAM: "THEY WON'T GET ME!"
From the Evening Sun (New York)

170

Rio Grande splashes noisily with the movements of thousands of Federals retreating to the safe soil of Uncle Sam, where they are fed the first square meals they have had in many a day. And meanwhile "all is quiet on the Potomac."

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ALL QUIET ALONG THE POTOMAC From the American (New York)

ONLY A LITTLE WHILE AGO—From the News (Chicago)

AND NOW

NEW YORK CITY'S GOVERNMENT BY EXPERTS

POR a long time New York City was re- in favor of it are general and academic, while of corrupt and inefficient municipal govern- many kinds. ment, not only for the United States, but However that may be, the arguments that for the whole world. The city administra- might be urged in favor of such a division are tion was usually in the hands of Tammany changing in a surprising fashion. For it is

mally in control of the Republican party, and domi-nated by governors and legislative majorities belonging in residence and sym-pathy not to New York City, but to the rest of the Empire State. It was the common belief of thoughtful students of the municipal situation in the metropolis that the constant interference at Albany (the State capital) in the affairs of New York City was far more harmful than beneficial, and that a fully responsible "home-rule" municipal administration ought to be established.

Copyright by American Press Association, New York HON. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, MAYOR

There were some who went so far as could never be thoroughly well conducted un- City. By reason of the vagaries of our potil the Empire State should be authorized to litical system Tammany had, for the time become two States,—one of them comprising being, been for the most part driven out of metropolis and its general vicinity, so that the fairs of the metropolis; while on the other mayor might become also a State Governor, hand Tammany had fastened itself upon the the Board of Aldermen a legislative assem- affairs of the State centering at Albany. bly, and the Board of Estimate a sort of Sen- While the State government still holds the ate. There is still a great deal to be said power to interfere constantly and harmfully, in favor of the plan of making two States through special legislation and in other ways, out of the present State of New York, al- with the conduct of strictly municipal affairs though the subject is not likely to be agitated in New York City, a practical condition has

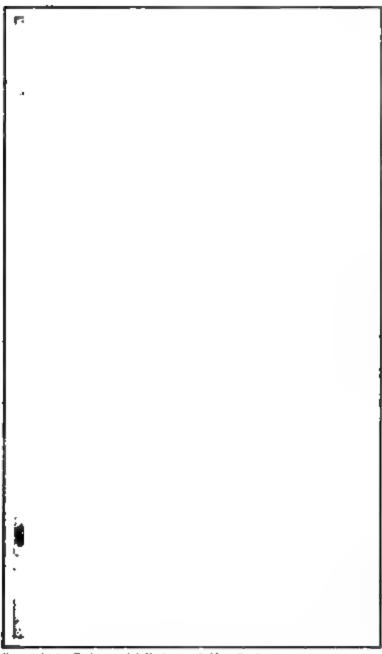
garded as affording the typical instance those against it involve particular interests of

Hall, which controlled local Democratic mannot so much at present the domination of New chinery. The State government was nor- York City from Albany as the domination

of the State itself by certain forces centering in the metropolis that seems most to menace the cause of good government. During the four years the administration of the affairs of New York City has been not merely better than in previous periods, but relatively speaking it has been quite honest, modern, and efficient. The government of the State, on the other hand, has been so much worse than in any former period that the scandal of it has been noised abroad throughout the country and has stirred up the same kind of cynical comment in Europe that used to be devoted

to believe that the affairs of New York City to the subject of corruption in New York the urban and suburban populations of the power and opportunity in the municipal af-

in the near future, because all the arguments come about which greatly diminishes the dan-



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York HENRY BRUÈRE, CITY CHAMBERLAIN

experienced and discerning.

ion, as represented by organizations of citi- rected by the press and by reform leaders. zens and by the newspaper press.

brought home to the city the need of fresh ried the elections last November.

air and sunlight in the congested districts. The health authorities began to be influenced by the scientific work for disease prevention that had been going on in the British and German cities. The metropolis had learned the relation of transit facilities to congestion and public health, and a vast step forward had been taken when the first subways were agreed upon.

Furthermore, a great advancement was made in the life of New York City when reforms instituted under administrations like those of Mayor Strong and Mayor Low were so definitely accepted by all the people that Tammany administrations in their turn did not venture to go back to former conditions. Civilization, in short, has made one demand after another: and the old corrupt, inefficient New York, with its welter of small politicians and supernumeraries crowding all the departments, has been yielding inevitably to the forces of modern life.

Heretofore it has been thought necessary that the politicians should be dealt with by compromise and concession. The theory, indeed, of political parties is that they are made up of men actuated by pure public spirit and eager to promote the general welfare, but differing from one another, at certain points, in respect to policies and methods. practice, however, has not been in keeping with the theory. Political parties, as organized and controlled in a place like New York ger of such interference. So that New York City, have been dominated by groups of City, without that full measure of charter mercenaries who have sought to gain powreform requisite to give it the best theoretical er over the municipal government in order system of municipal government, has in fact to derive advantage from the filling of thouachieved a large part of the home rule that sands of places in the city's various services, has for so long a time been advocated by the to direct the expenditure of vast public revenues, and to obtain for themselves and their To state in detail the processes by which friends all sorts of indirect benefits. These this change has come about would necessitate party machines have never been of the slightthe writing of a book. Fundamentally, the est use to New York City as forces making improved position of the metropolis as a mu- for public welfare and progress. Everything nicipal corporation is due to the progress of that has been gained has been due to indecivilized life and to the forces of public opin- pendent agencies, and to public opinion di-

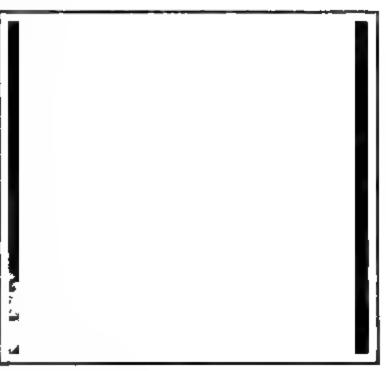
New York City has, for many years, been Much was gained in the period of Mayor struggling to emancipate itself from the poli-Strong, for example, when Colonel Waring ticians and their allies. Citizens' movements for the first time gave New York City clean have from time to time contended against streets, took the scores of thousands of trucks the organized political bandits. Though not away from the curb lines at night, and always successful, such movements have made showed how dependent the health and com- steady progress. A substantial victory had fort of the tenement-house districts were been won in the municipal election of 1909, upon the proper paving and daily cleansing and this was followed by the most-complete of the streets and open spaces. The work of success in the history of the municipality. Tenement - House Commission when the so-called "Fusion" movement car-

The election of John Purroy Mitchel as mayor had no partisan significance; and the same thing may be said of the reelection of Mr. Prendergast as head of the city's financial department, and of Mr. George Mc-Aneny's election as president of the Board of Aldermen. These three men had served, in association with Mayor Gaynor, as the principal members of the group known as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. New York's administration, as centering in this board during the four years which ended with the beginning of the present year, has been able, responsible, and publicspirited.

IMPORTANCE OF THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

The population of New York City is fast approaching the five-million mark. For purposes of minor administration the city is di- Fusion candidates; but they are not likely vided into five so-called "boroughs," the most to act in general opposition. important being Manhattan and Brooklyn, the other three being the Bronx (comprising up of men of high character and purpose, the outer zone to the northward of the Har- and of undoubted intelligence and public lem River, between the Hudson and the spirit, but it has also the advantage of being Sound), Queens (the outer zone of Brook- composed of men of exceptional experience lyn, on Long Island, to the eastward), and and technical fitness. Never in the history Richmond (which is identical with Staten of the United States has the turn of an elec-Island, lying in the bay of New York). The tion brought into full control of the affairs only officers elected by the voters of the en- of a great municipal corporation a group of tire city are the mayor, comptroller, and men so expressly trained and prepared for president of the Board of Aldermen. Each efficient, as well as for patriotic, administraborough has a president, who is largely con- tion. This is what gives such extraordinary cerned with street work and other public interest and distinction to the present situaimprovements in his own division, and who tion in New York. derives especial importance from being also a member of the Board of Estimate and Ap- pand very greatly, in a prospective way, upon elected by the entire city.

the three officers elected by the whole city of appointment. have voting power enough to control the therefore only one vote apiece, were not the dent of the Board of Aldermen, and in that

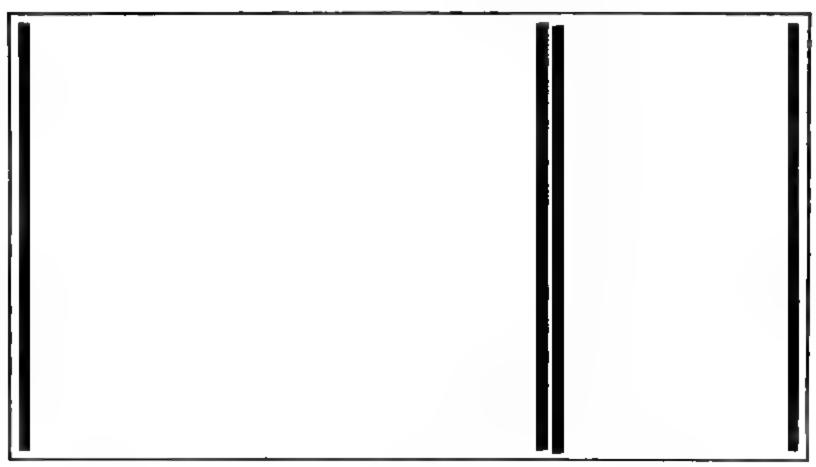


LAWSON PURDY, PRESIDENT OF THE TAX BOARD

Not only is the Board of Estimate made

It is not necessary at this moment to exportionment along with the three officials the new administration, because a year hence, or two years hence, there will be opportunity A peculiarity of the Board of Estimate and to make note of actual achievements. But Apportionment is that the members have dif- a few words may be said with respect to two ferent voting power. The mayor, comp- groups of men now engaged in the service of troller, and president of the Board of Alder- New York City,-first, those who were electmen have three votes each, while the presi- ed to office by the votes of the people in dents of the two large boroughs have each November, and, second, those who have now two votes, and of the three outlying bor- become heads of administrative departments oughs each president has only one vote. Thus through the exercise of the Mayor's power

Of the elected men, the most conspicuous, Board of Estimate whenever they choose to of course, is the Mayor himself. Mr. John act together. Of the eight members of the Purroy Mitchel had been for several years a new Board of Estimate and Apportionment, commissioner of accounts, under the direcsix were candidates on the Fusion ticket; and tion of Mayor McClellan. In that capacity they will be in harmony as respects the gen- he had acquired exceptional familiarity with eral program and policy. The seventh and the administration of the boroughs by their eighth (Connolly of Queens, Democrat; Mc- elected presidents, and with the character and Cormack of Richmond, Democrat) who rep- efficiency of departmental work. In the elecresent two of the outlying boroughs and have tion of 1909, Mr. Mitchel was chosen presi-



ROBERT ADAMSON, FIRE COMMIS-SIONER

DOUGLAS I. M'KAY, COMMIS-SIONER OF POLICE

JOHN T FETHERSTON, COMMIS-SIONER OF STREET CLEANING

Collector of the Port of New York.

Mr. William A. Prendergast, of Brooklyn, out of the campaign. who was city comptroller in the last adtransactions.

of the Board of Aldermen.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY WHITMAN

torney of New York County, which is vir- reform of State administration. tually identical with the Borough of Manhattan. The district attorney for the central part of New York is so much concerned with the maintenance of order, the suppres-

capacity became a member of the central consequence to fill the post with a man not governing board of the city. His work on only of character and ability, but of excepthe Board of Estimate was especially notable tional courage and devotion. Mr. Charles S. in all that concerned the development of sub- Whitman, serving in that office during the ways and transit facilities; and his courage, past four years, has made a great record, as zeal, and ability made him a man of mark our readers well know; and he was reclected and influence in the affairs of the city. A for another four years after having been few months before the end of his term Presi- nominated by the Fusionists with the endorsedent Wilson appointed him to the post of ment of Tammany Hall itself, which preferred to keep the issue of police corruption

Mr. Mitchel, Mr. McAneny, Mr. Whitministration, is reelected to that office for man, and Mr. Prendergast had all made repanother four years, for reasons of high merit utations, during the Gaynor administration, as an efficient public servant, having super- of so high an order that any one of the four vision over the city's financial interests and would have been a suitable nominee, in every sense, for the office of mayor. It is Mr. George McAneny, who had served not in accord with usual happenings in during the last four years as president of the American affairs of politics and government principal borough, that of Manhattan, now that all four of these men should be retained becomes one of the city's three officers-at- in the service of the city in positions of high large, by reason of election to the presidency authority for the coming four years. Three of them constitute the controlling power in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The other is in position to cooperate with a Of the elected officials, the fourth in order mayor of exceptional energy in further clearof prominence (and at times the second as ing up the situation as respects law enforceregards public attention) is the district at- ment, while also playing a great part in the

BOROUGH PRESIDENTS AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Of the elected borough presidents, notably sion of crime, and the general welfare of the Mr. Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan, and community that it becomes a matter of great Mr. Lewis H. Pounds of Brooklyn, it is

BRIDGES

BOARD

PARKS, BROOKLYN

AND FERRIES

enough at this point to say that their fitness and to other fiscal matters such as the manis exceptional, and that they have assumed agement of sinking funds. This office has office with the deserved confidence and sup- been in times past largely an honorary one, port of their great communities.

scheme of government, has some important high standing as a citizen. Mayor Mitchel, functions, but is in a general way subordinate however, proposes to give the office an entireto the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, ly new character. Its functions are to be It is not, under the charter, able to do much active and energetic, rather than merely positive damage if it is out of harmony with fiduciary and passive. They are to take the wise and sound projects, while, on the other whole of the incumbent's time, whereas herehand, it may render services of real value tofore the chamberlain has not been accusif in sympathy with the views and positions tomed to serve constantly in his office, like of a man like its new president, Mr. Mc- other members of the administration. Aneny. While the president of the board is elected at large for four years, the ordinary been one of the directors of the New York members, seventy-three in number, are elect- Bureau of Municipal Research. It is within ed from individual districts for terms of two bounds to say that in many respects he is are ex-officio members of the Board of Alder- ing the affairs of New York City, whether Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

BRUÈRE FOR CITY CHAMBERLAIN

few weeks has been the appointment by putting efficiency into public work. relate to the deposit of city moneys in banks, of supplies, the employment of labor, and the

and it has been customary for the Mayor to The Board of Aldermen, in the New York assign it to some friend of his who also had

Mr. Bruère has for a number of years The presidents of the five boroughs better informed than any other man regardmen. This board makes and repeals ordi- from the large point of view or from that of nances relating to many subjects, and it has practical and technical details. The city of a veto power over appropriations made by the New York is now spending approximately \$200,000,000 a year. Mr. Bruère's efficient work in the Bureau, in association with several other men, has recently saved the city The phase of municipal affairs that has of New York several million dollars a year. chiefly absorbed the attention of the press He has become one of the foremost experts and citizens of New York during the past in America in all matters having to do with Mayor Mitchel of the heads of administra- investigated department after department, in tive departments. One of Mr. Mitchel's New York City, always cooperating with offirst announcements was his selection of Mr. ficials wherever possible, helping to introduce Henry Bruère for the post of City Chamber- improved and standardized systems of ac-The legal duties of the chamberlain counting, and proper methods in the purchase

tion means just one thing,—namely, a deter- ample deliberation by about through zeal and intelligence.

HIGH OFFICIALS RETAINED

Mayor Mitchel has not been making appointments merely to please the three or four considerable political groups that had endorsed the Fusion ticket and supported it last November. His appointees are some of them Republicans, some independent Democrats, some Progressives, and some radicals of the Independence League. But he has not acted upon a theory of parceling out offices as patronage to political groups. He has made changes only where he thought it advisable; and the great body of municipal employees, even those of high rank and considerable authority, have remained in their places. While there were clear reasons for changing the heads of many departments, there were equally good reasons for retaining the services of several of these commissioners.

For example, Mr. Lawson Purdy, known reasons of experience and fitness.

his post by the former police commissioner OTHER EXPERTS AS HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS Mitchel came into office the abandonment of required prompt action for the public safety

checking up of results. It is highly to the Douglas I. McKay, a young West Point credit of Mayor Mitchel that he has for many graduate, who had been serving as deputy years thoroughly appreciated Mr. Bruère's commissioner with approval and promise. remarkable ability and fine spirit, and has Mr. McKay is the youngest police commisavailed himself of the assistance of the Bu-sioner New York has ever had, and it was reau of Municipal Research, which is under not supposed that he would remain at the the chairmanship of a great citizen of New head of the department, but that he might York, Mr. Robert Fulton Cutting. Mr. become the first deputy to some man of Bruère's presence in the Mitchel administra- larger experience who would be secured after Mayor mination to give the city the best and most Meanwhile, however, the department seems efficient organization that can be brought to be under better management and control than for any time in recent years.

> More or less closely associated with the Police Department in relation to the oversight and welfare of the population are the departments of health, of correction, of charities, and of tenement-houses. Almost four million people in New York City live in houses that are so arranged for the occupancy of several families as to come under the legal designation of "tenements"; and such conditions require regulation from the standpoints of overcrowding, air and light, and public morals. The former tenement-house commissioner, John J. Murphy, has been reappointed by Mayor Mitchel as the best man for the place. Encouraging progress has been made of late under Mr. Murphy in the improvement of tenement-house conditions.

A WOMAN AS COMMISSIONER OF CORREC-

Much newspaper notice was attracted by throughout the country as an authority in the appointment of a woman to the office of the theory and practice of taxation, is kept at Commissioner of Correction. Miss Katherthe head of the Tax Board. Col. Ardolph ine B. Davis is the first woman to head an Kline, who had served with excellent judg- important municipal department in New ment as mayor during a period of several York City. Her choice was due to the months following the death of Mayor Gay- Mayor's belief in her superior fitness, and not nor, remains a member of the new administ to the fact of her being a woman. For some tration in the capacity of a tax commissioner. years past Miss Davis has been at the head The city of New York is engaged in a great of the Bedford (New York) Reformatory, work of improvement of its deep-water an institution for misdemeanant women. She frontage by the construction of municipal is a graduate of Vassar College, and before docks, and Mr. R. A. C. Smith, who was the taking up her administrative work spent a head of the Dock Department under Mayor number of years as a student of penology Gaynor, is retained by Mayor Mitchel for and kindred social questions under the best guidance in this country and Europe. Miss The head of the Police Department in Davis's department gives her control over New York is justly regarded as of critical prisons and institutions in which a good A few hours before Mayor many thousands of people are incarcerated.

John A. Kingsbury, the new head of the on the part of Mayor Kline. Acting, as Charities Department, is also, like Dr. Davis, everyone knew, in perfect understanding an expert of the highest training and quali-with Mayor-elect Mitchel, Mayor Kline fications. For the past six years he has been named as temporary commissioner Lieut, prominent in charity and health work in New

JOHN A. KINGSBURY, COMMISSIONER OF **CHARITIES**

MISS KATHERINE B. DAVIS, COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION

HENRY MOSKOWITZ, PRESIDENT CIVIL SER-VICE COMMISSION . JOHN J. MURPHY, TENEMENT COM-MISSIONER

and other Northwestern cities.

The induction of good human material have done so much to promote an under- wise.

York, having been the executive head of a standing of the real conditions under which great organization dealing with conditions of town populations exist. Dr. Moskowitz was poverty, and one of the most active organ- closely associated with the Progressive forces izers of the movement to combat tubercu- that supported Colonel Roosevelt in 1912, as losis. Before engaging in charity work in was Mr. John A. Kingsbury. In the cam-New York, he had graduated from the Uni- paign of the Hon. Oscar Straus in 1912 as versity of the State of Washington and from Progressive candidate for Governor of New Teachers College (Columbia University), York, Dr. Moskowitz bore the brunt of the and had been a principal of schools in Seattle work as Mr. Straus's confidential associate and manager.

Another member of this Civil Service Cominto the municipal service becomes a matter mission is Mr. Darwin R. James, of Brookof increasing significance as the functions of lyn, who represents the highest standards in city government widen, and as the army of public and private. The third member had employees tends to grow larger. There are not been named as these comments were writalready more than 80,000 people employed ten. It is enough, however, to remark that by the city of New York, and within a few the selection of Dr. Moskowitz and Mr. years there will be a hundred thousand. A James shows clearly the intention of Mayor very large proportion of the positions are Mitchel to lift the work of the Civil Service now protected by civil-service rules and regu- board far above all suspicion of partisanship, lations. The highest quality of intelligence favoritism, or improper influence. One of and disinterestedness is requisite in those the most important things now to be done in who apply these civil-service rules, and who New York is to study thoroughly the antecertify lists of applicants, and pass upon fit- cedents of every man who is allowed to take ness for promotion of those already on the examination for the police force, so that dispayrolls. This work is in the hands of the honesty and corruption may be the better Civil Service Commission of three members, eliminated by reason of the constant introconsisting of a president and two associates, duction of thoroughly honest young men as Mayor Mitchel has appointed Dr. Henry new members of the force. It is believed that Moskowitz to the presidency of this Civil Mayor Mitchel's administration will go Service board. For a number of years Dr. much farther than any of its predecessors in Moskowitz has been useful in the life of making aggressive use of the Civil Service New York City as a social worker and as board to weed out unfit applicants for city the head of one of the "settlements" which jobs, whether on the police force or other-

grown to be one of great moment in New direction of fire prevention. streets, but to remove garbage and perform that of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, kindred services, and it uses for this purpose and Mayor Mitchel had not named its new an army of employees numbering more than head at the time these pages were closed. The service of New York City since his gradua- neering task; but the many problems of curtion as an engineer from the scientific de-rent administration in this department call partment of New York University, more than for a high order of ability. sixteen years ago. His record in connection with sewer work, street cleaning, refuse dis-requires a chief of commanding knowledge posal, and as an efficiency adviser in engi- and executive force, and the Mayor had not neering matters to the Board of Estimate at once secured his man. On January 19, has been highly creditable, and he is per-however, it was announced that Dr. S. S. haps the best-qualified expert to head the Goldwater, superintendent of Mount Sinai department now in his charge that Mayor Hospital for ten years past, had yielded to Mitchel could have found anywhere in the the Mayor's arguments and accepted a posi-

At the head of this board Mayor Mitchel Brooklyn.

The appointment of Mr. Robert Adamson ness for dealing with the problems of the fire practical methods.

The Department of Street Cleaning has department and with further efforts in the

York City. It has not only to sweep the One of the great municipal departments is The new commissioner is Mr. John T. vast work of bringing a supply of water from Fetherston, who has been continuously in the the Catskills is almost completed as an engi-

In like manner, the Health Department tion that is of significance to the entire world The Department of Parks is so organized in view of the rapid development of methods that the chairman of the Park Board is also in health administration and preventive medi-Park Commissioner for the Borough of Man-cine. Dr. Goldwater is known as a forehattan, while other members of the board are most authority upon hospitals, and upon commissioners for the remaining boroughs, various questions relating to the public health.

The Secretary to the Mayor holds a posihas placed Mr. Cabot Ward, who though tion the importance of which is steadily growstill a young man has, ever since leaving Har- ing in recognition. Mr. Mitchel's secretary vard University, devoted himself to political is Arthur Woods, who graduated from Harand public affairs with marked efficiency. He vard about twenty-two years ago, studied has not served the New York City govern- abroad, taught as a master in Groton School ment, but has held a series of responsible for several years, became interested in police posts in Porto Rico. Mayor Mitchel selected and administrative problems in serving a citihim with particular reference to his ability zens' committee, and about six years ago was to organize recreational activities for the appointed a Deputy Police Commissioner. It children and young people of the densely should have been said that he was at one time, crowded parts of the metropolis, and this is like Mr. Adamson, connected with New true also of the appointment of Mr. Ray- York newspapers, which gives a kind of mond V. Ingersoll as Park Commissioner for experience that is of value to a man filling such a post as he now holds.

It has not been attempted, in this brief to the headship of the Fire Department re- characterization of members of the new city tains in the municipal service a newspaper government, to give a complete list; for there man who made one of the notable records of are other positions of honor and importance the last administration. Mr. Adamson was that it becomes the duty of the Mayor to fill Mayor Gaynor's secretary; and many condi- by appointment. But enough has been said tions arose which thoroughly tested his quali- to show that in the elected and appointed ties as a man and his abilities as a public groups the city of New York has official It will be remembered that Mr. direction that promises to produce results of Adamson managed Mr. Mitchel's campaign a very high order. The Mitchel adminislast fall, doing it in a way which did not tration is not talking, and is not carried away diminish the high opinion in which he is held by the pursuit of vague dreams or visions. by men of all classes and parties. It hap- It has its feet solidly upon the ground, and pens that for many reasons he has unusual fit- is working to improve things as they are by

LOCATIONS OF ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS NOW IN THE FIELD

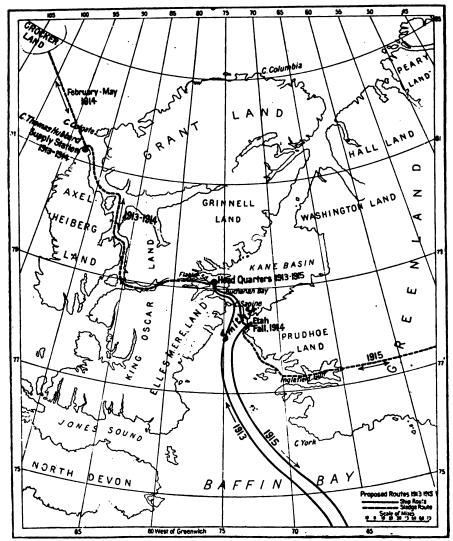
(1) Canadian expedition (northern party on the Karluk) last seen here Sept. 22, 1913. The leader, Stefansson, left the ship Sept. 20 and is now exploring on shore. (2) Canadian expedition (southern party, under Dr. Anderson), in winter quarters at Collinson Point. (3) Crocker Land expedition (American), under MacMillan, in winter quarters at Etah, Greenland. Will explore the interior of Greenland east of Inglefield Gulf before next summer. (4) French expedition to Franz Josef Land, under Payer, in winter quarters at Vardo, Norway. Will proceed north early next summer. (5) Russian expedition under Sedov (conjectured location; last beard of off the coast of Nova Zembla). Will attempt a sledge journey over the sea-ice to the North Pole (Russian expeditions under Russanov and Brussilov have been missing since the autumn of 1912. The former sailed from Spitsbergen for Nova Zembla, and may have been wrecked at the mouth of the Pechora River. The latter was attempting to make the Northeast Passage, and is possibly drifting in the ice north of Siberia) of Siberia)

THE OUTLOOK IN POLAR EXPLORATION

BY CHARLES FITZHUGH TALMAN

IN 1909 General Greely wrote: "Few as The era of pole-hunting is now happily are the years of the twentieth century, over, and the best result of Peary's and they have witnessed polar discoveries which Amundsen's athletic feats in the North and in extent and interest far surpass those of any South is that the really important problems earlier complete century." At that time of the circumpolar regions can henceforth be Amundsen and Scott had not reached the attacked with a single mind. From a scien-South Pole; Mawson and Wild had not ex- tific standpoint, enough work remains to be plored some 1200 miles of the Antarctic done in these regions to last for several gencoast; and de Quervain, Koch, and Rasmus- erations. The Antarctic has only been sen had not made their splendid marches scratched, so to speak. Owing to the diverse across the Greenland ice-cap; to say nothing scales used in school geographies, the average of such minor achievements as Filchner's man goes through life with badly warped discovery of Prince Regent Luitpold Land ideas concerning the relative sizes of various and Vilkitskii's of Nicholas II Land!

parts of the earth's surface; and so probably



MAP SHOWING FIELD ROUTES OF THE CROCKER LAND EXPEDITION, AS ORIGINALLY PLANNED

(Impassable ice prevented the expedition from crossing Smith Sound last summer to the proposed base at Flagler Sound, and permanent headquarters have accordingly been established at Etah, Greenland. Instead of adhering to the dates indicated on the chart, the expedition proposes to make the journey into the interior of Greenland early in 1914, and postpone the trip to Crocker Land until next year)

combined. Of this huge continent we do not ethnology, and archæology. coast-line, except for one long stretch south of ARCTIC REGIONS: THE PROBLEM OF CROCKER know even the shape and location of the Australia and a few widely scattered points elsewhere; while the whole interior, apart

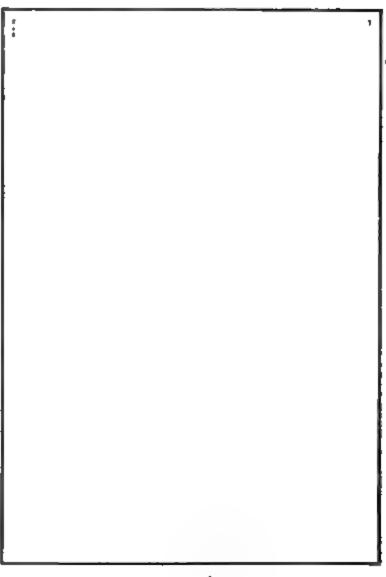
few people realize that the Antarctic conti-diverse subjects as geology, glaciology, menent is very much larger than Europe—in teorology, terrestrial magnetism, seismology, fact, about as large as Europe and Australia oceanography, zoology, botany, physiology,

LAND

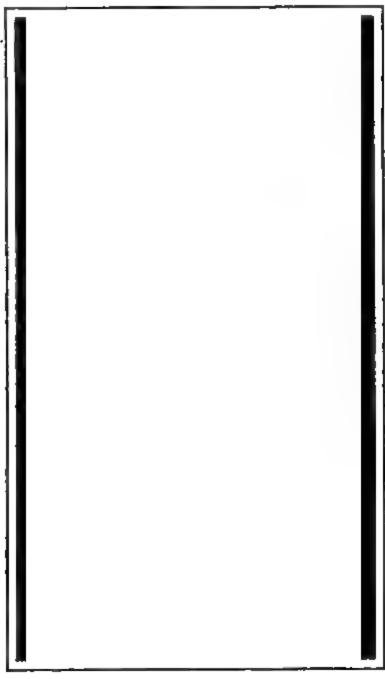
On June 24, 1906, Peary sighted through from a narrow wedge between Ross Sea and glasses from a mountain peak in Grant Land the Pole, is virtually blank on our maps. In "the faint white summits of a distant land" the Arctic a patch of a million square miles to the northwest, which he subsequently is still absolutely untouched. So much for charted as stretching in a curved line bemere surface geography; but of course mod- tween 82° 30′ and 83° 20′ N., and between ern polar research includes a wide range of 106° and 103° W. This he named Crocker non-geographical problems pertaining to such Land. Its discovery was of peculiar interest in so far as it tended to confirm the opinion expressed in 1904 by Dr. R. A. Harris, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and based largely on the evidence of the Arctic tides, that the great unknown region extending from Spitsbergen and Franz Josef Land toward Alaska could not be occupied by a large and deep polar basin, as had been held by some authorities, but probably contained extensive masses of land.

The hypothetical lands in question, of which Crocker Land presumably forms the eastern extremity, are at present the main objective point of two well-equipped expeditions, and constitute the capital problem in current Arctic investigation. The Canadian Arctic Expedition, under Stefánsson, is attacking the unknown region from the south; the Crocker Land Expedition, under Mac-Millan, from the east.

Both expeditions, which sailed last summer, have met with temporary setbacks owing to adverse and unusual ice conditions on the Arctic coasts. The Canadian expedition, sent out by the Dominion Government, comprised two sections; a "northern" party, led by Stefansson himself, in the little whaler Karlut, which was to proceed north from the Arctic coast of Alaska and establish a base



DR. V. STEFÁNSSON (Head of the Canadian Arctic Expedition)



DONALD B. MACMILLAN, LEADER OF THE CROCKER LAND EXPEDITION, NOW IN WINTER QUARTERS AT ETAH, GREENLAND

in the still undiscovered lands or in Prince Patrick Land; and a "southern" party, under Dr. R. M. Anderson, with a fleet of three small vessels, which was to carry on explorations in and about Victoria Land. whole expedition expected to be in the field until the autumn of 1916.

The explorers sailed from Port Clarence, Alaska, in July, only to find the sea in the neighborhood of Point Barrow choked with ice. Anderson's party was unable to force a way farther east than Collinson Point (long. 145° W.), where winter quarters were established on shore. Probably Victoria Land will be reached without difficulty next summer. Stefánsson's party met with more untoward events. Their vessel was caught in the pack and drifted helplessly for several weeks. On September 20, believing the ship to be frozen in for the winter, Stefansson, with three other white men and three Eskimos, sledged over the ice to the Alaskan shore on a hunting expedition. Two days later, before DR. R. M. ANDERSON, OF STEFANSSON'S CANADIAN they could rejoin the vessel, a northeast gale

broke up the ice and the Karluk, with the other 25 members of the party on board, was carried out to sea. At this writing her fate is problematical. Although doubtfully strong enough to withstand heavy icepressure, she is commanded by a skilful Arctic navigator, Capt. Robert Bartlett, who won his reputation with Peary, and the party is equipped with facilities for getting ashore over the ice in case the vessel is lost. Stefansson and the remnant of his party will make geographical and ethnographical explorations along the coast this winter eastward to the Mackenzie delta, and will probably also sledge north over the sea-ice as far as conditions may permit.

The Crocker Land Expedition sailed from New York on July 2, 1913, under the com-mand of Donald B. MacMillan (a former lieutenant of Peary's), and under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and the American Geographical Society. It is a memorial to the late George Borup, who, if he had lived, would have shared the leadership of the expedition with MacMillan. The party was delayed in reaching the Arctic by a mishap to its ship off the Labrador coast, necessitating a transfer to another vessel. The plan was to establish a base at Flagler Bay, Ellesmere Land, from which, during the present winter,

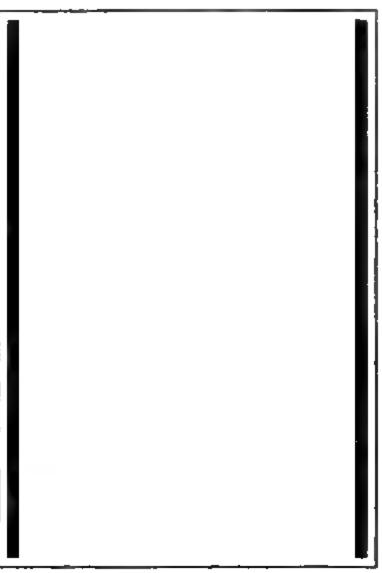
ARCTIC EXPEDITION

a line of depots would have been laid to a secondary base at Cape Thomas Hubbard, and in February, 1914, a start would have been made across the sea-ice to Crocker Land. Unfortunately Ellesmere Land could not be reached, on account of impassable ice in Smith Sound, and the expedition was obliged to establish its headquarters on the Greenland side of the sound, at Etah. Thus the journey to Crocker Land is delayed for a year. In the interim an attempt will be made to sledge to the summit of the Greenland ice-cap.

Another explorer who hopes to penetrate the great unknown area of the Arctic is Roald Amundsen, the discoverer of the South Pole. Starting from a point north of Bering Strait next summer, Amundsen proposes to let his ship—the famous old Fram—become imprisoned in the ice and embark upon a drifting voyage across the polar sea, similar to the one that she made under Nansen's command in 1893-96. If all goes well this should be accomplished in about three years, though the expedition will be provisioned for seven.

Lastly, it is hoped that MacMillan, Stefensson, or Amundsen will definitely confirm or disprove the existence of "Bradley Land," which Dr. Frederick Cook claims to have discovered in 1908 a couple of degrees north of Peary's Crocker Land.

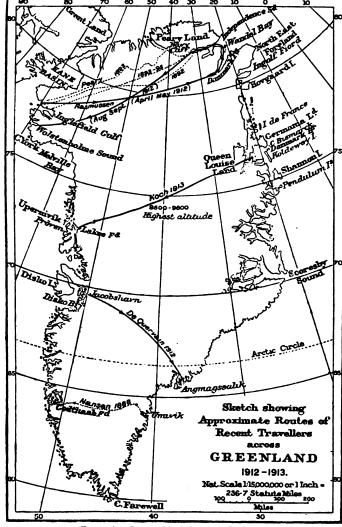
'See Edwin Swift Balch's plausible book, "The North Pole and Bradley Land" (Philadelphia, 1913). Mr. Balch contends that the confirmation of Cook's circumstantial description of Bradley Land would go a long way toward rehabilitating the Doctor's damaged reputation, and virtually reopen the question of who discovered the North Pole.



or disprove the existence of "Bradley Land," ROALD AMUNDSEN, DISCOVERER OF THE SOUTH POLE, which Dr. Frederick Cook claims to have FROM A POINT NORTH OF BERING STRAIT

GREENLAND — SPITSBERGEN — FRANZ JOSEF LAND

Since yesterday we have learned a great deal about the interior of Greenland—or, rather, of the colossal dome of ice under



(From the Geographical Journal, London)

the eye of man. In April-September, 1912, came home crippled for life. at its widest part. mind that the axis of the inland ice, over This spelling is now generally approved.

which the explorers passed. rises to altitudes of from 8000 to nearly 10,000 feet. An outstanding result of the three expeditions is that previous ideas regarding the shape of the ice-cap have been materially modified.

Spitsbergen¹ presents the anomaly of a land which, although hundreds of miles north of the Arctic Circle, supports a permanent population engaged in mining and fishing, maintains regular communication with the world by means of wireless telegraphy, and, in its quality of a summer resort. occupies no less than five pages in Baedeker. In spite of these advantages, most of the archipelago is a desolate Arctic wilderness, the exploration of which is a standing problem. During last summer explorations were in progress here under the auspices of the Prince of Monaco; and it is only a little over a year since the untamed nature of this northern land was demonstrated in a tragic manner by the fate of a German expedition, under Lieutenant Schröder-Stranz, which was training for an attempt to make the Northeast Passage. Of the fifteen members of the expedition, the

which Greenland lies forever buried from leader and seven others perished and two

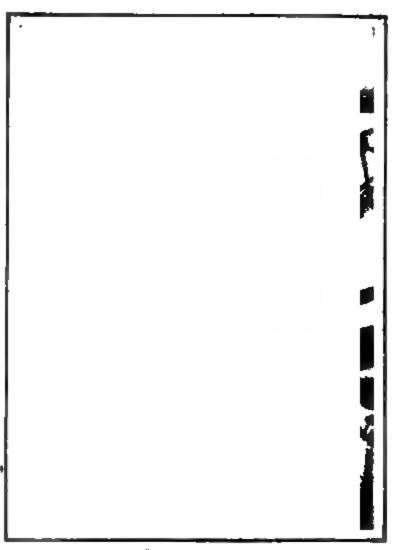
two Danes, Rasmussen and Freuchen, made a Franz Josef Land has been neglected by remarkable sledge journey across the north- explorers for some time, but is now the obern part of the ice-cap, from west to east, jective point of a French expedition under and back again to their starting-point, carry- Jules de Payer (the son of its discoverer). ing no regular provisions with them, but which sailed last August and is winter-living, Eskimo-fashion, on the country. The ing at Vardö, Norway. It is also included same year a Swiss party, under Alfred de in the proposed itinerary of a Russian expe-Quervain, made a rapid summer journey dition, under Captain Sedov, whose ultimate from the west to the east coast, south of the goal is the North Pole. Sedov sailed in the middle of the island. Finally, early in 1913, autumn of 1912. His expedition was gena party under the Danish Captain Koch, erally believed to be badly equipped, and after having wintered inland from Cape sinister rumors regarding its fate were afloat Bismarck, on the east coast, crossed the island last summer. It is now known, however, To appreciate the diffi- to have wintered on an island off the northculty of these journeys one should bear in ern coast of Nova Zembla, and is supposed to

have sailed thence for Franz Josef Land last August.

THE LURE OF THE NORTHEAST PASSAGE

The project of making a continuous seavoyage from the Atlantic to the Pacific by way of the Arctic Ocean, after baffling the efforts of navigators for three centuries, was successfully accomplished by Nordenskjöld, in the Vega, in 1878-79. This achievement has never been repeated. However, numerous shorter journeys into the Arctic by way of Kara Sea on the west and Bering Strait on the east have demonstrated the comparative facility of sea routes to Siberia; a subject in which the Russian people and Government are at present intensely interested. The exploitation of these routes and the exploration of the Arctic Siberian coast and its adjacent waters, although primarily commercial rather than scientific undertakings, have figured prominently of late in the general campaign of Arctic research.

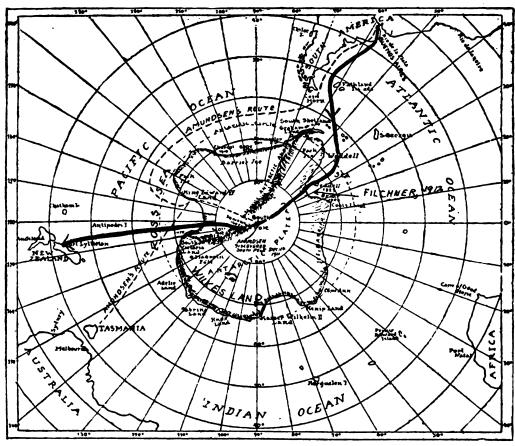
The Russian Government has erected wireless telegraph stations at the entrances to Kara Sea for the purpose of notifying marihers whenever ice conditions are favorable LIEUTENANT SCHRÖDER-STRANZ, WHO LOST HIS for a passage. The utility of the Kara Sea route was signally demonstrated during last August and September, when an 1800-ton from Tromsö to the mouth of the Yenisei



ING AT THE NORTHEAST PASSAGE

steamer, the Correct, made a rapid voyage and return, carrying profitable cargoes both Dr. Fridtjof Nansen was a keenly cirterested passenger.

On the Pacific side special ice-breaking vessels have been constructed to ply between Vladivostok and the mouth of the Lena, and to survey the Siberian coast. Two of these, the Taimyr and the Vaigach, made successful Arctic cruises in the summers of 1912 and 1913, the latter of which led to an interesting discovery. Under the command of Lieut. Vilkitskii the Russians were attempting to find a way through the ice north of Cape Chelyuskin, in the hope of completing the Northeast Passage to Europe, when they came upon a previously unknown land beginning about 60 miles north of the mainland and extending to the northwest for some This they named Nicholas II 200 miles. The new land lies within the loop made by Nansen, in the Fram, in 1893-96. and is separated by deep water from any possible lands in the region which Stefansson and MacMillan have set out to explore. It is therefore not part of an Arctic "continent," or "land as large as Greenland"; notwithstanding the extraordinary vagaries to this ENUS PASMUSSEN, ONE OF THE BANISH EXPLORERS effect published by the American newspapers at the time of the discovery.



SHACKLETON'S PROPOSED ROUTE ACROSS ANTARCTICA

(Adapted from the New York Times. Shackleton has announced that after reaching the Pole he may decide to strike out a new route to the coast, instead of adhering to the one here indicated)

Northeast Passage but also for carrying out graphic results of great importance. extensive explorations in the Arctic Ocean however, despaired of.

THE ANTARCTIC

aboard their relief vessel, leaving the vast clear across the continent.

Mystery still shrouds the fate of the Rus- tending from Victoria Land on the east to sian expedition under Lieutenant Brussilov Kaiser Wilhelm Land on the west-besides which left Europe in the summer of 1912 revisiting the region of the south magnetic with ambitious plans not only for making the pole and achieving geological and oceano-

Apart from Mawson's expedition, and the and on the Siberian coast. Its safety is not, memorable undertakings of Amundsen and Scott, which are still fresh in the public mind, the only noteworthy venture of recent date in the Antarctic was that of the German Before these lines are in type it is probable expedition under Lieutenant Filchner. This that Dr. Douglas Mawson and his compan- party, which went south in December, 1911. ions, of the Australasian Antarctic Expedi- attacked the side of Antarctica opposite the tion, who were accidentally marooned last scene of Amundsen's and Scott's labors, hopyear in Adélie Land, will have been taken ing to land and march to the Pole, or even Antarctic continent without a single human were grievously disappointed, for the ex-Mawson and his party have to plorers never set foot on shore. A new bit of their credit the largest addition to Antarctic the Antarctic coast was, however, sighted at geography yet made by a single expedition. the southern border of Weddell Sea, and Working from two bases, they have explored named Prince Regent Luitpold Land, and in more or less detail the whole coast of much incidental scientific work was carried Wilkes Land—a stretch of 1,200 miles, ex- out. The expedition returned to civilization in January, 1913, after a long involuntary nounced by Dr. Bruce at the International drift in the ice of Weddell Sea.

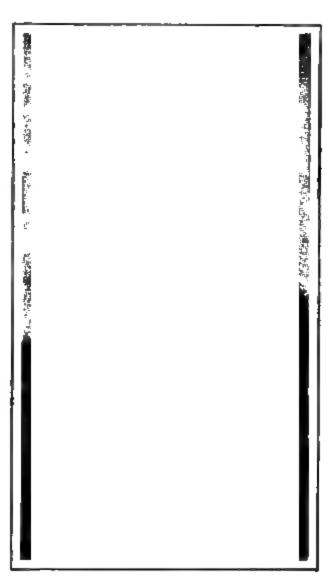
no important discoveries.

Several new Antarctic expeditions are in active preparation. An Austrian expedition under Dr. Felix König, proposes to make a thorough exploration of the Weddell Sea coast and its hinterland. A British expedition, under Shackleton, will endeavor to land on the same coast and march across the continent to Ross Sea, via the South Pole, a formidable journey of about 1700 miles. Shackleton will have two ships, one of which is to carry an auxiliary party to the Ross Sea coast, where a base is to be established to serve as a terminus for the transcontinental party. Another British expedition, under J. Foster Stackhouse, hopes to explore the lit-

tle-known coast between Graham Land and King Edward VII Land, and the interior of the latter. These three expeditions are definitely scheduled to sail this year.

Scottish expedition, according to plans an-

Geographic Congress last spring, is contem-A Japanese expedition spent a few weeks plating an undertaking almost identical with on the Ross Barrier early in 1912, but made Shackleton's, but appears to be in abeyance



DR. DOUGLAS MAWSON, HEAD OF THE AUSTRALASIAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, WHICH HAS EXPLORED THE WHOLE COAST OF WILKES LAND

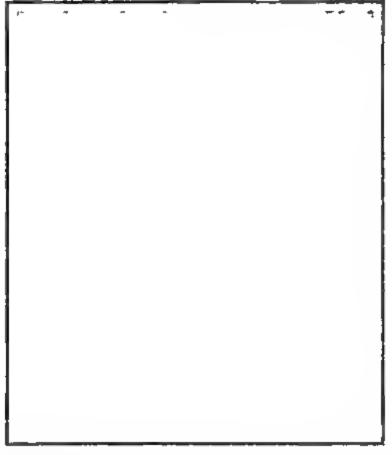
for the present on account of financial obstacles. Other Antarctic enterprises are vaguely talked of.

WHAT DOES THE WORLD THINK OF IT?

This question is vitally important, since, directly or indirectly, the public holds the purse-strings.

It will be recalled that Amundsen made his impromptu dash to the South Pole because he despaired of obtaining financial support for his proposed north polar drift without the réclame of a sensational achievement at the other end of the globe. The belief that Peary's attainment of the North Pole had exhausted public interest in Arctic exploration, and that the discovery of the South Pole would correspondingly dampen interest in the Antarctic has fortunately proved erroneous. Popular interest in polar research has never been at so high a pitch as it is today. In the first place, the verbal and pictorial narratives of recent expeditions have

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION OF 1907-09, WHO WILL BEGIN ANOTHER ANTARCTIC VENTURE DURING THE PRESENT YEAR



THE SECOND BASE OF THE MAWSON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION: HAULING STORES TO THE TOP OF THE FROM LAND, AND LIES OVER 200 FATHOMS OF WATER

matograph has enabled the public to watch, present, appear doubtful.

with its own eyes, the heroes of the Antarctic trudging out into the unknown. second place, the stupid ultra-utilitarian attitude toward polar enterprises that was once usual is now regarded as shocking bad form. to say the least. It is easy enough to justify these undertakings on utilitarian grounds alone, but it is no longer considered worth while to do so.

Lastly, polar exploration is intrinsically more interesting than it was a few years ago. on account of its broader scope and its strikingly improved technique. Space fails us to dwell upon Mawson's successful use of wireless telegraphy; Payer's and Amundsen's projected substitution of aeroplanes for sledges; Koch's and Wegener's cinematograph pictures of the aurora; and the international campaign of upper-air soundings with kites and balloons in which Stefansson, MacMillan, and Amundsen, cooperating with aero-logical observatories in Siberia, Nova Zembla, Norway, Spitsbergen, Iceland, Green-ICE-TONGUE, WHICH IS 120 MILES LONG, 17 MILES land, Labrador, and Alaska, are to engage next year.

In view of the technical progress of the last five years, such enterprises as Peary's brought the subject home to everybody. The proposed geophysical observatory at the South newspapers, by virtue of special arrangements. Pole and Zeppelin's long contemplated explowith explorers, now secure the ipsissima verba ration of the Arctic by airship hardly impress of the latter, while still in the field, for the any student of the polar situation as chimeriworld's breakfast table. The magical cine- cal, even though their feasibility may, for the

	""				
ESKIMO FAMILY AND HUT					

VIEWING THE WORLD FROM A PRECARIOUS PERCH

TWO YEARS' DEVELOPMENT OF THE AEROPLANE AND THE DIRIGIBLE

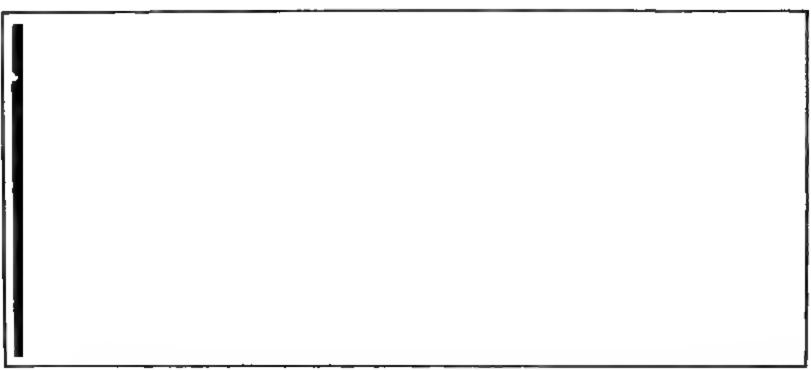
BY J. BERNARD WALKER

[We present herewith the second of two articles on the recent progress of aviation. The first article, by Mr. Augustus Post, was devoted entirely to the wonderful development of the "flying-boat," and appeared in our issue for January. The following article deals in a summary way with the general progress of flying during the past two years, apart from the achievements of the aeroboat.—The Entron.

"SWIFT—amazingly swift—like the aero- ciency formed the subject of an article in the plane itself," wrote an authority in the January REVIEW. REVIEW OF REVIEWS of August, 1911, "has been the advance in the art of flying." Today, after two full years of unabated striving. Although it is doubtful if a comparative and accomplishment, it may truly be said that estimate, based upon the inherent difficulties

OUTFLYING THE SWIFTEST OF THE BIRDS

progress continues to be "amazingly swift." of the problems presented, would justify the The more so when we bear in mind that each popular interest in mere speed of flight as successive increment in speed, endurance, or compared with flights of altitude, or disdistance covered has involved far more than tance, or endurance, or weight-carrying, there ulty of the per- can be no doubt that the first-named makes the strongest appeal to the popular imaginaress of the aero- tion. And it must be admitted that, in this rears which en- respect, the art of flight has outstripped even inge the various the most sanguine expectations. Naturally, order of import the international races for the Gordon-Benn, born in this nett Cup, which confer upon the winner the flight itself— distinction of wearing for the time being the I out conspicu- "blue ribbon" of the air, have proved to be ference is made a powerful incentive to reduce the resistance ng-boat, as orig- of the aeroplane and multiply its engine powiss, the story of er, in the effort to secure the maximum posundoubted effi- sible speed over a given distance.



From Figure THE PONNIER MONOPLANE USED BY EMILE VEDRINES IN THE GORDON-BENNETT RACE

Three years ago, at the time of the Gordon- In 1912 the French made a bold bid for ering in the trussed framework, so as to powerful engines of 160 horsepower. seventy-eight miles an hour.

Bennett Cup Race, which was won by Gra- the cup at Chicago, and Vedrines, flying a hame-White at a speed of sixty-two miles an French Dependussin monoplane, with a hour, the writer predicted that the racing sheathed, torpedo-form body, driven by a machine of the future would conform closely Gnome engine of 140 horsepower, swept to the form of the bird, and that great atten- around the course at the amazing speed of tion would be given to the question of re- 105.5 miles an hour. Not content with this, ducing head resistance by curtailing struts the leading French makers made further reand guy wires, making the chassis and run- finements in the designs of their already asning gear more compact, giving a torpedo- tonishingly fast racing machines, reducing form to the body of the aeroplane and cov- and flattening the wing surface, and mounting present a smooth, "stream-line" form and sur- result was seen in the Gordon-Bennett conface to the air. Nieuport was the first to test for 1913, held at Rheims, on September model the aeroplane upon these lines, and in 29, when Prevost flew the 124-mile course the Gordon-Bennett race in the autumn of in a few seconds under the hour at an aver-1911 Weyman, representing America, proved age speed of 124.5 miles an hour. The an easy winner with a machine of the Nieu- wings of Prevost's racer (a small set applied port make, covering the course at a speed of to the machine on the morning of the race and only just in time for him to make a start)

had been reduced to a span of less than hours' flying time, at an average speed twenty feet, and the pilot had to speed up to of sixty-four miles an hour. By far the eighty miles an hour before his abbreviated most daring and brilliant achievement was

planes could lift him into the air.

Such have been the achievements of the aeroplane when carrying the pilot alone. Not less remarkable have been the speeds at which one or more passengers have been carried. not merely in short spurts, but steadily over long distances. Thus, taking 100 kilometers, or 62.1 miles, as a basis, we find that one passenger has been carried that distance at 83.2 miles per hour; two passengers at 63 miles per hour; three passengers at 66 miles per hour, and four passengers at 51 miles per hour.

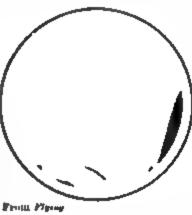
RECORDS OF DURATION AND DISTANCE

Practically all of these speed performances were made by monoplanes; but when we come to records of duration and distance of flight the biplane becomes conspicuous. Thus, in September, 1912, M. Fourny, in France, rose from the grounds and flew continuously for 13 hours, 17 minutes, 57 1/5 seconds, covering 627.77 miles in a Farman biplane of 70 borsepower. M. Guillaux . (France), in February of this year, carried one passenger 255 miles without a stop; and other non-stop records are two pasungers, by H. Bier (Austria), 69.55 miles; three passengers, by P. Mandelli (Austria) 68.31 miles, and four passengers 155 miles, this last remarkable performance being made by F. Champel in France, April 15, 1913, in a 100-horsepower Champel biplane.

CROSS-COUNTRY FLYING

The above are official records and were made at flying-grounds over closed circuits; but when we come to cross-country and over-sea flying the record of Photo by American Press Association PEGOUD, WHO FIRST "LOOPED THE LOOP"

Photo by American Press Association GARROS, WHO CROSSED THE MEDITERRANEAN



PREVOST, THE GORDON-BENNETT WINNER

Probably Plying GILBERT, WHO WON THE POMMERY CUP, FLYING 650 MILES AT 124 MILES AN HOUR

that of Brindejonc des Moulinais, who flew nearly 1000 miles in stormy weather in less than eleven hours' elapsed time. He made the distance from Paris to Berlin in 6 hours, minutes. Starting again, after a brief rest, he flew to Warsaw in 3 hours and 38 minutes. Thus, at an average speed of 91.47 miles an hour, he covered the 933 miles—Paris to Warsaw-in 10 hours, 12 minutes' flying time. The Nord Express takes twenty-seven hours to cover the same trip. The high speed attained, which at times reached 112 miles an hour, was due, in part, to strong winds, which, generally, were favorable to the aviator.

It is, of course, impossible to mention in any detail more than a few of the finest cross-country flights of the past two years; but reference must be made before leaving this subject to the sensational flights of Tabuteau and Gilbert. The former, last year, flew from Pau to Villacoublay, 447.4 miles, in 4 hours, 45 minutes, at an average speed of 94.18 miles per hour. The first 261 miles, from Pau to Poitiers, was swept over at the rate of 111.85 miles per hour. In this, as in the trip from Paris to Warsaw, the aviator was generally assisted by favorable winds. As a speed-distance performance, however, this was far surpassed on October 31, 1913, when Eugene Gilbert, in a successful attempt to win the Pommery Cup, left Villacoublay. Paris, at 8.31 A. M., passed over Verviers, 200 miles, at 10 A. M., and wired back from Puertniz, Pomerania, where he made his first landing, at 1.45 P. M., having covered 650 miles at a speed of over 124 miles an hour! The machine was a Deperdussin, of

achievement is even more surprising. Thus, the same type and horsepower as that which Pierre Daucourt covered the 555 miles won the Gordon-Bennett Cup, with the difbetween Paris and Berlin in less than nine ference that Prevost used a Gnome and Gil-

The state organic intertrated december, is the result of his enorth. The planes are almost a number teet long, and there are four motors of 100-horsepower each, driving four separate propellers. This machine now holds the world's record for flight with seven passengers and has accomplished numerous trips with more people aboard, carrying on one occasion twelve passengers for a period of fifteen minutes.

bert an eighteen-cylinder Le Rhone revolv- French aviator, reached a height of 20,295 ing engine.

HEIGHT RECORD OF 20,295 FEET

in a Blériot monoplane, and later Legagneux feet. reached 18,761.6 feet. Finally, in March of 1913. Perreyon, chief pilot of the Blériot Late in December, 1913, Legagneux, the utes with twelve passengers.

feet!

The height records with passengers are also noteworthy, and they were all, with the Two years ago, when the Review of RE- exception of the one mentioned above, made VIEWS summed up the record performances in the present year. Hawker, in England. of the airmen, the highest altitude that had carried three passengers, in an 80-h.p. bibeen attained by an aeroplane was 11,476 plane, to a height of 8400 feet; Marty, its feet. The record was destined soon to be France, rose in a 100-h.p. biplane with four eclipsed and in very decided fashion; for in passengers, to 4590 feet; Gougenheims June of the following year, Von Blaschke, in (France) took five in an 80-h.p. biplane to a 120-horsepower Lohner biplane, took two 3600 feet; and Fangeois (France) carried six passengers with him to a height of 11,740 passengers for an hour and a quarter in are Then Garros ascended to 16,240 feet 80-h.p. biplane, and rose to a height of 2790

PASSENGER CAPACITY

The most ambitious attempt to build an school, mounted a Blériot monoplane, in aeroplane of large passenger-carrying capacwhich was installed one of the powerful 160- ity was that of a young Russian, Sikorsky. horsepower Gnome revolving motors, and His machine is a huge biplane of the followstarted after the height record. Rounding ing dimensions: Span of wings, 92 feet; the aviation field at Buc in a gigantic spiral, supporting surface, 1358 square feet; length he rose to a height of 18,700 feet, after which of body, 651/2 feet; motive power, four 100he flew in a straight path in the endeavor to horsepower motors; weight, with passengers, reach a greater height. After ascending for fuel, etc., 7054 pounds. The pilot and pasabout an hour, he reached the amazing height, sengers are housed in a cabin. On August for a heavier-than-air machine, of 19,286 1, 1913, the machine flew with seven pasfeet, or about three and three-fourths miles, sengers for over an hour, and for fifteen min-

AMERICAN LONG-DISTANCE RECORDS

America made an early contribution to the records of long-distance journeying by aeroplane, as witness C. P. Rodgers' transcontinental journey in September, October, and November, 1911, from New York to Pasadena, Cal., in the attempt to win a \$50,000 prize offered by a New York newspaper. The total time was 49 days, for there were many delays and breakdowns. The total flying time was 82 hours; the distance, 3350 miles, and the average speed of the Wright biplane was 40 miles an hour. Later R. G. Fowler repeated the transcontinental flight, making the trip from the Pacific to the Atlantic (Los Angeles, Cal., to Pablo Beach, Fla.) over a route that was 3800 miles in length. It should be borne in mind that these performances, though long in time and slow in speed, took place more than two years ago, before the day of 160-horsepower motors, and when cross-country flying was in its early stages.

At the close of 1913 Vedrines flew from Pans to Cairo, over the land, a distance of 3500 miles. He will continue around the world. The great strides which have been made in the reliability of the engines, the general efficiency of the aeroplane, and the skill of the pilot are shown by the fact that, in the contest in Germany in 1913 for the best 24-hour cross-country flight, Stoeffler, in an Aviatik biplane, traveled in twenty-four hours 1350 miles at an average speed of 56 miles per hour. The course included Berlin. Posen. Mulhausen, and Darmstadt.

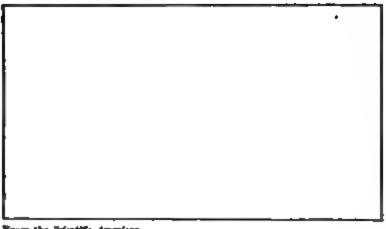
THE WRIGHT ANNIVERSARY FLIGHT

No historical review of the past two years of aviation would be complete without reference to the irreparable loss sustained by the art in the death of the father of practical flight, Wilbur Wright. It was on December 17, 1903, that Wright took wing in the first power-driven machine, and the tenth anniversary of this momentous event was fitblowing throughout the race.

Copyright by American Press Association, New York WOOD, FINISHING, IN THE MANHATTAN AERIAL "DERBY"

OVER-SEA FLIGHTS

One of the most convincing proofs that tingly commemorated by the holding of an man has achieved the long-talked-of mastery Aerial Derby at New York, in which the of the air is the frequency with which the competitors, starting from Staten Island, flew airmen have made flights under conditions in over a course around Manhattan Island, which failure of man or machine means roughly estimated at 60 miles. The winner, certain disaster and probable death. Over-W. S. Luckey, made the distance in 52 min- sea flights and flights across snow-clad ranges wes, 54 seconds, in a 100-horsepower Curtiss of mountains have become so common as to biplane. All five contestants finished, the have lost their spectacular interest for the last in 1 hour, 14 minutes, 7 seconds; and the general public. There is one performance, performance was rendered highly meritorious however, the recent great feat of Garros in by the fact that a gusty 43-mile wind was flying across the Mediterranean, which must ever remain a milestone in the progress of



From the Stientiffe American

DUNNE INHERENTLY STABLE V-SHAPED BIPLANE

heavier-than-air flight. during the present year.

AUTOMATIC STABILITY

portant development of the past two years without the pilot touching the controls. has been in the direction of making the aeroin the midst of severe atmospheric disturb- longitudinal stability. ances, such as side gusts, ascending or deterrors.

aviator who can rise 3000 feet into the air domain of the hazardous and unknown. and then deliberately turn head-first somersaults; roll over sideways and fly upside down; "loop the loop"; and then bring his

their machines—the call for aeroplanes that are inherently uncapsizable remains as imperative as ever.

Stability has been sought—and secured in two ways: first, by shaping the machine so that it is inherently stable, and, because of its form, disposition of parts, and relation of weight to surfaces, if thrown out of balance will, of its own accord, recover its equilibrium; second, by placing the wing-tips and elevator under the automatic control of pendulum weights or of gyroscopes. To the first class belong the Drzewiecki (of the Leaving Saint Ra- Langley type) and the Dunne machines; to phael, in the Riviera, shortly before six in the the second, the Moreau pendulum-seat monomorning, he skirted the coasts of Corsica and plane and the Curtiss-Sperry gyroscope bi-Sardinia, and after a continuous flight of over plane. The Dunne machine is the most suc-500 miles landed at Bizerta, on the African cessful of the first type. Its stability is due coast, having been in the air for nearly eight to the fact that the retreating wings form a hours. As illustrating the supreme confi- V in the horizontal plane, and to the cam-dence of this daring aviator, both in himself bered form of the wings. Commandant Feand his machine, it should be noted that, in lix, of the French Army, in a test of this maorder to reduce the weight and wind resist- chine near Paris, locked the control levers, ance, he removed the floats from his hydro- walked back some twelve feet to the engine, aeroplane. Garros is one of many leading which was "missing," adjusted matters, and pilots who believe that the transatlantic returned after three minutes' absence to his crossing, for which a prize of \$50,000 has seat. In the Moreau type the pilot's seat has been offered, will be made by an aeroplane a pendulum motion in a fore-and-aft direction, and its movements actuate control cords running back to the horizontal rudder. This machine won the Bonnet Prize for the first In the opinion of the writer, the most im- machine to fly in a wind for twelve miles

Wright used the pendulum weight for plane an inherently stable machine, capable, lateral stability, and a horizontal stabilizing like the birds, of maintaining its equilibrium vane, acting on the horizontal rudder, for

The gyroscope has been adopted by Curtiss scending currents, sudden changes of wind and by some foreign builders. In this develocity, and other vagaries of the air. For vice, as applied by Sperry, the oscillations of a few abnormal aviators, gifted, apparently, the machine cause a gyroscope to actuate the with a bird-like sense of equilibrium and a valve of a pneumatic cylinder, the resulting speed of stability-control that is almost auto- movements of whose piston work the controls. matic, the tumults of the air seem to have no These devices have rendered the aeroplane practically uncapsizable, and, taken in con-To a man of the superb self-confidence and junction with the amazing object lessons in matchless poise of Pegoud, automatic means self-control taught by Pegoud, have lifted for maintaining stability are superfluous. The the aeroplane, once and for all, out of the

AERIAL POSTAL SERVICE

That aviation, as represented by the seromachine lightly to earth, is truly a super- plane, is destined to take its place among birdman—for no bird of nature's creation the useful commercial arts is suggested by could ever perform such aerial gymnastics, the successful attempts which have been But we are not all Pegouds, and although made, notably in France, to establish a reguhis feats are bound to have a valuable psycho- lar aeroplane postal service. In September, logical effect in giving to aviators in general 1911, during the Nassau Boulevard Aeroincreased confidence both in themselves and drome Meet, on Long Island, an experimenTHE LATEST BURGESS TRACTOR BIPLANE, WHICH IS THE STANDARD EQUIPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AT THE PRESENT TIME

which towns a sack of mail is dropped and The event has largely verified the predicrailway mail service.

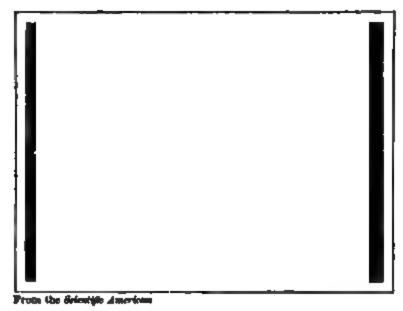
THE MILITARY AEROPLANE

tal postal service was established by the Post- ence. When Wright showed the possibility master-General, and during the week 43.247 of mechanical flight, the military strategist pieces of mail matter were carried. In 1912 perceived that the new art, if it fulfilled its Germany inaugurated a service between Co- promise, would provide a means for scouting logne, Düsseldorf, and Neuss, four aviators so swift and comprehensive that it promises being employed. The British Post Office completely to supersede the time-honored tried a service between London and Wind- method of reconnaissance by cavalry, if it did sor, and this year the French Government not, indeed, cause a complete revolution in established a service from Paris to Panillac, tactics and strategy. The swift-flying aeroto catch the South American steamers. In plane scout, flying high and with a wide November, 1913, they followed this up with range of vision, threatened to abolish from a more ambitious service, from Paris to Nice, the art of war that secrecy upon which its via Nevers, Lyons, and Orange, at each of successful prosecution so greatly depended.

another taken aboard to the south. The dis-tion. That the aeroplane scout has done tance, 525 miles, is covered in about eight most excellent work has been proved in the bours, and eight hours are saved over the military maneuvers held in Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States. In all the leading armies it forms a recognized part of the war material; and to-day It is as an arm of the military service, every army has an established organization. however, that the aeroplane has demonstrated France, in particular, has encouraged the new its immediate field of usefulness; and here art by the extent of the orders she has placed it has exercised a powerful controlling influ- for military aeroplanes. Indeed, it is stated

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Portegraph by Sancylests Press Association		

REAR VIEW OF THE NEW GERMAN STEEL, WAR PLANE, THE "D. W. F."



THE CURTISS MILITARY MODEL FOR THE UNITED OWN. STATES ARMY

by Major Bannerman-Phillips that 99 per in France by Lieutenant Scott, of the United cent. of the output of aeroplane builders in States Army, whose clever device for exact military use.

moments in taking "pot shots" at the enemy; in one case, at least, fatally. and, for the present at least, aeroplane will The subjoined table, compiled for the use

by Curtiss for our army is protected by light steel plating, and the efficiency of the machine is enormously increased by the gyroscopic controls with which it is equipped.

It is impossible, within the limits of this article, to enter into any details of the fine work which has been done by the airmen, either in the military maneuvers or in the Tripolitan and Balkan wars. As regards the former, it is significant that the French general commanding one army in the recent maneuvers stated that, so good were his air scouts, that he knew more about the movements of the enemy's troops than he did of his

Bomb-dropping from aeroplanes has made great advance. The Michelin prize was won Europe this year is destined for naval and aiming showed an accuracy truly remarkable. This form of attack was used to a limited ex-It was inevitable that not merely the scout- tent in both the Tripolitan and Balkan wars. ing but the offensive and defensive qualities It is conceded, as the result of experience of the areoplane should engage attention, gained in these wars, that the airman must The writer does not attach much value to the fly at least 3000 feet, and preferably 4000, mounting of guns, even of small caliber, on above the ground if he is to be out of rifle aeroplanes. The military scout will be too and machine-gun range. Even at this elebusy with observation to waste the precious vation both aviator and machine were struck,

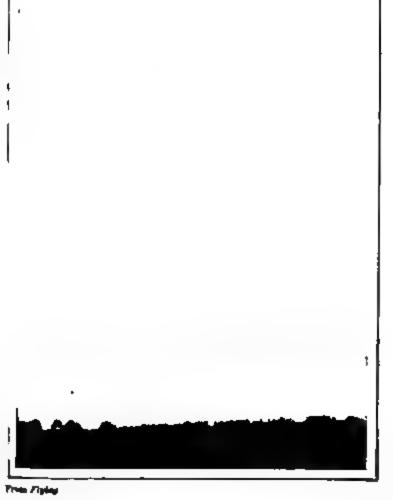
prefer not to fight aeroplane in the air. Light of the public by the Office of Naval Intelliarmor, however, will always have a distinct gence of our Navy Department, shows the value as a protection against rifle and ma- relative standing of the nations in the chine-gun fire. The military aeroplane built strength of their air craft in April of last year.

	5	STRENGTH (OF THE LE	ADING NATIO	ONS IN AIR	CRAFT		
	Military dirigibles.	Private dirigibles (esti- mated).	(includes biplanes,	aeropianes monoplanes, bydro-aero- nes). Navy.	Private geroplanes (esti- mated).	Aviation fields,	Pilota (military and civilian).	Manufac- turers.
Austria:	1)]	1		1	·-	
On hand	5	2	40	6	35	3	60	5
Ordered	3					1		
England:								ŀ
On hand	3	3	101	40	154	31	382	21
Ordered	+		47	20		l	4.6	
France:			Į.			! [
On hand	13	5	450		1000	39	1200	20
Ordered	7	••		;			• •	
Germany:				'				
On hand	17	10	152	4.	200	36	320	15
Ordered	5					1 1	4.	
Italy		j]		1
On hand	8		100		100	[14]	200	
Ordered	2		30			1 1		
Japan:						! !		
On hand	2		20		5	3	20	
Ordered	1 1					i I	4.8	
Russia				1 :		!		i
On hand	9		250		150	8	118	
Ordered	10			i	•••	1	* *	}
U. S.:1								1
On hand		٠.	20	5	1000	13	320	6
Ordered	<u> </u>	l <u></u>	3	[1		l J	• •	<u> </u>

One dirigible, which is practically useless, is on hand.

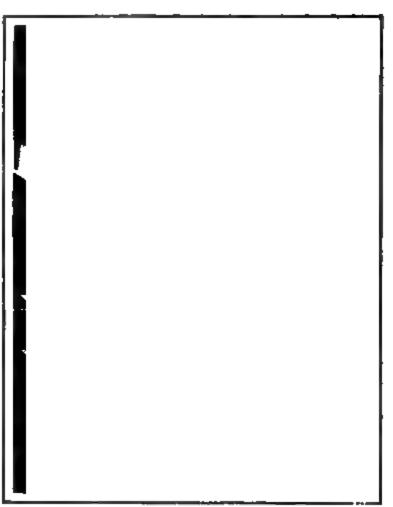
FAILURES AND SUCCESSES OF THE DIRIGIBLE

The facts that since the year 1909 nearly a dozen Zeppelin dirigibles have been either badly wrecked or altogether destroyed, and that accidents of similar severity, though of less frequency, have befallen the non-rigid dirigibles, might lead to the conclusion that, though the dirigible balloon is correct in the-



A FRENCH AIR PATROL, ON THE GERMAN BORDER (NOTE GUN MOUNTED IN PRONT)

analysis of these disasters, however, shows degree, as a means of pleasurable travel. that they were due either to errors in design rected. This being granted, a survey of the more or less strength. They seem to show that



Photograph by American Press Association

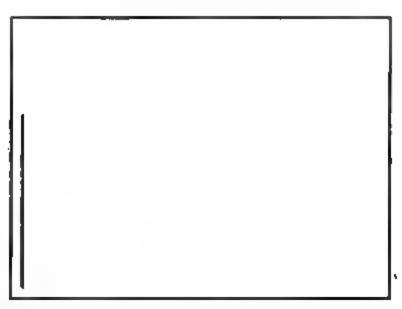
A GRAHAME-WHITE AEROPLANE FITTED WITH AN AIR-COOLED MACHINE GUN

(At a recent trial at Bisley, England, the gunner— Stellingwarf shown in picture, made 14 hits out of 18 at a height of 800 feet)

actual performances of the dirigible in tests of speed, carrying capacity, duration of continuous flight, endurance in the air, and in ease and certainty of control, warrants the conclusion that the dirigible has an assured future of usefulness, mainly as an important element in military and naval service, and ry, it is impracticable in service. A careful secondarily, and in a much less important

Most of the dirigible disasters have ocor mistakes in handling, both of which are curred when the great airship was making capable of correction—and are now being cor- a landing or leaving the ground in winds of





THE ZEPPELIN "L-2" BEFORE AND AFTER ITS EXPLOSION

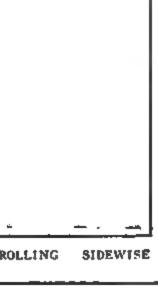
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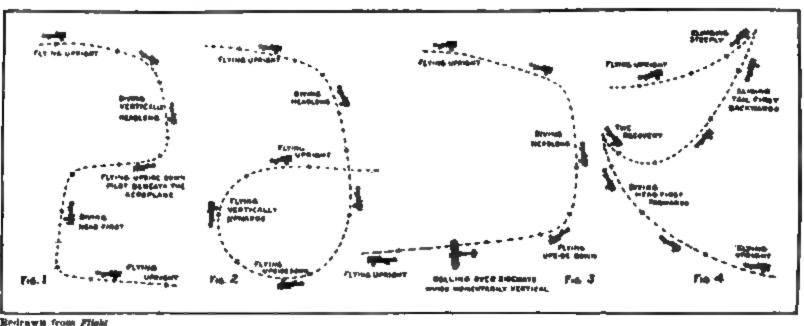
the airship, like the ship of the sea, should remain affoat in its native element, except when it enters its shed or "dry-dock" for repairs. Landings should be effected by bringing the ship (head to wind) up to towering, lattice-work mooring towers, to which it should be anchored by cables extending from the bow to the top of the tower. Flexible gangways and hose would make possible the shipment of passengers and the transfer to the ship of supplies of gas and oil fuel, as they were needed. In the heaviest gales the ship would ride safely head to wind and clear of the ground, as a ship rides to her an-chor. The disasters caused by explosion were due to the fact that adequate provision had not been made for preventing the accumulation of explosive mixtures of gas and air within the outer envelope and in proximity to the motors. The provision of blowers to sweep the connecting tunnels and the cars clear of such gases should not baffle an intelligent designer.

The latest and finest example of the rigid dirigible was the ill-fated L.2, recently destroyed by an explosion in mid-air, when the whole crew of twenty-eight people perished. It was 487 feet long, 50 feet in diameter, and had a displacement of 27 tons. Its engines, when running at their full capacity of 900 horsepower, were capable of driving the L.2 at nearly 60 miles an hour; and she carried sufficient ROLLING fuel to make the voyage, at cruising speed, across the Atlantic.

Such an airship is a most potent engine of war. She is under perfect control. She presents a steady platform, both for observation and gun-fire. She can remain stationary above the enemy for observations, sketching or making photographs of towns, fortresses, or the dispositions of troops, and, if exposed to gun-fire, can ascend swiftly beyond its range. She can attack, accurately, with bombs of large size, and she carries guns, solidly mounted, both on the cars below and on platforms above the gas envelope. She can remain in the air all day, or for days togeth-If the aeroplane is the destroyer-scout, she is the large cruiserscout of the air. She carries a powerful wireless equipment, capable of transmitting over several hundred miles to headquarters information as to the movements of the enemy. Although Germany is the home of the rigid and France of the non-rigid type, each country is equipped with all types.

What the airship can accomplish in cross-country service was shown in June of last year, when the Sachsen carried twenty-four persons from Baden-Baden to Vienna on a visit to Emperor Francis Joseph, a distance of 435 miles, in eight hours, at a speed of 541/3 miles an hour. This was done in half the time required by express SIDEWISE trains to make the same trip.





THE POSITIONS ASSUMED BY PEGOUD WHEN FLYING UPSIDE DOWN, "LOOPING THE LOOP" ROLLING OVER SIDEWISE, AND DIVING TAIL FIRST

BUSINESS SYSTEM IN HOME RECORDS: MODERN DATA FILES, CARD SYSTEM FOR ACCOUNTS AND RECORDS, VISIBLE TICKLER FOR MEMORY, AND FILE FOR RECIPES, ETC.

PUTTING THE AMERICAN WOMAN AND HER HOME ON A BUSI-NESS BASIS

BY CHRISTINE FREDERICK

(Author of "The New Housekeeping", founder of "Applecroft Experiment Station")

S the American housewife facing a great been attracted to many other professions. has already revolutionized many industrial ness Bourse, families employing servants plants, now going to attack that last strong- number only 8 per cent. of the population, hold of tradition—the American Home?

17 ď

> tion study, standardized conditions of work, to be announced to strike a responsive chord among intelligent home-makers. Efficiency is The most serious evidences of the decay self.

> of great industries remaining unorganized, and more of the original functions of the home, Every other great division of the work of even to cooking, are being diminished.
>
> 2. Increasing demands of sanitation and modcient apprentice system, from unstandardized standards. work and pay.

entered the ranks of household workers have of housewives to meet the situation.

revolution? Is the efficiency idea, which According to figures compiled by the Busiwhich means that the average American Signs point that way. The ideas of mo- woman does the bulk of her own housework.

TIME HOME

in the air, and has permeated to the kitchen of the home such as it used to be are seen no less than to the counting-room, and to on every side. From scores of points the general home-making—even to woman her- home has been, and is being attacked. The chief of these are:

No one disputes that the home is the last 1. Decided drift to large cities, where more

the world has become more or less emanci- ern ideas in home-making, which compel progress pated from personal drudgery, from the an-upward with, or downward from, accepted

3. Greatly increased cost of living, compelling For this reason those who formerly gladly either disastrous extravagances or lowered standards, or increased brain management on the part

4. General broadening of woman's horizon and The old-fashioned woman-no matter how making the entire line of human endeavor her attractive in romance—cannot compete with sphere, with the home becoming more incidental, as with man.

ing a family of children, due to child-labor laws, low modern standards!
educational laws, cost of living, etc.

The strong attraction

6. General heightening of intelligence and ingenuity, which in the case with woman's work, as with man's, results in the endeavor to apply labor - saving, time - saving, and energy - saving ideas to work. Only the intelligent and ambitious consider their time valuable enough to try their time worth little or nothing.

the new generation, with the result that a ter- downward with alarming rapidity. rific pull upward on standards of living has ambition.

DEMAND FOR "EFFICIENCY" IN THE HOME OF TO-DAY

It is not as if some sudden, new ciency takes hold of them both. magic had sprung up in the word "efficiency" pression of the need.

the word "efficiency," and they do not excite ican housekeeping is distasteful to admittedly themselves over "motion study" in the home, the livest and most intelligent portion of The greatest touchstone which the efficiency housekeepers, and is only endured in a dull movement has for women and for their pres- way by the masses of women. Its grave ent situation is personal efficiency, or the faults have been that it lacked in mental inscientific mental attitude.

from woman, who has operated herself on of a serious profession. Degradation has her emotions for ages past. She finds not more and more attached itself to housework only that she cannot continue to do this and as ambition has raised other standards of livbe happy (if she has any intelligence!), but ing. Every other member of the family hasalso that feeling, slaving devotion, and mere tened to rise from the drudgery state of his manual work no longer entirely solve her chosen work, but the woman who merely problems. Civilization has become too com- "kept house" has felt her wings clipped. plex and full of new difficulties and de-Evolution is acting upon her—she feels the pressure of its compulsion-if she thinks she finds that it is to-day a question of the "survival of the efficient."

the requirements of to-day. She is only a 5. Gradually increasing economic loss in rais- housekeeper and her housekeeping is far be-

The strong attraction which modern cults and mental systems such as "New Thought," "Christian Science," even astrology and Hindu philosophies, have had for women, is explained by this new pressure upon the to save it. Women have for centuries considered mental existence of woman-pressure on the one side by increased education, and on the other side by increased severity of economic The two great leveling forces—education necessity. She must grow mentally and reand democracy—have been hard at work on adjust herself, or else slide backward and

The efficiency idea is a truly American come about. The new generation wants the ideal and solution. It has caught the need best of everything, no matter what its par- of man's world with genius and effectiveness; ents were and how they lived. It refuses to and because American men and women are recognize any class distinction except lack of really close to each other in spirit (necessarily, since six million women work side by side with men!) the efficiency idea is probably going to do for women exactly what it is doing for men. In fact, it is a splendid These facts have the deepest possible sig- sign that the sexes are joining their spheres nificance in the new movement for efficiency and making toward the real American ideal even in the home, even in the home-maker of comradeship, when the same ideal of effi-

If the home is to survive it must do so on —like a fad for white-topped shoes. The a reorganized basis. No industry founded causes have been gathering pace for years, upon admittedly unwilling, uninterested mil-and efficiency principles are only the best ex- lions can continue to operate; yet everybody admits the tremendous discontent among Women are not particularly attracted by home women. As at present operated, Amerterest, that it was without the spur of compe-This is but the reaction to be expected tition, and that it did not possess the dignity

APPLYING INDUSTRIAL PRINCIPLES IN HOME **MANAGEMENT**

One of the earliest attempts to apply industrial principles to the home was made ten The old home, which manufactured for years ago by Charles and Mary Barnard. all its needs within its own walls, demanded For a number of years they maintained a chiefly labor and manual skill. The modern "Household Experiment Station," at Darien. home demands much less manual skill, but Conn. Professor Barnard, himself a techniatly more mental and spiritual qualities. cal engineer, was the first to study tools and view. Professor Barnard believed that there faddism. was too much experiment and guesswork in housekeeping, and spent much time developing data, especially on the use of the newer fuels and labor-saving appliances. (Greenlawn, Long Island) is simply a con-His idea was to give women the result of crete, actual home, in which—as far as posscientific experiment and serve them by stimu- sible—ideas of home efficiency, particularly in

In Colonia, N. J., Mrs. Mary Patterson, under the auspices of the New Jersey Feder- which the station came into existence. ation of Women's Clubs, next caused wideexhibition kitchen, laundry, and dining-room pans, pots, and dishes I was washing. replace the time and labor of servants. Num-thing else all the evening. bers of women and men visited her home bement in the home.

lutionized brick-laying), began to be inter- did, telling me how efficiency was revolutionexted in the application of motion-study to izing the office and the factory. the home and wrote and made several addresses about it.

Martha Bensley Bruère, in a book which applied to the home?" generalizes the efficiency idea mainly in its application to the family budget, cooperative work anywhere," he replied seriously. laundries and marketing, etc., continued public interest in this newer scientific home-ment.

My own book, "The New Housekeeping," founded upon a series of articles in the La-convinced me that a new era for woman's dies' Home Journal, was the result of several work-traditionally "never done"-is comyears of work and experiment, and was the first to emphasize methods, and the personal attitude of a woman toward her work, rather than mere tools and machinery. By this the three big Eastern centers had had inter- These twelve principles are: views with either myself or others interested in the movement. Lectures, articles, and educational preparations along these lines are now common, and it is necessary now rather to prevent the sound ideas back of household

devices with the trained engineering point of efficiency from receiving the injury of mere

ONE WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE

The Applecroft Experiment Station lating the idea of progress in home develop- the country, might be developed and made known to other women.

It may be interesting to note the way in

One evening, several years ago, when spread comment and interest by equipping an without a servant, I counted the number of with many of the most modern devices for were eighty-seven in all. I timed myself on saving labor-many of them electrically op- this unpleasant old task, which I hated from erated. It was her purpose to demonstrate the bottom of my heart, and found it took the increased efficiency which is possible in a forty-five minutes to wash, dry, and lay them home where machinery—electric stoves, vac- away. When I was through I was so heated uum cleaners, incinerators, etc., are used to and tired that I didn't feel like doing any-

That evening, however, we were enterfore she dismantled the exhibition; and her taining a friend who was prominent in the inspiring personal message to these visitors new science of industrial efficiency. He and on the art, as well as the science, of home- my husband were discussing it, and I heard making, did much to advance the rapidly them say, "motion study," and such mystegrowing welcome for more scientific manage- rious phrases as "standardizing" and "standard practice." Although I was tired, I found Frank Gilbreth, the most famous of the myself interested in spite of myself. I asked pioneers in motion-study (the man who revo- our friend to explain what he meant, and he

> "Do you mean to tell me," I asked skeptically, "that you think such things could be

"They are universally applicable to any

Still half skeptical, I decided to experi-That was three years ago, and I can say that it has revolutionized my entire thought and practice about my home, and

EMERSON'S TWELVE PRINCIPLES

Harrington Emerson, "the apostle of effitime the subject had become one of the most ciency," has expounded twelve now famous definite and decided interest-not only to principles of efficiency. I have proved that women, but to men. Everywhere reference it is just as possible to apply each one of these was made to it, and in a space of three months twelve in running my home as it is to apply practically every newspaper of importance in them with success in any factory or office.

- 1. Ideals.
- 2. Common sense.
- 3. Competent counsel.
- 4. Standardized operations.
- 5. Standardized conditions.

THE APPLECROFT EXPERIMENT KITCHEN, IN WHICH MRS. FREDERICK CARRIES OUT IN ACTUAL PRACTICE HER IDEAS OF "ROUTING" THE WORK, MOTION STUDY, ETC.

- 6. Standard 7. Dispatching. Standard practice.
- 8. Scheduling.
- 9. Reliable, immediate, and accurate methods.
- 10. Discipline.
- 11. Fair deal.
- 12. Efficiency reward.

No woman can make a success of her business unless she knows why she is running it, and what are the ideals she wishes to follow. The clearer the woman's ideals, the better home-maker she will be.

TALL WOMEN AND SHORT WOMEN AND "SINKS"

Then this matter of common sense. It is certainly common sense to hang a pot close to hand instead of stooping for it. We have heard much of "motion study" and "standard practice," and how can these points be applied in the home? There is my old hated task of dish-washing. I used wrong methods. I cramped my back over a sink twentyusing the wrong tools, and I wasted time inefficiency of modern housework: running about for things I needed. Since
1. The worker does not have all the needful then I have "standardized," not only dish-tools or utensils at hand before her when she washing, but many tasks involving the hands, begins to work; therefore,

or the head and hands, working in coopera-I have examined a great many sinks and tested women of all heights, and have been able to work out a table of the relative height of the worker and the working sur-

				Proper Height of
Heij	ght	o/ H	'oman	Working Surface
			inches	27 inches
4	44	11	44	271/2 "
- 5	44			28 "
5	44	1	46	281/2 "
5	+4	2	н	29 "
- 5	44	2	14	291/2 "
5	44	4	re	30 "
5	64	5	46	3012 4
- 5	da	6	4.0	31 "
5	**	7	**	3134 "
- 5	44	8	64	32 "
5	46	9	41	321/2 "
4555555555555	LF	10	41	33 "
5	14	11	44	331/2 "

WHY IS HOUSEWORK INEFFICIENT?

Next to be considered are the causes of eight inches high, when I am a taller woman present-day household inefficiency. By watchthan the average and need to work on a sur- ing myself and others at work I have been face at least thirty-one inches high. I was able to group the causes of 80 per cent. of the

THE KITCHEN SINK AT APPLECROFT -- SHOWING DISH-WASHING BASED ON MOTION STUDY AND SCIENTIFICALLY PLANNED HEIGHTS AND ARRANGEMENT

2. She wastes time and effort walking to, hunt- proper relation and arrangement of larger mg for, or fetching ingredients, tools, or materials she neglected to have at hand when she began the

3. She stops in the middle of one task to do heart of kitchen inefficiency.

something else quite unrelated.

4. She lowers the efficiency of good work by being time putting tools or work away, generally due to poor arrangement of kitchen, pantry, and under which all tasks could be grouped:

5. She uses a poor tool, or a wrong one; or works at a table, sink, ironing-board, or moldingboard of the wrong height from the floor.

6. She loses time because she does not keep

reficient supplies on hand, and because she does not keep her tools and utensils in good condition.

ARRANGEMENT OF KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

When I came to study the conditions under which I worked in my kitchen at cooking and serving meals. I found that it was impossible to do standardized work under such unstandardized conditions. Not only

were my sink, tables, and stove too low for efficient work, but they were in the wrong relation to one another. In fact, I found al-

equipment in the kitchen. The two diagrams shown on the next page strike right at the

In studying all my kitchen work I found that there were just two separate processes

PREPARING MEAL

GROUP I

Work 1. Preparing all foods. 2. Cooking all foods.

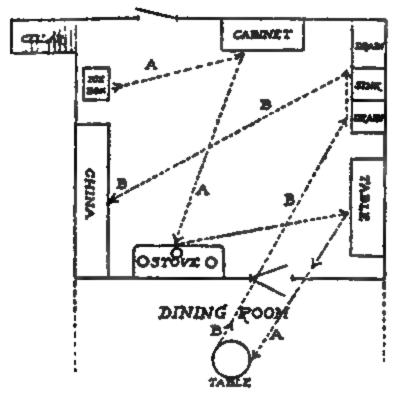
Equipment Ice-box, pantry, storage, table, kitchen cabinet, stove, utensils, table, trays.

CLEARING AWAY MEAL

GROUP II

Equipment Work 1. Removing all foods. Trays, tables, sink, closets, 2. Washing utensils. pantry, ice-3. Laying away dishes. box.

Every task done-from peeling potatoes to most innumerable factors in the average washing a skillet—can be placed clearly unbome and kitchen making for inefficiency— der one or the other group. One group is actually preventing efficiency—factors which those processes which prepare the meal; the I do not have space even to list properly here, second group is those processes which clear But let me take this one matter of the away the meal. Each of these processes cov-

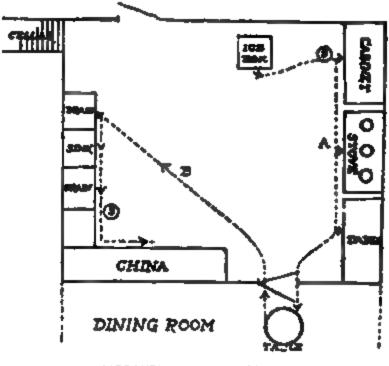


BAD ARRANGEMENT OF KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

much inefficiency in kitchen work is due almost solely to the facts that these two proctogether.

Suppose, for instance, we wish to make an omelet. We take eggs and milk from the group No. 1 come in this order: ice-box or pantry, beat them at a table, cook on a stove, serve on platter, and take to dining-room. This is the preparing process of this dish, and is the simplest method we can follow. On the return trip, or the process of clearing away, I take the empty platter from the dining-room to the kitchen sink, wash it, and lay it away.

Now, if the kitchen table, stove, and sink are in the right relation to one another, we



IMPROVED ARRANGEMENT

can "route" our work like a factory; we ers distinct equipment. The reason for so can make our omelet, or any other dish, with the least possible number of steps, motion, time, and fatigue. But if the stove, sink, esses are not kept separate, and particularly and tables are not in the right relation to one that the equipment of each process is not kept another, it will require twice as much energy to cook and serve the food.

The definite equipment of processes of

- 1. Storage.
- 2. Preparing surface.
- 3. Stove.
- Serving table.

The definite equipment of processes of group No. 2 come in this order:

- 1. Stack table to right of sink.
- 2. Sink.
- 3. Drain to left of sink.
- 4 China closet.

In my small kitchen. therefore, I have arranged my equipment as follows: First, at the south, an icebox, then a kitchen cabinet. then the stove, and at last a small serving-table. the other side of the room come, to the right, stacktable, then sink, the drain to left of sink, then china shelves. To make an omelet, I take materials from the ice-box, turn a step to the right, where I beat the egg on the surface of cabinet, turn one step to right for stove, and a last step to the right lays it on the serving-table, from which I carry it to dining-room,

On the return trip I take the soiled platter from dining-room directly to stack-table, wheel left to sink, left to drain, and last, left, to china shelves.

HOUSEHOLD RECORDS

Much as there is in addition to what I have space to say here of kitchen efficiency, I must go on to the application of business principles to other elements of home-making. am not a "system" fiend, but I found, after wasting much time and energy on searching, (6) House Hints Division: pulling, and hunting for all my household data, that I simply could not waste this time and energy. In keeping a home I have rent and gas receipts, butcher's and milk bills, addresses of friends and trades-people, and (7) Home Financial Record: many other kinds of data.

So, after much experiment, I worked out a filing-drawer with cards, in which I keep cards of all the important things I want to In this fifteen-inch box, which stands on my desk are practically all the data concerned in the entire running of my home. I have called it my "Time and Worry-Saving Family Cabinet," and any woman can get such a box or drawer filled with 3 x 5 cards and make her own sub-heads for her own needs. Here is the complete list of subjects as I have worked them out:

(1) Household Accounts—Sub-divided by months and with a yearly "recapitulation." Separate cards for personal," etc., and for each of the children.

Under every month's sub-division of household accounts there is a set of plain, ruled 3 x 5-inch cards. In my system they number fourteen. They are as follows:

- (1) Groceries.
- (2) Meats.
- (3) Vegetables and fruit.
- (4) Bread, milk.
- (5) Ice, cleansers.
- (6) Service.
- (7) Laundry, soap, starch, bluing.
- (8) Fuel, gas, electricity.
- (9) Furnishings and repairing.
- (10) Medical and drugs.
- (11) Church, charity. (12) Amusement, carfares.
- (13) Cash record.
- (14) Recapitulation.
- (2) Household Records:
 - e-Family-sizes record (shoes,
 - gloves, etc.)
 - b-Clothes-storage record. c-Linen record (number, cost, price, and as more "interesting."
 - date of purchase).
 - d-Preserve record. -Pantry record.
 - /-Anniversary record.
 - g-Gift record.
- (3) Library Records:
 - -Poetry.

- b-Fiction. -History.
- -Reference.
- -Books to read or to buy.
- -Music, repertoire, lyric, humorous, sacred. —Music to buy.
- (4) Family Medical Record:
 - a-Physician.
 - b-Dentist.
 - c-Oculist.
- (5) Record of Addresses:
 - a-Social.
 - b-Professional.
 - c-Special.
 - - a-Toilet and laundry hints. b-Baby hygiene.
 - c-Garden and flower hints. d-Entertainment suggestions.
 - e-Jokes, quotations, etc.
- a-Taxes, real estate.
 - b-Document record.
 - c-Bank records.
 - d-Bills receivable.
 - e-Bills payable.
 - f-Personal, financial records, club dues,
- (8) General Inventory:
 - Subdivided for clothes, furniture, jewelry, silver, miscellaneous, etc.

BACH WOMAN'S PERSONAL APPLICATION

Something has been said about methods and systems, plans and schedules, in the household. Now comes the most vital, the most difficult point of all, and yet the keystone of the whole matter,—the personal attitude of the woman toward her own work.

Without properly applying the modern ideas of efficiency to her own mind (which is in itself a complete and separate organization) the whole plan of the "new housekeeping" falls to pieces. No stream can rise higher than its source, and no household efficiency can be greater than the personal efficiency of the woman who directs it.

Some women regard housework as an ogre which has them in its grasp, and from which they cannot escape. Others have a mania for all housework, so that they elaborate, repeat, and prolong work. Still others mistake the physical work of housekeeping for the real ends of home-making; a large group assume hosiery, a merely tolerant attitude towards housework, and prefer business and other careers

Every one of these attitudes of mind is really poisonous and antagonistic to either efficiency or the highest personal happiness and character. These seven typical attitudes of mind have hung like millstones around the neck of the real emancipation and developciency in the home, and of the liberation of they! women from household drudgery, is to exevery possible emphasis:

First of all, the efficient attitude of mind for the housewife and home-maker is to realize that, no matter how difficult and trying are the household tasks and burdens she finds placed upon her, there positively are ways to meet and conquer them efficiently—if she approaches these problems vigorously, hopefully, and pa-

Secondly, that far from being dull drudgery, home-making in all its details is fascinating and stimulating if a woman applies to it her best intelligence and culture.

Third, that no matter how good a housekeeper and home-maker a woman might be, she will be eager, not only to try, but to persistently and intelligently keep on trying, to apply in her home the scientific methods of work and management already proved and tried in shop and office throughout the world.

the mysteries and unsolved problems of her housekeeping. own sphere. She does not know that her lack of analytical interest is part explanation of time, energy, and money, resulting from of her fatigue and dislike.

making, if followed out on an intelligent hold.' basis, is the most all-satisfying, broadening, than it ever was. In fact, home interests nificance to the work of woman. He says: have already been extended into the fields of municipal politics, education, economics, chemistry of food, hygiene, sanitation, etc., is variously known as military, or traditional

ment of women. The first great work of effi- elements! The home has grown faster than

Of course, many women disparage any sechange any or all of these attitudes for the rious effort to revolutionize home work. efficient attitude, my interpretation of which There have been many critics of "efficiency" I write down here in italics so as to give it in the household. Magazines have printed humorous skits and stories telling the sad adventures encountered in "standardizing Lizzie," or making "motion studies" of minding the baby. I have laughed at them all and welcomed them all, and was, if anything, sorry that the magazines and newspapers were not full of more of it! None would deny that the home is still operated on more or less medieval lines, or that vast numbers of women yearn to get away from its chains; but with the familiar human conservatism, they fight or ridicule all remedies proposed.

On the whole, the criticism has been slight and far between, for the good, practical sense of women who think at all, is interested in the very logical idea of using the successful science of mastering work outside the home for mastering the work inside the home.

As Frank Gilbreth, of whose pioneer work in factory motion study we have already spo-"Housekeeping is an industry ken, says: which embraces a variety of activities and, like all other industries, it can be well managed or badly managed. The saving of If housework is drudgery to a woman it strength of the housekeeper, the finding of is only because that woman has not in her time for rest and recreation, as well as the mind the conception of mental interest which right use of money expended for the houselies within her work. She sees nothing more hold, depend in a large measure upon the to conquer in it; her mind has become fatal- skill of the housekeeper and her efficiency as istic concerning it. She refuses to avail her- a manager and as a worker. It would seem self of the improved equipment and efficient that principles that have proved of use in the methods of human labor which the outside scientific management of commercial indusworld is evolving, and she does not delve into tries might have application to the business of

"There is undoubtedly a considerable waste imperfect organization, or from the absence The art, as well as the science, of home- of organization of the work of the house-

Mr. Gilbreth again, speaking before the and stimulating career open to any woman, American Home Economics Association at and one which offers her widest talents their Lake Placid, in 1912, has suggestively outmost varied scope. Home-making is broader lined the two basic plans of management of and more inspiring in its opportunities to-day all human business, in a way which has sig-

but the great mass of women have not fol-management. Under this plan each man is relowed them. Like hens with ducklings, they sponsible to one man only above him, and is in are dissatisfied to stand alone in their old-charge of all below him. Thus, it is the custom for any man to come in contact with only one man fashioned kitchens and homes, but yet hardly above him, the line of authority being single and dare to follow their ducklings into strange direct. Traditional management has been used

for centuries in military organizations and political organizations. The division is by men, or by grades of men, rather than by functions.

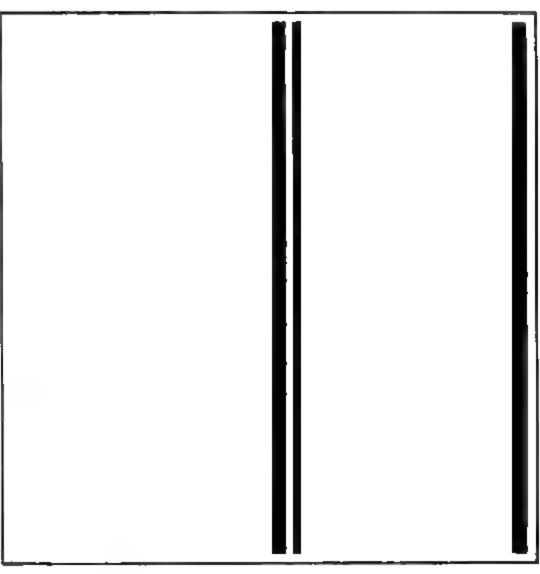
Under the military plan the worker receives orders di-rectly from eight different foremen. It has been said that no man can serve two masters, and this is true even in scientific management. But under sciendisc management the worker does not serve eight masters, nor eight funcnotal foremen, but, on the other hand, he receives help from eight different foremen or teachers. In this way his case is not very different from that of the student who recrives instruction from eight different professors, in eight different studies.

The military or traditional plan of management is outgrown in industryit is also being outgrown in the home. The woman must have more sources of management knowledgethere must be more available sources of personal

efficiency counsel, such as business and indus- to the various departments of operating extry are now organizing for themselves.

cency have increased by the hundreds; in propriations." fact, interest in domestic science courses and lectures was a forerunner of the efficiency scientific management of the home.

have been innumerable articles and speeches deserve wider use and appreciation. from experts on the "budget" plan of effecting home economy. The methods followed by governments and corporations have been



THE OLD WAY,-WASTING ENERGY BY STOOPING

THE MODERN PLAN, -- WORKING WITHOUT STOOPING

pense-rent, food, shelter, and clothes-and Lectures on domestic science and home effi- by business discipline to keep within the "ap-

IMPROVED EQUIPMENT

idea. Next in importance, perhaps, has been The increasing demand among householdthe development of the pure-food movement, ers that hand labor shall be replaced by ma-It has been brought home to the American chinery, just as it is done in the factory, has woman that family efficiency is dependent created an immense market for the manuon healthful cooking and on knowledge of facture of labor-savers and devices for the tood values. Efficiency in buying has been home. Some one has suggested that there further stimulated by the formation of such is a new egg-beater born every minute! Cerorganizations of club women as The House- tainly the number of devices and apparatus wives' League, Consumers' League, etc., is greatly increasing—quite beyond the which try to obtain closer cooperation and bounds of reason. It is quite certain that less waste between the producer and con-women usually overbuy in household equipsumer, and in the social and economic sense ment of the cheaper kind, and neglect to buy are working toward the same ideal of more important and efficient equipment of a good quality. There are a great many splendid As evidence of the great interest in bring- time- and labor-saving articles for the home ing the home to a more scientific basis there which are comparatively unknown, but which

WHAT THE SCHOOLS ARE DOING

The domestic science schools are now turnnoted, and the same methods adapted to the ing their attention more to the practical side handling of home finances. Instead of guess- of their work, making it rather the applicawork and slouchy accounts, the home-maker tion of practical knowledge than the art of is being shown how to apportion her income "teaching teachers to teach teachers." This

cant of all tendencies is the number of actual changed. housekeepers who are attending schools in

lege, it is authoritatively stated "that twenty- courses. problems while they kept house. The num- were not slow to use their opportunities. ber of housewives attending this institution household problems.

ject last year in the School of Household Sci- women have suffered a greater share of inence and Arts of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, sanity than any other class of women, due to

Typical of the increasing attention to the and 700.

when men gathered wheat with the cradle erson's twelve principles of efficiency.

is evidenced by the large number attending scythe—but the barn is full of wonderful summer classes at Teachers' College, Colum- new machinery! The cooking is no better, bia University; and one of the most signifi- while the cooking utensils are practically un-

As a matter of fact, it was the Western spare time trying to bring more science and agricultural colleges, trained to be alert for intelligence into the management of their the modern and the scientific, which were among the first of all educational institutions Out of one class of forty at Teachers' Col- to give welcome place to domestic science The buxom corn-belt farm girls five were either housewives now, or were learned how to "balance a meal" before the taking the course expecting to use this knowl- pampered daughters of New York and the edge in their housekeeping. A few out of East knew there was such a thing. The practhat number were teachers, too, but were tical side of life has always appealed to the working out as a sort of side issue efficiency typical mid-Western rural folk, and they

We may, therefore, look for science in the is increasing—those that come for but one farm kitchens as well as on the farm fields, course or two, as they are able—hoping to in the work of the vigorous young generabecome enlightened on some of these difficult tion. Already the new Secretary of Agriculture has announced an intention of giving More than 200 persons took brief courses serious thought to the problem. It will be a for home use in some household science sub- great social blessing, for it is true that farm THE PROBLEM OF THE FARMER'S WIFE but one thing—monotony; brainless effort—unused mental faculties.

In a degree, the same problem of monotony needs of the home-maker among universities and aimlessness which scientific management is the work at Cornell and the University has had to deal with in shops is one of the Wisconsin offers courses to most serious which the application of effihousekeepers, first, in connection with the ciency has to deal with for home women. It Farmers' Institutes, of which forty-four are cannot be denied that the task of stimulating held every year throughout the State under women in individual homes—where there is the direction of the Board of Agriculture, no competitive spur, no organization, and no Then, there are short courses lasting from required discipline and accounting—is a big three days to a week, held under the auspices one. Cynical editors of great women's periof the Agricultural Extension. In these, the odicals openly say that women over thirtyfarmers have lectures and demonstrations, five are hopeless—they can't be budged by Every year, beginning the last week in Janu- any idea or prod; that only the younger genary and lasting through the first week in eration is responsive. But the women under February, the College of Agriculture holds a thirty-five are counted by the million, and two weeks' short course for farmers and they have the next generation in their keeping. farmers' wives. The attendance last year at To win them is to establish the new homethe Women's Course in Home Economics at making—the life for woman freed from dethe University of Wisconsin was between 600 meaning house drudgery—the opportunity to give thought and care to the wider range of Most significant of all, perhaps, is this now interests which it is now certain will be fast-increasing interest in the rural woman's woman's future sphere. She will follow the problems. It has been remarked many times old home interests out into wider life where that while governments-both State and Na- they have scattered, and she will be as she tional-spend actual millions upon decreas- always has been, faithful first to home and ing the toil and increasing the results of the family interests, once she has found the key to man's work on the farm, nothing has been her own personal development to meet her done for the farm woman. The farm kitchen greatly changed environment. And that key is still in the same archaic state as in the day I firmly believe to be the application of Em-

BULGARIA AFTER THE WARS

BY BENJAMIN C. MARSH

[The writer of the following article is frankly a sincere admirer of Bulgaria and her people. The son of an American missionary, he was born in Bulgaria, and has lived there many years. He was at Adrianople during the siege and, later, at London during all the sessions of the diplomatic conference which terminated the first Balkan War. He knows thoroughly whereof he speaks. His opinions and the facts he marshals will be particularly valuable and interesting in view of the belief widely held that the second Balkan War left Bulgaria destitute and defenseless.—The EDITOR.]

BOUNDING back to prosperity is the asked him why his country had not seen that of Bulgaria after the second war.

She has been shorn of her territory, won undoing of Bulgaria, of Servia and of Greece. miles of Salonica, on the west.

The point, however, is that, while Bulgaria is weaker territorially than she would have been had she conceded to Servia and Greece a little territory, to which they had ant spirit of the Bulgars, to see a very melanneither moral nor legal right, and so averted choly people. They are, however, supremely the second war, neither Servia nor Greece stoical. "We have practically no poor peois appreciably stronger through the acquisi- ple," was the boast of a government official. tion of additional territory. Greece is dis- He is substantially correct, if the cities are

whipped. Had Russia not permitted Ru-would be able to handle that situation. They mania to advance into unprotected territory, greatly need help for these refugees immediand forbidden the Bulgarian army to attack ately. Pirot and Nisch when they were within firthe Valley of the Struma and vicinity. Greece requisitions. would have been minus any effective fighting force. The only reason for mentioning these wages are very low, and several German and facts is that Servia and Greece know them, Austrian commercial travelers informed me and this knowledge has an important bear- that Bulgaria's purchases and sales were raping upon their future relations with Bul-idly increasing. Several of the countries garia. In the last war, all the allies were with which Bulgaria is trying to negotiate a the pawns of the Great Powers, which in loan want to condition the loan upon the

"We made asses of ourselves," said a prom- while the Government naturally doesn't want inent Bulgarian to me last month when I to cripple its own industries. Foreign capital

only phrase that expresses the condition Servia was the victim of Austria, and conceded more of Macedonia to her.

To get back more of Macedonia is the by courage and ability, primarily through purpose of most of the Bulgarians with whom the inability of her leaders, as well as the I talked during the past few weeks in my keaders of Servia and Greece, to see through journeyings from Sofia on the north to Philip-the selfish intriguing of the powers of popolis on the south, and from Burgas on Narrow nationalism has been the Black Sea to Strumnitza, within a few

THE REBOUND FROM ADVERSITY

I had expected, although I knew the buoyexcluded, when harvests are good—and seven-Disraeli's statement, "War is never a solu- eighths of the population are peasants. The tion, it is always an aggravation," has been 150,000 refugees from Thrace and from well illustrated in the war of the allies who Macedonia, now Greece and Servia, are intemporarily lost their power of imagination. deed a sorry lot, but if the Government could Bulgaria had both Servia and Greece negotiate a loan on reasonable terms they

Naturally the humbler peasants have liting distance of these important cities, Servia tle ready money—but for a largely self-suswould have been crushed. Had Venezelos not taining family, producing its own food and suddenly secured the signing of the Treaty of clothing, little money is necessary. Taxes Bucharest when the Greek army of about are heavy, but may be partly paid in produce, 50,000 was entrapped by the Bulgarians in and the Government is beginning to pay for

Factories are starting up again, although turn were the playthings of the astute purchase by the Government of army supplies and clothing from the creditor nation,

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is greatly needed, however, for industrial development.

the officers so heavily, twice the peace pay, during the wars, while the privates received only 20 cents a month. This law will be repealed shortly, however, and more adequate remuneration made to the soldiers.

LOSSES IN THE WARS

It is unfortunate that such wild guesses have gained currency as to the human toll of the war. In the Turkish War 30,014 Bulgarians were killed, 53,455 wounded. In the war against the allies, Greece, Servia, Rumania, and Turkey, 14,868 Bulgarians were killed and 51,119 wounded.

Even the loss of 50,000 men, however, serious as it is, has not crippled the country for long. The birth rate is high and the mortality rate low. This year the country has the additional increase through the immigration of the refugees, a large proportion of them over sixteen years of age and immediate producers. As soon as a loan can be made the Government will settle most of without pay.

Bulgaria was 600,000,000 francs, \$120,000,- troops hated to fight Servia, but they enjoyed 000, in addition, of course, to the cost of fighting the Greeks. preparation through many years.

REBUILDING OPERATIONS

A cheering proof of the economic resiliency the Kaiser and King Constantine. of the nation is the rapidity with which the

There is no sewer system. The learned to respect each other more. new Bulgarian mayor is having a new city a good public-school system.

Bucharest cannot stand.

GREEK MISGOVERNMENT

Greece has no capacity for governing. One serious mistake was made in paying Even now most of her finances are administered by a commission of the Great Powers. A large proportion of the population in the part of Macedonia she received by the Treaty of Bucharest is Bulgarian or Jewish. is trying to exterminate these peoples. lonica belongs to Greece—they bribed the Turkish commander to give it to them in defiance of agreement with the Bulgarians—but the hinterland is Servian and Bulgarian, a most uneconomic arrangement. The Greeks are poor financiers, poor farmers, indifferent manufacturers, and much poorer business men and merchants than the Jews. The nation is seriously crippled financially, and has aroused the ire of most of the European Pow-Greece was forced to a humiliating treaty by Turkey. Her territory is scattered. her troops disaffected. She needs to devote all her energy to internal development, but is dissipating most of it in foreign complications.

SERVIA AS AN ALLY OF BULGARIA

Servia is in much better position, though them on the land and help them get started the fact that most of Macedonia she now again. Most of the land must be purchased, "owns" was, less than two years ago, awardthough where the Turkish owners have ab- ed by her to Bulgaria as Bulgaria's natural sconded and the peasants from whom many territory, indicates the difficulty she would of them stole the land do not appear to claim have in assimilating an unassimilable people. it the Government plans to take it directly Servia needs Bulgaria as an ally more than Bulgaria needs Servia, but Servia is reason-The maximum money cost of the war to ably distrustful of Greece. The Bulgarian Servia recognizes Austria and Germany as her worst enemies and has not failed to observe Russia's perfidy to Bulgaria, nor the close friendship between

An alliance between Bulgaria and Servia villagers, both in old and new Bulgaria, are will probably be negotiated in the near furebuilding their homes, burned by the enemy. ture to the great advantage of both states. The civil officials, appointed by the De- Such a union will be the great power of the partment of the Interior to administer the Balkans and southeastern Europe, and both cities of Macedonia under Bulgarian control, these countries thoroughly appreciate their are starting improvements. The streets of folly in permitting themselves to be separated Strumnitza, a city of some 15,000 inhabi- by the Powers for their own selfish purposes. are narrow, crooked, and badly Like two schoolboys after a fight, both have

Internal development and economic reconplan prepared, widening streets and provid- struction are the greatest needs of Bulgaria, ing sewers. The Government is organizing Servia, and Greece. Bulgaria with her compact territory has the best opportunity to de-Peace is wanted in Bulgaria—for the pres- vote herself to these pursuits of peace. Servia The elections showed that and the peo- will still be harassed by Austria and in conple's mandate that diplomacy should be more flict with Albania, while one can only pity astute in the future. But the treaty of Greece for her blind pride in attempting so much beyond her powers.

THE INCOME TAX: A NEW OBLIGA-TION OF CITIZENSHIP

BY JAMES R. MERRIAM

[Last month some of the complexities of the federal income-tax law were discussed in this REVIEW by Mr. Benjamin S. Orcutt. In the following article many practical questions that arise in the filing of individual income statements are answered.—THE EDITOR.]

A CCORDING to estimates made by ex- It is timely, therefore, to undertake to law of October 3, 1913.

that is the date which fixes the limit of the time allowed for filing with Treasury Department officials the personal income acwhich the law imposes.

FILING OF PERSONAL ACCOUNTS

It is upon the basis of these accounts that the income tax, which is expected to yield the Government an annual revenue of more paid. than \$82,000,000 from citizens alone, will Therefore, the provisions in re-commerce. be assessed. gard to the filing of the accounts form one or personal, growing out of the ownership of or of the features of the law which must be interest in, or use of real or personal property. regarded of highly practical importance. In their legal form the requirements in this connection are thus set forth:

On or before the first day of March, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and the first day of March in each succeeding year thereafter, a true and accurate return, under oath or affirmation, shall be made by each person of lawful age, except as hereinafter provided, subject to the tax imposed by this section, and having a net income of \$3000 or over for the taxable year, to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which such pernon resides or has his principal place of business, or in the case of a person residing in a foreign country, in the place where his principal business is carried on within the United States, in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, setting forth specifically the additional exemption of income in the form of gross amount of income from all separate sources, and from the total thereof deducting the aggreacthorized.

perts in the United States Treasury De- answer for the average citizen the question partment, there are between 400,000 and as to how he may know whether or not he 450,000 American citizens, to say nothing of belongs to that select minority to whom these thousands of resident aliens, who are affected basic administrative provisions of the new by the new income tax, provided for in the law are applicable. Obviously he must needs acquaint himself now with all of the practi-All told, then, there are probably more cal aspects of the law's operations, shutting than a half-million people in the country his mind, temporarily at least, to the comwho must begin this year to take heed at plexities, ambiguities, and even the apparent their peril of a new significance that will at- injustices, upon which there has previously tach henceforth to the date March 1. For been so much disposition to rivet attention.

WHAT INCOME IS TAXABLE?

Among the first of the essentials for him counts of all who are subject to the tax to learn is what constitutes taxable income. He will find that the law says such income shall include the "gains, profits, and income" derived from

- (1) Salaries, wages, or compensation for personal service of any kind and in whatever form
- (2) Professions, vocations, businesses, trade and
- - (4) Interest, rent, dividends or securities. (5) The transaction of any lawful business car-
- ried on for profit or gain. (6) Gains, or profits and income from any source whatever, including the income from, but not the value of property acquired by gift, behest, devise or descent.

FORMS OF INCOME EXEMPT FROM TAX

To this apparently all-inclusive list, however, the citizen will discover, with no little satisfaction, that certain exceptions have been made; first, the "specific exemption" of income, regardless of its source, up to \$3000 in the case of a single person, and up to \$4000 in the case of a married person—either husband or wife, but not both; and second, the

(1) The proceeds of life-insurance policies paid gate items or expenses and allowances herein upon the death of the person insured, or payments made by or credited to the insured on life insurance, endowment, or annuity contracts, upon the return thereof to the insured at the maturity of under twenty-one years of age. the term mentioned in the contract, or upon the surrender of the contract.

(2) Interest on municipal bonds—the obligations of any State or political subdivision thereof, tax at the source. or of the United States or any of its possessions.

(3) The compensation of the present President or the United States during the term of office for which he has been elected, and of the judges of the supreme and inferior courts of the United States now in office, and the compensation of all officers and employees of a State or political subdivision thereof, except when such compensation is paid by the United States Government.

bonds.

But there are other circumstances under ances herein authorized. which relief from this new obligation of cititaxable income within the meaning of the expenses, allowances, and deductions. individual's entire net income is either paid text. by his legal representative, or is withheld at the source.

Furthermore, there is the circumstance under which "persons liable for the normal tax only (that is, the tax of 1 per cent. on total net income up to \$20,000 on their own account or in behalf of another) shall not be required to make return of the income derived from dividends on the capital stock, or from the net earnings of corporations, come."

PERSONS WHO MUST RENDER INCOME **ACCOUNTS**

Thus the persons who are specifically commanded by the law, under penalty of fine of from \$20 to \$1000 for failure, to render income accounts to the Government on March 1 of each succeeding year, are:

taxable year.

(2) Guardians or trustees of taxable persons

(3) Executors, administrators, agents, etc., in behalf of all taxable persons for whom they act.

(4) All persons or corporations withholding the

Assume now that the citizen (and it is well to emphasize here that these rules apply as well to alien residents of the United States) by the foregoing process of elimination, makes the discovery that he will be obliged, before March 1, to hunt out the revenue collector for his district, and to Of these exceptions, however, the only place in the hands of that official a detailed ones which, in the light of the Treasury De- account of his personal income for the prepartment's interpretation of the law, seem ceding taxable period, which this time is the definitely to relieve the citizen of the obliga- period between March 1 and December 31, tion of making the true and accurate return 1913. His inquiry at this point will be concalled for are, the specific exemption of in- cerned with the meaning of that part of the come up to \$3000, from whatever source law which says he must set forth specifically derived; and the exemption of income de-"the gross amount of income from all separived wholly from investment in municipal rate sources, from the total thereof deducting the aggregate items of expenses and allow-

He will read and re-read, more or less lazenship is provided for, either directly or in- boriously, those parts of the law which are directly, even though the income involved be intended to define the various exemptions, law. For example, the law says "any per- for the A, B, C explanation of them all he son for whom return has been made and the will turn to the regulations that have been tax paid, or to be paid (by another)" shall issued by the Treasury Department, more not be required to make a return, unless voluminous than the law itself, yet performsuch person has other income. This is in- ing very efficiently their function of facilitended to apply in cases where the tax on any tating a genuine understanding of the legal

A TRAVELING SALESMAN'S CASE

To illustrate the application of these features of the law, a few typical cases will be examined. Here is an actual case, submitted not long since by a Kentucky subscriber of the REVIEW of REVIEWS involving a few of the more elementary principles. This subscriber wrote:

I am a traveling salesman on salary and bonus, joint-stock companies, or associations and in- and have invested some of my savings. Am marsurance companies, taxable upon their net in-affairs as of December last shows as follows:

Salary, 1913.....\$2400 987 Interest on notes for money loaned Dividends from bank stock..... Dividends from preferred stock in an incorporated drygoods busi-200

Total income\$4204

None of the notes I hold, the interest on which is added to the face of the notes, and is, therefore, (1) Persons of lawful age subject to the tax in a sense a part of the principal, are yet due, and having a net income of \$3000 or over for the hence I could not say that any are doubtful. Can I, however, deduct the unearned interest?

Illinois. Coming home each week-end and returning the following Monday is a considerable man's case \$4000. expense. Would I have the right to deduct that

the salesman has received from his employ- pear about as follows: ers—his salary and bonus—exceeds the amount on which the law says the tax must be withheld at the source, no such deduction has been made. The reason is that the item "bonus" has been properly recognized by his General deductions, viz., the stock employers as partaking of the nature of commission, and, therefore, as income "not fixed Net income..... or certain, or as indefinite or irregular as Specific exemption (for the year to amount or time of accrual." And it may Taxable income on which the be mentioned, incidentally, that it is upon this principle that the Treasury Department has definitely ruled that income derived from certain professions and vocations, such as those of farmers, merchants, agents compensated on the commission basis, lawyers, doctors, authors, inventors, and other professional persons, such as actors, shall not be taxed at the source, except under special circumstances.

Persons in these professions and vocations shown income derived as follows: comprise undoubtedly the largest class of citizens affected by the provisions of the law pertaining to the making of the returns and the payment of the tax in person.

But to return to the salesman's questions. Proper treatment of the item listed in his statement of income as "interest on notes for money loaned" is not quite so readily determined.

to investment of this kind, but from various ant who pays a rental of \$3500 a year. rulings involving what appear to be similar books as an increase in his assets.

cording to the theory of the law to be cov- bonds.

I live in Knatucky, but travel all the year in ered by the specific exemptions-in the sales-

There are left, then, for him, as allowed as an expense of carrying on my business. And deductions, within the meaning of the law do I have the right to deduct the dividends on my as already pointed out, only the two items of dividends on corporation stocks owned. One interesting and practical phase of this So that the statement which he will file with case is that, even though the income which the revenue collector of his district will ap-

> Gross income from March 1 to December 31, 1913 (arrived at roughly by including only five-sixths of the annual salary, and a similar percentage of the dividends received)\$3763.00 dividends \$210.00 3553.00 1913 only, five-sixths of \$4000) 3333.33 normal tax of 1 per cent. is to be calculated\$219.67

> The salesman's total tax liability on his 1913 income is, therefore, \$2.20. Of this amount he will receive notice from the Internal Revenue office on or before June 1, and he will be required to pay the tax on or before June 30.

But suppose the salesman's accounts had

Salary	\$6000
Interest on an inheritance of railroad bonds containing the covenant that they shall	
be tax-free in the hands of the holder	4000
Interest on municipal bonds at 4½ per cent.	135
Interest on two small local mortgages	135
Interest credited on open account with local trust company	28

Total\$10,298

From his description of the item it is And assume that his wife has a separate esapparent that no part of the \$566 repre- tate, which she manages herself, including sents actual receipts within the year. There the home in which they live, and a piece of is no Treasury ruling specifically applicable business property, occupied by a single ten-

The experience of these folk with the inprinciples, it seems safe to say that the sales- come tax would have begun, let us say, Deman may not properly deduct any part of this cember 1, upon the salesman's taking the amount in computing his net income. He coupons from his railroad bonds to the trust admits that he has no reason to suppose that company to get them cashed. He would it will prove other than good and collectible, have been informed that, while the company and he has, moreover, taken it up on his had been instructed by the railroad's treasurer, in accordance with the tax-free cove-Nor may he deduct the expenses of his nant, to pay the face amount of all coupons week-end trips to and from his home and the presented after November 1, the beginning place of his employment. By no construct of the period specified for withholding the tion of the law can these expenses be regard- tax at the source, it would, nevertheless, be ed as "necessary expenses paid in carrying on necessary for him to fill out a certificate in business." Indeed, they are quite obviously one of the forms issued by the Treasury Depersonal expenses such as are intended ac-partment, declaring his ownership of the

That experience would doubtless have Amount of income on which normal prompted him to inquire why it had not with the coupons from his municipal bonds, which he had cashed without difficulty of any Total deductions and exemptions sort early in November. He would have been informed of the special ruling of the Taxable income..... Treasury Department declaring "that the income derived from the interest on the obliest will not be required."

ther into the features of its administration. years. And here are the additional things he would

to the case of himself and wife:

and withhold an amount sufficient to pay the upon official notification. normal tax of 1 per cent." on the whole \$6000, unless he filed with them a written notice, claiming the benefit of his \$4000 exemption as a married man, in which case the deduction would be the equivalent of the 1 per cent. tax only on the amount by which the annual salary exceeded the exemption, or \$2000.

Second, that notwithstanding the fact of his wife's income being entirely distinct from his own, they might not each claim the \$4000

exemption.

Third, that from the semi-annual instalment of rent, due January 1, it would be necessary, under the circumstances, for the tenant to deduct an amount sufficient to cover the normal tax of 1 per cent. on the entire \$3500.

Fourth, that when it came to making the returns of their income on March 1 he and his wife might make them either separately

or jointly.

Suppose, then, that they elect the latter course regarding the return. Their report lar certificate of ownership in order to cash to the revenue collector, in the form prescribed by the Treasury Department, will show the following items:

Gross	income\$1	3,798
Genera	al deductions (county, school, and	950

Net income\$12,848

from net income subject to normal tax

tax has been withheld at source (\$2000 salary; \$3500 rent).....\$5500

It will be noted that in the foregoing stategations of a State, county, city, or any other ment, the income, deductions, exemptions, political subdivision thereof . . . is not etc., have been computed on the basis of a subject to the income tax and a certificate of full calendar year. But it should be rememownership in connection with the coupons bered that, as shown in the first case illusor registered interest orders for such inter- trated, the returns to be made on March 1 next are of income accrued only between The sober reality of the new law having March 1 and December 31, 1913; and that, thus been suggested to the salesman, he accordingly, the exemptions allowed are but would naturally have begun to inquire fur-five-sixths of those specified for subsequent

It is apparent that, in this case, the normal have discovered as being specially applicable income tax, amounting to \$88.48, will have been paid for the whole year, \$55 having First, that from the semi-annual instal- already been deducted at the source and rement of his salary, due January 1, it would ported by employers and tenant; and \$33.48 be necessary for his employers to "deduct becoming due from the taxpayers in person,

A BUSINESS MAN'S SITUATION

Imagine, now, the salesman become an affluent business man, the proprietor of an establishment manufacturing a relatively small but highly profitable line of staples. At the end of the year he finds that his books show a gross business amounting to \$300,000. He has had his preliminary experiences with the income tax, for, in addition to standard railroad and industrial stocks yielding \$4200 in annual dividends, he holds one large mortgage, paying \$3500 yearly interest, and a block of public utility bonds, issued without the tax-free clause, yielding an annual income of \$5000. He has, of course, received his stock dividends in full. But he has had the 1 per cent. tax deducted from his mortgage interest by the debtor, who has been advised that the law requires deduction of the tax at the source on every such obligation paying interest in excess of \$3000 annually.

And he has been required to file the reguthe coupons from his bonds, although for special reasons he has elected to take advantage of the ruling that, by substituting its own certificate, his bank might on request forward his declaration of ownership directly to the Internal Revenue office at Washington, instead of sending it, with the coupons, through the various collection agencies.

He is puzzled now about how to figure the

net income from his business for purposes of taxation, and is by no means satisfied with the calculation which his bookkeepers have made "on advice of counsel," and finally submitted to him, as follows:

Gross income Operating expenses, including	\$300,000
cost of materials, wages, sala- ries and depreciation	216,000
Net operating income Taxes and interest on mortgage Bad debts charged off after proved worthless by legal proceedings (including cost of	84,000
proceedings) 4000	
Loss on an unsuccessful line of staples	
Taxable income	\$75,000

The business man wants to know why there has been no deduction of an item of \$2000 which he remembers as having been charged during the year in replacing some old equipment. He is told that inasmuch as that amount represents the excess of the cost of the new over the old, there is no allowable deduction within the meaning of the law.

He recalls an expenditure of several thousand dollars for the building of an addition to the stock-room; another substantial item representing taxes assessed for street improvement in the district in which the plant is situated; and still another, representing a contribution to his employees' pension fund. But he finds them, also, definitely excluded from the list of allowed deductions.

There is still another question to be settled regarding his income. He owns a half-partnership interest in a mercantile establishment reported to him as showing net income for the year of \$15,000, but as being in need of working capital to take care of a rapidly expanding business, so that it seems best to defer the apportionment and distribution of the profits. He wants to know what is to be done in a case like that. And he is referred to a Treasury Department ruling which says:

Amounts due or accrued to the individual memben of a partnership from the net earnings of the partnership, whether apportioned and distrib-

net income from his business for purposes uted or not, shall be included in the annual return

The business man is now ready to prepare for the revenue collector his personal statement, which will show as follows:

Gross income (from manufacturing business, \$300,000; from partnership, \$15,000; interest on mortgage, \$3500; interest on bonds, \$5000; dividends on stocks, \$4200)	\$327,700
Net income	\$102,000
Amount of income on which tax is withheld at source	
ADDITIONAL TAX	INCOME
1 per cent. on amount over \$20,000 and not exceeding \$50,000	
not exceeding \$75,000	

It will be seen that the business man's total tax for the full calendar year figures out at \$2330. He pays on his return a normal tax of \$945; a 1 per cent. surtax amounting to \$300; a 2 per cent. surtax amounting to \$500, and a 3 per cent. surtax amounting to \$585.

A noteworthy phase of the methods prescribed for the calculation of the additional, or super-tax, is that no deduction is allowed of income derived from dividends or from net earnings on the capital stock of corporations, etc., which are also taxed on their net income.

In these illustrations it has been the endeavor to show the application of the underlying principles involved in the calculation of the individual's net, or taxable, income. Many have been puzzled to know whether they are required to make returns to the Government, in case their calculations, according to these principles, show them not to be "taxable persons." Such seems to be the intent of the law.



PROTECTING THE BANK DEPOSITOR

BY VERNICE EARLE DANNER

of the failure was simply over-confidence depositors to leave their money. and unsound judgment on the part of the It has now been nearly six years since banks, bank failures can never be entirely Oklahoma's example. er, who is directly responsible, escape in tional government. most cases with no punishment or suffering whatsoever.

whole banking system. charge seemed to be to get established a only in details. banking system which would put business on a more stable basis by getting the reserves under control and by giving the country an elastic currency, thereby providing and prevent a large bank failure from pre-\$810,000.

THE comparatively recent failure of a cipitating a panic, but it will not return to THE comparatively recent famule of a cipicaling a partial part of the failed bank national bank in Pittsburgh, Pa., in- the individual depositor of the failed bank volving the loss of more than thirty million his money. He must continue to suffer. dollars—the heaviest failure in the history The new banking law will be a great boon of American banking - calls to mind the for the borrower; but it is the depositor who fact that no matter how vigilant and compe- is the really important factor in banking, tent bank examiners may be, the depositor, rather than the borrower, for without deunder our present banking system, is never posits there can be but few loans, unless the This failure occurred at the currency be greatly inflated, which is not close of one of the most stringent adminis- desired by anyone. A full solution of our trations of banking this country has ever banking problem demands provisions for had, and yet the records show that the cause making our banks absolutely safe places for

bank's officials. Human nature is never Oklahoma began to guarantee the bank dequite perfect, and for that reason, since hu- posits of her citizens. In the interim Kanman nature largely guides the destiny of sas, Texas, and Nebraska have followed In none of these stopped. The pity of it is that under our States has a bank depositor lost a cent on acpresent system we make the innocent de-count of failed banks since their guaranty positor, who from the very nature of laws went into effect. These laws have now things has only the most meagre ways of been in operation long enough to enable us telling whether banks are safe or sound, to draw some conclusions, which ought to be suffer for the mistakes for which he is in of value in the future shaping of banking nowise responsible, while we let the bank- legislation, by the States, if not by the na-

The guaranty laws of all these States are based on the same principle—the compulsory Congress has just attempted to reform our contribution by the banks to a guaranty fund, The whole pur-controlled and held by the State. The laws pose of those who had the Currency bill in of the several States differ somewhat, but

KANSAS, TEXAS, AND NEBRASKA

The bank-deposit guaranty law of Kanthe machinery by which panies might be sas went into effect in July, 1909. There checked. Yet only a very small percent- have been two bank failures since that time age of our bank failures are caused by pan- which cost the guaranty fund something like They are caused in a very great ma- \$30,000. There is now in the Kansas guarjority of cases by corrupt or incompetent anty fund cash amounting to over \$111,000, bank officials. Sometimes failures so caused and bonds aggregating over \$366,000. The are so great that they precipitate panics, but Texas law went into effect in 1909 also and panics never precipitate such failures. Pan-there have been three bank failures costing ics generally cause a temporary suspension of the guaranty fund about \$100,000. There business, but banks properly and conserva- is now nearly a million dollars in the guartively conducted nearly always survive the anty fund to take care of future losses. The effects of panics and reopen for business in Nebraska law went into effect in 1911. time. The new banking law will enable There have been no failures and there is the bankers to pool their assets, as it were, now in the the guaranty fund more than

Oklahoma has not been as successful with her bank deposit guaranty law as have her sister States. There have been more failures, for one thing, and there has not been the same strict supervision of banks as in the other States. There have also been different conditions to meet. Oklahoma has not been a good State to try out any kind of banking legislation. The State is rich in resources, many of them undeveloped, and there have been many opportunities for There have been oil fields to speculation. develop, coal mines to exploit, and street railways, lighting plants, and water systems The banker, as a public-spirited citizen, has frequently got himself entangled with some of these enterprises, and they have not all "panned out" as it was thought they would.

There have been over twenty-five bank failures in Oklahoma in the past six years. tion on the part of banking officials or the have been failing ever since. loaning of deposits to speculators, lax admincorruption.

more than half the failures. In some cases mously great. came just at the time Oklahoma was ad-fifth of one per cent. thereafter. More than half of the bank failures which have occurred in Oklahoma since the deposit guaranty law went into effect have been

OPERATION OF THE OKLAHOMA GUARANTY They should never have been given a charter to begin with.

In the early history of the Oklahoma law, also, in an effort to build up a large line of deposits in State banks, and thus influence the national Democratic convention in 1908 to make the guaranty idea a national issue. several very unwise expedients were resorted Among these was the practice of the banking department of chartering State banks in communities where there was no call for them at all. Every community in the State was visited by party workers, and men persuaded to open banks, especially in small communities where national banks were, so as to draw deposits away from the national banks and make it appear that the people very much preferred the State banks. Following such political manipulation there was bound to come a crash some time, for in many places where State banks were opened national banks already there were merely getting enough business to keep them going. The crash came. Through carelessness, bad More than twenty of these can be traced to judgment, and often criminality on the part one or all of three causes, namely, specula- of banking officials banks began to fail, and

There have been so many failures since istration of the banking laws, and political the Oklahoma deposit guaranty law went into effect, that the burden on the banks of Speculation of some kind is the cause of keeping up the guaranty fund has been enor-The system has cost the the speculation took place before the deposit banker an average of almost three per cent. guaranty law went into operation. Many a year on the capital he has had invested, or of the bad effects of the operation of the de- an average of one per cent. annually on his posit guaranty law, in fact, have been due to average daily deposits. This is twenty times the haste and carelessness with which the law as much as the cost should have been. The was put into operation in the first place. It last Oklahoma legislature amended the law will be remembered that the law grew out of so as to limit the annual assessments to twoa desire of the Oklahoma legislators to find fifths of one per cent. on the average daily something to offset the panic of 1907, which deposits for the next three years, and to one-This lightmitted to Statehood. In Oklahoma Territory ens the burden considerably for the present, there had been a fairly good supervision of but the guaranty fund is now over \$650,000 banks, but in old Indian Territory there had in debt, and this will have to be paid eventubeen none. As a result there were many in- ally, either by the banks or by the State. stitutions operating in Indian Territory at In face of the heavy tax that has been lev-

the time of admission to Statehood which ied to keep up the deposit guaranty system in were not really banks at all, but called them- Oklahoma, however, State banks have prosselves such. They were banks of the most pered exceptionally well. In 1911 they made "wildcat" kind. Yet when the Oklahoma a net earning of 15% per cent. on capital guaranty law was put into operation, all of invested; in 1912, 16% per cent.; and in the these old Indian Territory banks were first six months of 1913, 9% per cent. There brought in under the guaranty system, after is scarcely a business in the entire country the most superficial sort of an examination, that has made such a phenomenal showing.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST

When the deposit guaranty idea was first among these old Indian Territory banks. advanced it was argued that there was need tors from loss; (2) to insure business stabil- he hears something to the contrary. deposits are not guaranteed.

posit insurance were the following argu- bad money; that it would be a bad policy ments against it: (1) That it would en- to abolish rogues because honest men might courage speculative and wildcat banking; lose their distinction! get that bankers would be induced to loan this: The arguments advanced against deall banks to the same low level, thus taking posit guaranty law has only a weak general destroy discrimination on the part of deposi- They are arguments which might apply tors; and (5) that no adequate guaranty equally as well to any kind of a banking sysfund could be collected to meet the losses of tem as to a guaranty system. ruption in politics.

THESE ARGUMENTS TESTED BY EXPERIENCE

against bank-deposit insurance; but the ex- vent it if they wish to do so. perience of Oklahoma, on the other hand, reasonable burden on the banks, and there panacea for all our banking ills. and there has been an honest and efficient dragged into politics, and there has been only Texas, and Nebraska. law as well as without one, if it wants to. Her deposit guaranty law went into effect And as far as the deposit guaranty law de-just following the panic of 1907. ask another whether this bank or that bank of hoarding. When the law went into op-

for such a system: (1) To protect deposi- is safe. He takes that for granted, until ity; (3) to prevent runs on banks; (4) to even if deposit insurance did destroy disprevent panics; (5) to bring money out of crimination on the part of depositors it would hoarding; and (6) to protect bankers them- be no valid argument against it. One might selves from disaster and ruin likely to follow just as well say that a plan to make all the loss of confidence in panic times when money in circulation good would be a bad policy because it would destroy a citizen's Set over against these arguments for de-power of discriminating between good and

(2) that it would make deposits so easy to The crux of the whole matter is simply them recklessly; (3) that it would reduce posit insurance do not apply unless the deaway the incentive for a bank to limit its op- banking law to back it up, and unless this erations to sound methods; (4) that it would general banking law is laxly administered. failed banks without inviting graft and cor- plain of evils which can be eradicated with a guaranty law just as well as without one. A guaranty system might furnish the incentive for wildcat or speculative banking. Here we find what appears to be a para- and, as has been demonstrated in Oklahoma, dox. The experience of Kansas, Texas, and will produce such banking if the banking Nebraska fully disproves the arguments officials permit it. But the officials can pre-

But while experience has demonstrated apparently proves every one of them! Yet, that none of the arguments against bankwhen we analyze the facts carefully, we find deposit insurance are really sound, it has also that there is no paradox at all. In Kansas, demonstrated that not all the arguments in Texas, and Nebraska the deposit guaranty favor of it are sound. In fact, the expolaw has not encouraged speculative and wild- nents of bank-deposit insurance have done cat banking, has not taken away the discrim- the principle much harm by claiming too ination of depositors, has not been an un-much for it. They have heralded it as a has not been any political corruption in the the things especially that they have claimed handling of the guaranty fund, because the for it are that it will bring money out of guaranty matter has been kept out of politics, hoarding and that it will prevent panics.

The guaranty of bank deposits does not administration of the banking laws. In Okla- bring much money out of hoarding. This homa the guaranty question has been has been demonstrated clearly in Kansas, In each of these a lax administration of the banking laws. States the increase of bank deposits since The result has been that her deposit guar- their guaranty laws went into effect has been anty law has suffered. An honest and effi-very little more than the normal increase in cient banking department can prevent specu- nearby States. In Oklahoma the demonstralative and wildcat banking with a guaranty tion has been just as sure, but not so clear. stroying discrimination among depositors is there should be some money brought out of concerned, that argument is mostly a super- hoarding is to be expected. The enormous stition. Depositors patronize banks largely increase in State bank deposits over national because they know the officers and feel that bank deposits just following the time the law they can get better accommodation there than went into effect, however, was not due to elsewhere. One hardly ever hears a man the fact that money was being brought out

eration over one hundred national banks took surance, because, in order to defeat the guarout State charters. Besides this, nearly two anty law, one must break his bank, ruin his hundred new State banks were chartered in own character and possibly that of his fellowa little while, many in communities where officers, and rob his friends; while in fire innational banks already were. All this meant surance it is possible to burn one's property a big increase in State bank deposits and a without being caught or losing one's repucorresponding decrease in national bank de-tation. But the total increase in deposits for both State and national banks for the argue that in ordinary insurance the one inwhole State was only slightly above the nor- sured pays the cost, and that therefore if mal increase in bank deposits witnessed we have deposit insurance the depositor everywhere following the time when the evil should pay the premium, and not the banks. effects of the panic of 1907 passed away. But it may be replied to this argument that

prevent panics. Those who have held to The guaranty fund in deposit insurance is this view have argued that panics are caused an insurance against the risk of a failure of by the loss of confidence in banks. As a a bank, and the depositor is a mere benefimatter of fact this always comes after a panic ciary of the protection which the fund gives has already begun, or after the real cause of to the bank. In other words, the depositor the panic has come to the surface. People stands in the same relation to the insurance have learned by experience that a panic which the guaranty fund furnishes as the causes a suspension of banking; hence they mortgagee stands to the company that inrush to the banks for their money whenever sures against fire a house owned by the mortthe first evidences of a panic appear. They gagor, or as the wholesale house stands to will continue to do this, deposit guaranty or the company that insures a stock of goods no deposit guaranty. They do not want sold to a merchant on credit. In either case their money tied up for a long time, even if the insurance is paid, and should be paid, by it is ever so safe.

Panics in this country have been due to tate loss. fundamental weaknesses in our banking masafer than they are now.

WHY BANK-DEPOSIT GUARANTY IS PRACTI-CABLE AND SOUND IN PRINCIPLE

The guaranty of bank deposits is based on the losses resulting from bank failures are Oklahoma's general banking law is very

Most opponents of bank-deposit insurance Neither will the guaranty of bank deposits the depositor is not the only party insured. the party whose action is liable to precipi-

Some argue that there are many other thinery that bank-deposit insurance has noth-kinds of losses which should be insured They have been due to our against if we are going to insure bank deindividualistic banking system, to overspecu- posits. For example, there are the losses of lation, to overconfidence, to the tying up of merchants who sell goods on credit, and the our bank reserves in Wall Street specula- losses of the milkman and the cobbler and tions, to our inelastic currency. The guar- the doctor, and so on. It might be replied anty of bank deposits will do nothing to cor- that a man's appetite for pie, cheese, cabbage, rect any of this. Nor will the remedying of and tea and coffee are as much in need of these evils or defects make deposits much regulation as his appetite for whisky, but that it has been found expedient to restrict by law the latter, but not the former!

LESSONS FROM OKLAHOMA'S EXPERIENCE

Oklahoma's experience has taught several principles the same as those of any other things about guaranteeing bank deposits, most kind of insurance. The trend of the age is of which have been already indicated in a towards insurance against calamities, and general way. To sum them up, however, the successful business man insures his busi- we may say, first, that the administration of ness against fire, and the practical farmer the guaranty law must be kept out of polihis crops against storms, and the thoughtful tics; second, there must be a sound general man his life against the ravages of disease. banking law accompanying the guaranty law; Bank deposits are just as susceptible of being and third, the administration of this general insured as any other kind of property, and banking law must be honest and efficient.

often so much greater and so much more weak. That is largely why her guaranty severe than those resulting from fire, storms, law has not been a success. We cannot go and death that it furnishes an additional rea- into the details of a sound banking law. son why bank deposits should be insured. But we may mention certain things which Bank-deposit insurance is safer than fire in- are necessary in order to give a guaranty law

such officials. Corrupt officials who wreck cation of the clearing-house plan. have no property besides their bank stock, so guaranty of deposits. *hat the double liability is often a mere farce. even to own stock in banks. With these phia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, to a minimum, and the losses resulting from to cooperate to prevent failures. the few failures which will occur will be that bankers will be glad to contribute to it. way as a governmental function.

similar to the Oklahoma deposit guaranty ods of those whom he helps to protect. system, in that all employers contribute to a The government guaranty of bank deposcommon fund for this insurance purpose, its is greatly preferable to private guaranty, What has been the result? The employers if it is properly managed, and if the clearinghave a standing committee which visits all house idea is incorporated in it. Insurance the shops and sees to it that each employer by private companies is likely to be ineffikeeps installed the latest safety devices for cient. They may fail just as well as banks the protection of his workmen, so as to re- may fail, and for the same reasons. Insurduce to a minimum the cost of the insurance. ance by private companies is bound to be This same cooperation ought to be and must more costly than government insurance, bebe applied to banking if the guaranty prin- cause private companies are always organciple is to survive. The reason so many ized for profit. Many countries of Europe bankers have objected to deposit insurance have insurance systems against accident and is because they have never been given quite old age, and they have been eminently suca square deal.

no say in the administration of the guaranty If life insurance can be made a success in law that the bankers of Wisconsin objected this country under government control, why to having such a law enacted. They suc- cannot bank-deposit insurance? It is being ceeded in keeping such a law from passing, made a success in three States, and can be too, but seeing that the people really wanted made a success everywhere if the banker is their deposits guaranteed they set to work made a partner in it.

protection. Among these are provisions re- to devise a scheme whereby those banks which quiring officers of banks to furnish surety desired to do so might guarantee deposits. bonds, the same as public officials are re-through the organization of a mutual insurquired to do; and those bonds should be a ance company for that purpose. One of the guaranty of the honesty and competency of salient features of this scheme is the applihanks should be prosecuted relentlessly. The of the by-laws of the insurance company is banking law should have a double liability taken largely from the guaranty laws of provision, and stockholders should be re-Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, and Nebraska. If quired to furnish bonds to make this double properly managed the plan will succeed, and liability effective. Many bank stockholders may ultimately supersede the government

The clearing-house plan of protecting bank Officers of failed banks should never be deposits has also been adopted by several permitted to engage in banking again, or large cities, among them Chicago, Philadelprovisions in a general banking law there Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and a will be little need for a guaranty fund. In number of others. Bankers in these cities other words, bank failures will be reduced have come to realize that it is to their interest

If the clearing-house plan is not made a reduced to a minimum. Then the cost of feature of the guaranty system, the guaranty keeping up a guaranty fund will be so low of bank deposits will never make much head-Every State that has a guaranty law ought insurance concerns which permit the banker also to have a State bankers' clearing-house, some say in the administration of the guarmade up of representatives from banks oper- anty fund will drive governments out of the ating under the guaranty system, with power guaranteeing business. Several private insurto examine banks at any time as to solvency, ance companies are now guaranteeing bank business methods, and character of loans be-deposits and are succeeding, even at a higher ing made. If banks are to be made to guar- assessment rate than is being paid in Kansas, antee one another's deposits they ought to Nebraska, and Texas under government have something to say about one another's guaranty, simply because the government way of doing business. In Germany the gov- guaranty, as operated in all three of these ernment compels employers to insure their States, practically excludes the banker from workmen against accidents, under a plan having any say concerning the banking meth-

cessful. One State of the United States is It was largely because they were to have now engaged in the life-insurance business.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

AMERICAN MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

A LTHOUGH the Century for 1914, to tor number, has articles on the motor truck, judge from the first two numbers, will by Rollin W. Hutchinson, Jr., and "The be especially strong in fiction features, the Great National Road Schemes," by Henry B. serious articles already published or an- Joy, president of the Lincoln Highway Asnounced are decidedly noteworthy,—for in- sociation. "The Tragic Ten Days of Mastance, Richard Barry's character sketch of dero" is the title given to a series of letters Skobeleff, Russia's chief war hero; James by an American woman from Mexico, pub-D. Whelpley's "The German Emperor and lished in the January Scribner's. the Balkan Peace," W. Morgan Shuster's "Shall the Filipinos Have a Fourth of est in the February McClure's are "Buttons: July?" and Andrew Carnegie's essay on the A Romance of American Industry," by Edhereditary transmission of property,—all in ward M. Woolley, and "A Great Jew" the January number, and an article on Mex- (Lord Chief Justice Rufus Isaacs of Engico by Mr. Shuster, together with further land) by Perceval Gibbon. discussion of immigration by Professor Ross, in the February issue, which is known as the suggestive article contributed to the American mid-winter fiction Century, one of its most Magazine by Charles K. Taylor. important contributions being "The Last A newcomer in the field of An War in the World," a novel of prophecy, by riodical literature is the Unpopular Review, H. G. Wells.

quote from Dr. Hill's clever article entitled ical appearance and general mechanical fea-"Why Do We Have a Diplomatic Service?" tures this publication reminds one at once in the January Harper's. Other interesting of the standard English reviews, nor is the features of this number are "Australian By- similarity confined to the physical form. paths," by Norman Duncan; "At the Sign The literary quality of the Unpopular Reof 'La Reine Jeanne,'" by Richard Le Gal- view has its counterpart, if anywhere, in the lienne, and "The Physics of the Emotions," best known of the British quarterlies and by Fred W. Eastman. In the February monthlies. It is refreshing to find in a number appear a series of letters written by single issue of any American periodical so the Northern wife of a Confederate officer much distinctly good writing. in the early years of the Civil War, giving It is a matter of regret that the policy of pictures of scenes in Richmond and Mont- anonymity adopted by the editors prevents

series of recollections by Madame Wadding- bacco: Its Cost," "Our Alcohol: Its Use," ton, the American-born wife of the distin- "The Standing Incentives to War," and guished French diplomat. The February "The Machinery for Peace." instalment covers the Berlin Congress of February Scribner's, which is largely a mo- servative party.

Two articles of more than ordinary inter-

"Better Boys" is the title of a useful and

A newcomer in the field of American pepublished quarterly by the house of Henry On another page of this department we Holt & Co., of New York. In typograph-

gomery, and incidentally intimate glimpses the giving of individual credit for the essays of several Confederate military leaders, contained in this initial number. Among the Charles Wellington Furlong tells of his retitles of the thirteen articles are "The Macent journey through the jungle of Surinam. jority Juggernaut," "The New Morality," Scribner's begins the publication of a new "The Unfermented Cabinet," "Our To-

If we may venture to express the editorial 1877-78. In addition to George E. Wood- point of view of this new free-lance among berry's articles on North Africa, one of the the quarterlies, we should say that it is leading travel articles of Scribner's is "The vaguely outlined from time to time by those Alpine Road of France," by Sir Henry Nor- American journalists who are looking forman, describing the best motor-way across ward to a new party alignment in this coun-France from Normandy to the Mediterra- try and expecting to see arise from the ruins nean by the new "Route des Alpes." The of the Republican organization a new Con-

FILIPINO CAPACITY FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington.

alight." He reminds us that the Jones bill, in their immediate future." reported in the House during the last Consonable peace and progress in the Islands.

whether alone they could do sufficiently well really not Filipinos. ress or retrogression." they are lacking now, individually and col- fathers were Chinese. lectively, in capacity for self-government, and lican forms, and that if left to themselves In this, however, the Chinese abound. chaos will sooner or later result.

they are easily led, and since the establish- not Chinese blood. ment of civil government in the Islands, the Captain Shelton asks, if we were to turn the culties in governing them. Captain Shelton nance of a few thousand Chinese half-bloods?

THE announcement of the Government at argues, however, that people easily led in one Washington that hereafter it will appoint direction are easily led in another, and with a majority of native members to the Philip- the development of equally powerful leaders, pine Commission, thus transferring responsi- division and corresponding difficulty in conbility for local legislation from the United trol might readily follow. Generosity, mor-States to the Filipino people, has renewed the ality, hospitality, and other qualities imputed discussion of the question whether the Filito the Filipinos do not, of themselves, signify pinos are capable of self-government. This capacity for progress or self-control. For question forms the subject of an article con- progress in any direction there must be altributed to the North American Review for ways energy and initiative, and in these two January by Capt. George H. Shelton, U. S. qualities the Filipinos are admittedly lacking. A., who, in addition to three years' service No Malay people has ever revealed these in the Philippines, has been attached to the qualities, and during the centuries of Spanish domination there was no opportunity for the Captain Shelton regards this recent conces- Filipinos to develop them. Under Spain the sion as only another step along the path of Filipinos were Christianized, but were held popular government which has been steadily purposely in ignorance and superstition. pursued in our conduct of Philippine affairs Energy was discouraged; initiative was punsince the Treaty of Paris. Against this prog- ished. Only with the advent of the Ameriress, as Captain Shelton rightly says, there cans was there opportunity provided for the can be no reasonable objection so long as the development of these qualities, and it seems Filipinos show themselves equal to the respon- inconceivable, says Captain Shelton, "that a sibilities involved. His article, therefore, is people lacking them at the outset, and held not directed against this or any other reason- for more than three centuries in an environable step, but against what he describes as the ment preventing their development, could in "jump to independence, without regard to a dozen years develop either energy or initiawhere the Filipinos or ourselves are going to tive to a point likely to be a controlling factor

The exceptions that readily occur to all gress, provided for independence, partial familiar with recent Philippine historyon passage and complete after eight years. Rizal, the Filipino martyr; Aguinaldo, the In his view, nothing but the welfare of the leader of the insurrection; Bonifacio, the il-Filipinos can provide an honest basis for set-literate but powerful chief of the Katipunan, tlement. The cost of the Philippines and Antonio Luna, Sixto Lopez, Areneto, chief their value to us are not to be considered magistrate of the Islands; Arellano, Attorbeside the question of what will assure rea- ney General; Speaker Osmeña, of the Assembly; Manuel Quezon, the commissioner Furthermore, it is not a question whether representing the Philippines in the United the Filipinos unaided can do as much for States; Aglipay, the leader of the Philipthemselves as we have done for them. "No pine church, and other men prominent in one believes they can; it is a question simply public life and in the professions—are These men and every -whether independence would mean prog-other native-born that has reached distinction Captain Shelton in the Islands are mestizos—mixed of blood. counts himself a friend of the Filipinos, and, Most of these men are Chinese mestizos; speaking as their friend, he maintains that their fathers, or grandfathers, or great-grand-

The mestizos form, comparatively speakparticularly for self-government under repubing, a small fraction of the Filipino people. was said by former Governor-General What our experience has taught us about Wright that there was not a single family the Filipinos goes to show that as a people of prominent, dominant Filipinos who had What would happen. United States has found few practical diffi- Islands adrift and leave them to the domi-

Will these mestizos attempt to find a future pure-blood. What, then, will be the outfor the pure-blood native, to raise him to come? First of all, says Captain Shelton, it their standard, socially and politically? This will be class control, then class hatred, and seems unlikely, for the mestizos despise the then—chaos.

WHY DO WE HAVE A DIPLOMATIC SERVICE?

R. DAVID JAYNE HILL, former there is no limit to its political usefulness." Ambassador of the United States to Germany, has chosen an informal method for certain younger members of the club, the conpresenting to the readers of Harper's Maga- versation recurred to the provisions of the zine some of the reasons for the maintenance Constitution for the appointment of ambassaof an American diplomatic service. These dors and to the importance of the diplomatic reasons are set forth through the medium of service in the minds of the fathers of the Gova conversation supposed to have been held in ernment. It was pointed out that the United a Washington club. The starting point of States in its earliest years profited greatly from this conversation was the repetition of a remark made by a newly elected United States Senator, referring to our diplomatic representatives in foreign capitals: "I don't understand why we have those fellows, anyhow."

Dr. Hill judiciously remarks that this observation has the threefold merit of being just, kindly, and honest—"just, because it clearly indicates the proper starting point of any discussion regarding our diplomatic service; kindly, because it places without discrimination all the representatives of our country engaged in that service in the same large, generous category of 'those fellows,' which, if slightly lacking in respect, at least does not imply any opprobrium; honest, because it is a frank confession of ignorance betokening a state of mind at once docile and unassuming, and, if not keenly curious, implies no unconquerable prejudice."

The manner in which this utterance by the Senator was received in the club is a fair index of American public sentiment on the matter in question. The first comment was to the effect that longer experience in politics would show the Senator certain practical reasons "why we have those fellows." It was asserted that the country has no serious interest in the diplomatic service, which has been assailed in Congress as "purely ornamental," and that the service had been re- the diplomacy of the Revolution, and that the

As this cynical view seemed abhorrent to

THE NEW AMBASSADOR Uncle Sam: "I hope you will know how to represent me properly." From the Sun (New York)

tained only because of its utility to party delegates to the constitutional convention repolitics. "It is the very life of a Presidential membered with gratitude what Franklin had election. Sinecures are necessary to the life done for us in France. Without the aid of of a political party. The indefinite character the French fleet we might not have won our of the diplomatic service renders it particu- independence, at least, at so early a date. A Letly useful; for, while it appeals chiefly to member of Congress from the Middle West, the men of leisure, it stimulates aspirations however, took the ground that since the Conwhich awaken interest in public affairs which stitution was framed and adopted conditions might otherwise never exist, and since the had changed entirely. From a weak and small ervice has no standard of service or efficiency, nation we have become strong and great. We it makes no difference to us what anybody else tiations. may think. Everything we have to do with between the heads of the governments."

This suggested to a younger member of the company certain bits of diplomatic correspondence which, when published in the Red Book, would read something like this:

Emperor William, Berlin: You have too many ships in the Caribbean Sea. We request you to reduce the number.-Wilson.

President Wilson, Washington: We run our navy from Berlin. W. I. R. Work on your canal.-

King George, London: You need to teach your Canadians manners. Remember we have treaties about the Great Lakes.-Wilson.

President Wilson, Washington: Our people are accountable to us alone.—George R.

It was left to Count Brysterand, the ambassador of a great European power, who at that moment entered the room, to define for the benefit of the company the function of diplomacy in our present-day scheme of ex-Diplomacy, in its narrowest sense, is defined as the spirit of conciliation in the transaction of international business; in its largest sense, the endeavor to accomplish our ends by intelligence rather than by force. There are, he said, but three steps between international friendship and international hostility. They are: "(1) the permanent recall of the head of the mission; (2) the recall of the chargé d'affaires, and (3) the complete rupture of diplomatic relations, which is the immediate prelude of war." The Congressman was surprised at the inference that if our Government should abolish its diplomatic service entirely it would give offense. On this point the ambassador maintained that no nation could take such a step "What reason," without a reason. asked, "could be given?"

compatibility between democratic ideas of matic service!

have no neighbors who would think of at- doing things and monarchical ideas. "Amertacking us, and what need have we, then, of icans," he said, "believe in peace and want to ambassadors and the paraphernalia that goes help the cause of peace and good feeling in along with them? Improved communication the world, but we don't want merely to seem by cable and wireless has rendered ambassa- to do it. Now that we have the Hague Tridors superfluous. Furthermore, in the opin- bunal can't we settle all our differences there? ion of this Western representative, the deci- Why do we not all go on simply attending sions of sovereign states are necessarily final, to our business, and, if disagreements arise, even though they may conflict. "Do you go on with our business and let the Hague suppose that we are going to be influenced by Court settle them?" The ambassador pointed what any man sent to Washington may say out that the convention which established the to us? We know our interests and mean to Hague Court provided only for the adjudidefend them. We know how to make up cation of such differences as it has not been our minds, and when we have made them up found possible to settle by diplomatic nego-

The representative still insisted, however, foreigners can be done by telegraph directly that Americans do not seem to be fitted for diplomacy:

> A reader of our newspapers would certainly get the idea that it is all a good deal of a farce for us to take part in it. They guy our diplomats about their personal affairs, make scandals about their behavior, set the public mind agog about who will go here and who will go there, or what they will do or not do when they arrive at their posts. This is wearisome. It does not seem to happen in other countries. Will not Your Excellency kindly tell us why that is?

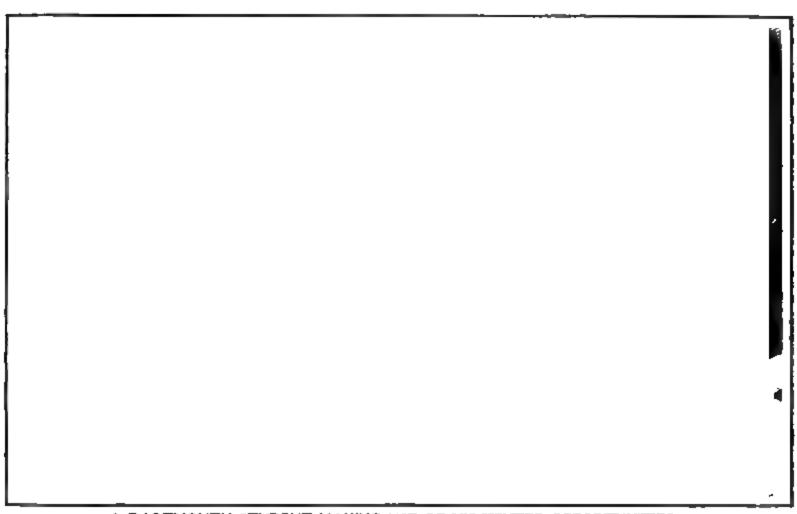
To this the ambassador replied:

The question is not difficult to answer. Our diplomatic service in Europe is as completely separated from party politics as the army and the navy. There is nothing in any respect casual or extemporized about it, because it is rigidly standardized on the basis of a strictly governmental representation, from which the merely personal element is absolutely eliminated. It is understood that an ambassador, whoever he may be, will live precisely as his government ordains; that he will do a certain number of previously determined things; that his personality will be absorbed in his office; that he will do nothing of, or by, or for, himself. In short, his line of conduct is minutely prescribed for him by the foreign office of his government.

As to the cost of this system, the ambassador continued:

There is no country in the world whose property in this form would greatly exceed the cost of a single first-class battleship, or whose budget shows a greater net annual expenditure for the entire foreign service than one-half the cost of such a vessel. The best war-vessel ever built is regarded as fit for the scrap-heap after a few years of existence, but the value of all the embassy and legation properties owned by foreign governments in the different European capitals has increased since they were acquired from twenty-five to several hundred per cent.

The upshot of the conversation was that the representative declared his intention of The representative thought that two rea- introducing a bill at the next session of Consons might be given: Economy and the in- gress for the standardization of our diplo-



A DARTMOUTH STUDENT MAKING USE OF HIS WINTER OPPORTUNITIES

WINTER SPORTS AT COLLEGE

In the words of the editor of Outing, that come weaned from it. The forest in summer and magazine presents in its January number autumn is the home of the speckled trout, the partridge, woodcock, and deer. In winter it offers sport to all manner of men from the hollowcollege program. It is said that there is no tunities in greater or less degree are offered to all northern colleges, and what has been all college men in our northern States.

Although Dartmouth's athletic record compares favorably with those of other colwas getting any actual benefit from college athletics and the opportunity for out-of-door as the Outing Club:

take the trail, and most boys who do never be- time to keep the hockey rinks free and clear

The meaning of this expression is that the chested plodder to the strongest-limbed and surestwinter months of the year, which Dartmouth balanced boy on the campus. Snowshoe and ski students formerly regarded as tedious, have afford athletes or non-athletes as much or as little recently been transformed to such an extent invigorating atmosphere. They develop muscles that winter sports and all forms of outdoor useful in after life, give the delicate boy the dilife have become conspicuous features of the gestive apparatus of a camel, fill him with confidence, and teach him a hundred things about nature that he never knew before. Particularly record of such an out-of-door movement in strong is this appeal to the city-bred youth and American college history, yet the same oppor- correspondingly great is its effect upon his whole physical and mental make-up.

Maybe it was the Indian lore in its traditions that developed this great out-of-door feature at accomplished at Dartmouth within the past Dartmouth. The legends fit perfectly into a counfour or five years should be an inspiration to try of high elevations and magnificent panoramas, the entire stretch of which lies in the snow belt. This snow belt is a north and south strip of New Hampshire, lying between the Green, Franconia, and White Mountains, extending from the state's leges and universities, it was found that only southern line straight north to Canada. Below, a small percentage of the student enrollment and even on either side, the humidity turns snowstorms into rain, causing the snow to melt and quickly disappear.

Within the belt the snowfall is heavy and it exercise was limited. This, of course, is true stays; the air is drier and colder. It is an excepin most colleges. According to Mr. Henry J. tion when the countrymen here do not have Case, who describes the Dartmouth experi- sleighing from Thanksgiving to April. The snow ment for Outing, the needed outlet was ice-clad ponds, three and four feet deep, making opened to the whole college by what is known some of the best snowshoe and ski trails in the world. Incidentally, this depth of snow is the explanation of Dartmouth's mediocre hockey record. Any boy with energy, be he little or big, can There is so much snow and it takes so much

ON THE WINTER TRAIL (Three or four packs carry food and extra sweaters for the whole party)

of it that hours are limited for play and practice But the deeper the snow, the better the ski and snowshoe running, and within an hour's trail from the campus are countless scenic and historic places, which make ideal objectives for practice runs lead-

ing up to a full day's march.

The Green Mountains lie to the west and across the Connecticut, the Franconia Range to the east, and the Presidential Range of the White Mountains, continuing, farther north and to the east of the Franconia. North, still, beyond the highest peaks of the Presidential Range and exending practically to the Canadian border, lies the Dartmouth Grant, some thirty thousand acres of virgin pine and hemlock, kept under practical forestry since it was deeded to the college in the days of the Crown Government.

Straight north out of Main street in Hanover is a barren knoll, known as Meeting House Hill, from which, looking south down the Connecticut Valley, one may see Mt. Ascutney looming across the skyline nineteen miles away. Inside that distance, and under ten miles, is the northezetern gate of the great Corbin Game Preserve. Turning to the north, Mt. Moosilauke, Smart's, and Cube all stand out in bold relief against the sky, and if the air be clear Mt. Lafayette may be discerned in the far distance. Eight miles to the east is the Outing Club Camp from which Moose Mountain is climbed. There are rude shelters now on all of these trails, as well as up the A winter carnival is now one of the anPompanoosuc, which empties into the Connecticut nual occasions at Dartmouth, assuming there
five miles above Hanover. The elevation averthe prominence of "Junior Prom." This
ages between six hundred and four thousand feet.

tops covered with brush to the timber-line, and all of it a wild game country the year round. The White Mountains themselves need no comment. Their wonderful scenery is famous the country wide.

The use of the snowshoe and ski by Dartmouth students is thus described by Mr. Case:

Each man on the trail is directed to clothe himself approximately as follows: Ten-inch, double-soled moccasins, two pairs of heavy woolen stockings, woolen shirt, mackinaw coat which keeps the wind out, has a great-collar and snow does not adhere to it; a toque, double knitted mittens, and a face mask for severe weather. When the "hike" is only for the day very light cotton underwear is recommended, but wool is necessary if the wearer intends to spend the night in shelter or cabin.

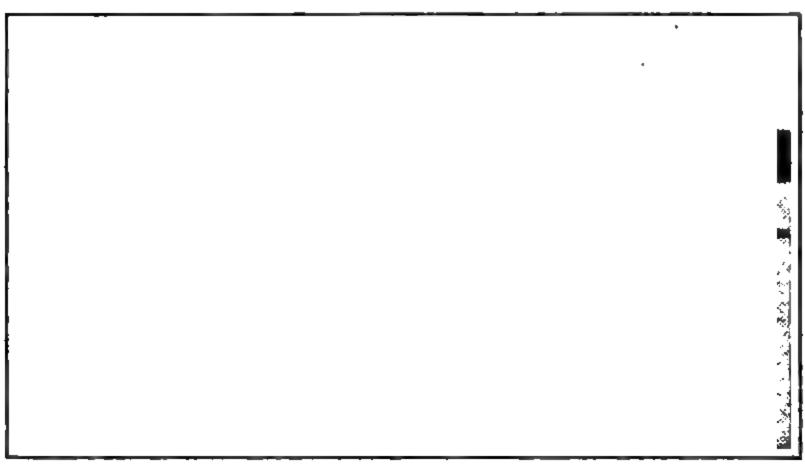
The leaders first take their charges over the fields and hills back of the campus until they feel encouraged to make wider circles and vary the going. Then they lengthen the distance of a day's run and begin to put weight on the backs of the runners. A beginner on anowshoes can easily outdistance a novice on skis, but, on the other hand, the expert ski-runner can leave behind the pick of the shoe men. Some men never make ski runners, while others take to it immediately, and have the strength and endurance to stick to the pacemakers no matter what the distance.

Snowshoeing is easier to pick up, but it requires more stamina than is needed for a day's run on Therefore, green men picked for the first overnight trip into the hill country at the week-end have to be carefully considered before the party starts. At Dartmouth they are divided into ski and snowshoe divisions, pacemakers carefully selected, and, even more carefully, the rear guard. This rear guard assumes the responsibility of picking up stragglers, of mending broken straps and thongs, of spelling a tired man with his pack, giving first aid in case of injuries, or cheering up tired and discouraged ones to flounder on to the fire and shelter for the night. This order of march is never forgotten, no matter how short the run. Each leader, whether with pacemakers, main party, or rear guard, takes his part as seriously as though he were traveling toward the North Pole. It doesn't take the "big march" up Mount Washington to bring out the wisdom of these precautions. Leaders' reports on much shorter runs are full of emergencies which experience and cool heads have easily surmounted.

Records by card index and filing system are kept of each run, summer or winter, by the secretary of the club, giving the temperature, wind, depth of snow, route, time, members of the party, any new device or accoutrement tried and results, and careful notations of all new trails blazed or discovered. There is also a record kept each year of what each member does in and for the club, and each year a collection of lantern slides for use at the annual meeting is made from the best

films turned in by the members.

The valleys shelter picturesque farms, the hill- year the carnival, with its winter meetings,



THE CROSS-COUNTRY SNOWSHOE RACE, - A FEATURE OF THE DARTMOUTH WINTER CARNIVAL

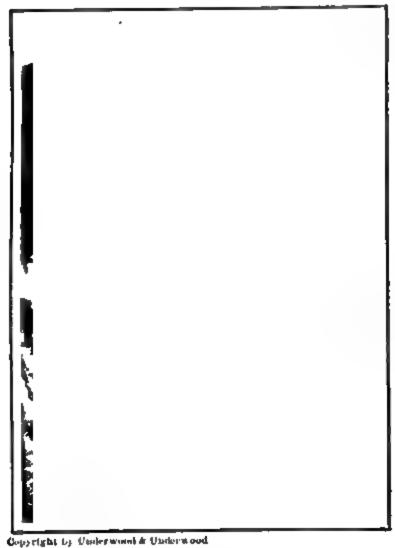
dances, and attendant festivities, is planned February or the first of March. Another atfor the middle of February. Alumni of tempt will then be made to gain the summit Dartmouth from the Middle Atlantic, Mid- of Mount Washington, the highest point east dle West, and Western States are planning of the Rockies ever reached on skis, members to come back in large numbers, especially to of the Outing Club having already sucsee the transformation of a Hanover winter, ceeded in accomplishing the feat. The Outing Club's "big march" to the The illustrations with the Outing article White Mountains, which is also an annual are from photographs taken by members of affair, will take place in the last days of the club. We reproduce three of them.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA

true of the interior of China, which is recog- than actual customers. mized on all hands as one of the greatest fuown industrial development.

INFLUENCES are continually brought cotton goods, illuminating oil, and tobacco, to bear on American manufacturers to the three great staples of foreign trade. But stimulate experiments in trade expansion as concerns other commodities the Chinese throughout the Far East. Especially is this masses are still prospective buyers rather

Since 1911 China's trade has been so much ture markets of the world. In the January upset by the revolution and by the unsettled number of the Engineering Magazine, Mr. conditions following it that Mr. Freeman Lewis R. Freeman, who has given much does not regard the figures for the last two personal attention to the subject and writes years as of much value. In the decade from with full authority, discusses some of the 1900 to 1909, inclusive, China's net imports trade opportunities which are open to Amer- almost doubled in value, while the exports ican exporters in that part of the world rose in value from \$90,000,000 to \$201,000,pointing out, at the same time, a few of the 000. It would seem, therefore, that China mistakes that have already been made through was, before the revolution, well on the way failure to understand the lines of China's towards wiping out the balance of trade which stands against it. The figures for the Mr. Freeman shows that of the 400,- year 1910 showed an increase of imports of 600,000 people in China very few are as yet but 6 per cent., as against 22 per cent. for in the market for foreign goods. They are exports. It should not be assumed that the now buying, of course, great quantities of failure of the value of imports to rise faster



SCENE IN HANKOW, ONE OF CHINA'S INDUSTRIAL CENTERS

ing in the matter of imports from China is needs of the country for centuries. equally unsatisfactory, for, while China's Mr. Freeman shows conclusively that the sales to the world at large increased 122 per Chinese are successfully elaborating the raw cent, in the ten years, the increase in the materials which value of exports to the United States amount- that it will no ed to but 33 per cent. China's total trade tions, least of in this ten years about doubled, but her trade deavor to buil with America increased only 18 per cent.

It is commonly said that our poor show- velop within ing in China is not so much the result of into a great n our having failed, as it is of our not having the same time Mr. Freeman admits that, broadly different class speaking, this saying is true, but he shows produce will that, on the other hand, there have been man holds the signal failures and that American exporters skill and inve have paid dearly for their lack of knowledge supplied almo as to the undercurrents of Chinese demand. States, which

several years ago in the ambitious but illadvised attempts of interests in the Pacific Northwest to supply China with flour, By the time James J. Hill, then President of the Great Northern Railway, had built two 21,000-ton steamers to carry flour direct from Washington and Oregon to Shanghai and Hongkong, it had been proven that wheat could be made quite as profitable a crop as any other on the uplands of temperate China, and Chinese flour mills in the Yangtse valley were almost equal to supplying the native demand for flour. To-day it is said that scarcely any American flour is sold to the Chinese of middle and north China. Most of the three-quarters of a million dollars' worth that is annually imported is bought by foreigners, or by the natives of tropical and sub-tropical China, where wheat cannot be grown, and even this demand is beginning to be supplied by flour from the mills of Shanghai.

China's achievement in the milling of flour is taken by Mr. Freeman as an indication of what that country may do in the manufacturing of other commodities for which it has the raw products. This applies, he thinks, to the supply of cotton goods, alis due to any slackening of the Chinese de- though the best Chinese raw cotton is of a mand for the classes of goods bought from low grade, and it will be some time before abroad, but, as Mr. Freeman shows in his the country will become independent of a article, China is beginning to manufacture foreign market. As to rails, bridge mateextensively on her own account. During rials, and other steel products, most of which that decade China's imports increased about have heretofore been imported from Europe 100 per cent., or at the rate of 10 per cent. and America, China will ultimately be ina year, while during the same period Amer- dependent of import. It is known that the ica's exports to China increased but a little country has more iron, and probably more over 7 per cent., or less than one-half of one coal, than any other nation of the world. per cent. a year. It appears, therefore, that Enough of these products has already been the American exporter has not had his pro- opened up within reach of either railways portionate share in the increase. Our show- or navigable rivers to serve the industrial

these lines.

A striking instance of this was furnished serious rival in those lines. We should, in

which China is working out her industrial duplicators, and the like, in which occur the as factory, mining, and electrical machinery, which, therefore, will always keep ahead of locomotives, and the higher classes of roll-imitation and independent of competition. ing stock, electric-railway equipment, many This, in his opinion, marks clearly and sharp-classes of lighter agricultural machinery, and ly our easiest and practically our only lines a long list of other things, such as type- of advance upon the Chinese market.

fact, furnish the bulk of the machinery with writers, cash registers, sewing machines, Mr. Freeman specifies such lines fullest expression of American ingenuity, and

WHAT JAPAN IS DOING ON THE MAINLAND

this vast region is progressing, are recorded tractions that leaves him wondering what it is in an article in the Far East, a weekly pub- all about. Here there is a magnificent 500,000-yen lished in Tokyo.

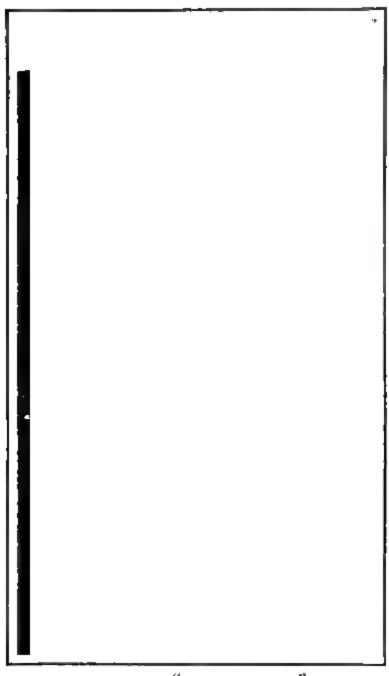
is strongly impressed with the difference be- seriousness, replied that it would come handy to tween life and things in general in the Island accommodate visitors at the coming coronation! Empire itself and in its continental posses- tions in Dairen, such as a perfect tramcar system, sions. He says on this point:

and the growth of an already Westernized coun- make its presence known to every visitor. Also, try is going on in a natural and normal way, the inhabitants of Dairen are provided with an Moreover, with this development is to be noticed the existence of more or less backward tendencies, or lack of progress, just as may be found in any country that has become accustomed to an existing order.

However, there is "not the least reflection of these backward tendencies to be found *herever Japanese initiative has been exert- there is "every visible evidence from a maing itself on the mainland."

A BUSINESS man's impressions of what is going on in Korea and Southern Manchuria, and how the Japanization of Manchuria, and how the Japanization of utilize, the visitor beholds a display of civic athotel, which is just being completed. When asked where and how the little town of Dairen was The writer, Mr. K. P. Swenson, who has ever going to get a respectable number of guests a business of his own in the Japanese capital, for this huge hotel a Japanese resident, with all Like the hotel there are other beneficent instituup-to-date sanitary provisions, any number of asphalt-paved streets, which seem to stretch sur-prisingly far out into the suburbs, and, to crown In Japan the period of the rapid acquiring and prisingly far out into the suburbs, and, to crown application of Western improvements has passed, all, is a motor-car street sprinkler that is sure to the inhabitants of Dairen are provided with an elaborate electric park, where hundreds of electric lights shine forth to delight the small crowd that gathers there evenings. All of these things go to impress the dweller of Tokyo how far out of date the capital of the Empire is in com-

> To the tourist who travels through Korea terial standpoint of the success with which



A KOREAN "LITTLE MOTHER"
(Typical peasant girl of northern Korea with baby sister)

the regeneration and upbuilding of this territory is going on."

He lands at Fusan, a model port furnished with every facility for handling transportation, and realizes at once that he is no longer in the little country of Japan. There is an entirely different atmosphere that pervades all. For one thing he is apt to observe a different personal feeling on the part of the Japanese people, the spirit of security, as it were, that comes from the power of the government. The dependence of a large part of the population on the supervision and control of a paternal government creates an atmosphere different from that of the busy industrialism of Japan. There is a spirit of indifference which grades itself from the sense of the lack of ambition on the part of those lower down to the self-satisfied air of prosperity in the successful business man who has "gotten in" right. Over all rests the dominant influence, the spirit of the conqueror in the land of the conquered, and the domineers of this influence in the persons that go to make up a perfect and highly developed system of officialism. In short, gold braid and uniforms are the insignia that indicate the manner in which this peaceful though aggressive campaign is being conducted.

Seoul is the urban center of Korea, and it

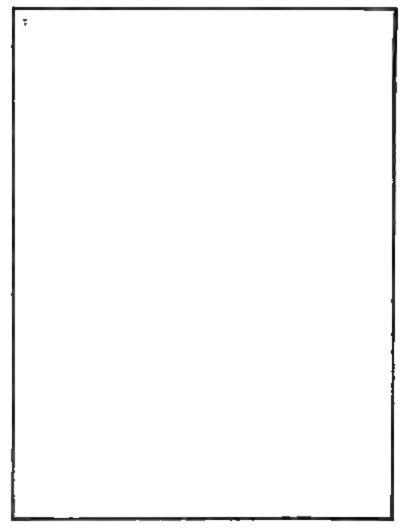
is naturally the center where the Japanese are making the most of their policy of transformation.

Indeed, the visitor is inclined to receive an exaggerated notion of the progress that is going on in the rest of the country after taking in the objects of interest—plainly admitted to be of common Western origin—that seem to put the old pet relics and exalted historical landmarks in the background.

The hand of the Government is seen at every turn, "while private enterprises seem to be of a small order and accessory to the constructive work."

The narrow main streets of the original city are no more and still valuable property continues to be condemned and streets widened according to the plan to make the city one of the most up-todate in the East. Pictures indicate better than words the great work that the Japanese have already accomplished in the beautifying and modernizing of what may be called the "official" rather than the industrial city of Keijo (Seoul). The country takes on a more prosperous and businesslike aspect as one proceeds northward. It is less barren than the southern portion through which the railroad passes, and farming is carried on on a grander and more profitable scale. In this region, too, are the lumber and mining interests that are now in the course of development.

Leaving the station of Shingishu, which is the northern terminus of the Chosen Government Railways, the traveler crosses the



THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE YALU RIVER AT ANTUNG LEADING FROM KOREA INTO MANCHURIA

the case.

The customs officials in Antung are Japanese. They are officials provided by the South Manchurian Railway. This railroad is the one great guaranteeing their regular dividend. power that constitutes at once a means of opening up the country and indirectly an obstacle to any in the truest sense of the word. There is no com-Government. petition, nor are there restrictions from without to interfere with what it deems a most efficient management. It is operating in accordance with losses in certain branches of this organization, the come at all, must come from without.

great Yalu River bridge to the city of An-mining end of it at least seems sufficiently profittung, which is in Chinese territory, where it able to make up for all deficiencies. Over half might be expected there would be the usual fiscal year were derived from the company's coal show of change of authority, but such is not mines in Fushun. The mines are constantly increasing their output, now amounting to over 2,500,000 tons per year, and the profits derived from this source will go on increasing and continue to be a steadying influence and a means of

commercial intrusion that may be attempted by The guarantee of Japanese suzerainty lies outside competitors. This railroad is a monopoly in the power of a railroad, backed by the The guarantee of Japanese suzerainty lies

Manifestations of this power and backing are its own free will, or, more properly speaking, the seen in an aggressive and organized unit operwill of the Japanese Government, since it is now ating an unorganized and sparsely settled coun-in control of the Colonial Department. Under try. The presence of Japanese settlers and busithe name of the South Manchurian Railways, this ness men demands the protection of the home govdepartment controls, in addition to 700 miles of ernment. Hence the movement of Japanese currailroad, a marine transportation system, harbor rency towards Manchuria, the establishing of their railroad, a marine transportation system, harbor rency towards Manchuria, the establishing of their works, electric power and light plants, gas works, banks in Mukden, the desire for the issuance of botel management, mining, trading, and a form passports through the hands of the Japanese information works." It is a striking example of how a railroad, operating with a view to increasing its receipts as a transportation medium, may participate in all kinds of enterprises, even though struction to foreign enterprise always present in such enterprises may not be profitable in them—

Chinese territory. Chinese authority is, however, a negligible quantity and opposition, should it selves. In contrast to the over-expenditure and a negligible quantity and opposition, should it

WASEDA, JAPAN'S MODERN UNIVERSITY

THE increasing importance of what may the strenuous history of Waseda during these be called the private university is one of thirty years, Mr. Masuda says: the moteworthy features of recent develop-Masuda, says:

At first the nation looked wholly to what were sisted upon in these state institutions was much too narrow and stiff for a rapidly developing people like the Japanese. Fortunately the nation was not without men alive to the situation. Even if the state institutions had been wholly satisfactory they could by no means accommodate the admission. It was then that the private universidalism and from clannism. ties were launched.

congratulate the venerable founder. Tracing principles of freedom naturally made him an

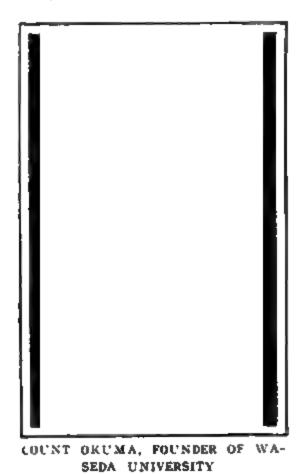
ments in Japanese education. An article on this subject, with particular reference to Waseda University, founded by the veteran ress was the fight it had with officialdom. It was Japanese statesman, Count Okuma, appears then thought in educational circles that such an When Waseda University was inaugurated thirty in the Japan Magazine. The writer, Mr. G. anomaly as a private university was impossible.

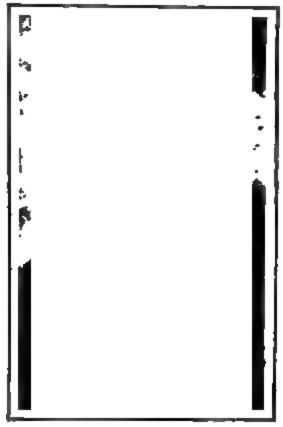
Institutions free from state control were regarded as a menace to the rising generation, whose thought and character must be molded by official At first the nation looked wholly to what were influence and constantly under official espionage. known as the Imperial universities founded by and With this attitude Count Okuma openly disagreed. under the direction of the Government. It was He believed in the freedom of learning, and that soon seen, however, that the ideal of education inthe human mind must be permitted to develop in a natural and not an artificial manner. He took his stand for the independence of learning, untrammeled by narrow convention and antiquated notions of nationality. He regarded education in Japan as laboring under the same restrictions that it suffered under the Church of the Middle Ages; increasing number of students that annually sought he was intent on separating education from feu-

At this time Count Okuma was one of the Waseda University recently celebrated its most prominent statesmen of the period. He thirtieth anniversary. Ten thousand students had been in the Imperial Cabinet, and was returned to take part in the exercises and to once Minister of Foreign Affairs. But his impossible sphere for a mind like his own.

tion. With this object in view he determined to found a university open to all the youth of the to his triumph, and to the splendor of his ideal.

object of suspicion, and he found politics an students. Beginning with the two departments of Politics and Law, it has now departments of Economics, Commerce, Science, He was convinced that the hope of the nation Engineering, and Literature, in fact every depended on a more thorough and liberal educa- faculty except Medicine; and the establishment of that department is under contemplaland qualified to profit by its instruction; and tion. It has also its preparatory schools, Waseda University to-day rises as a monument with higher and special courses, as well as a Chinese department for students from China.





DR. SANAE TAKATA, PRESIDENT OF WASEDA UNIVERSITY

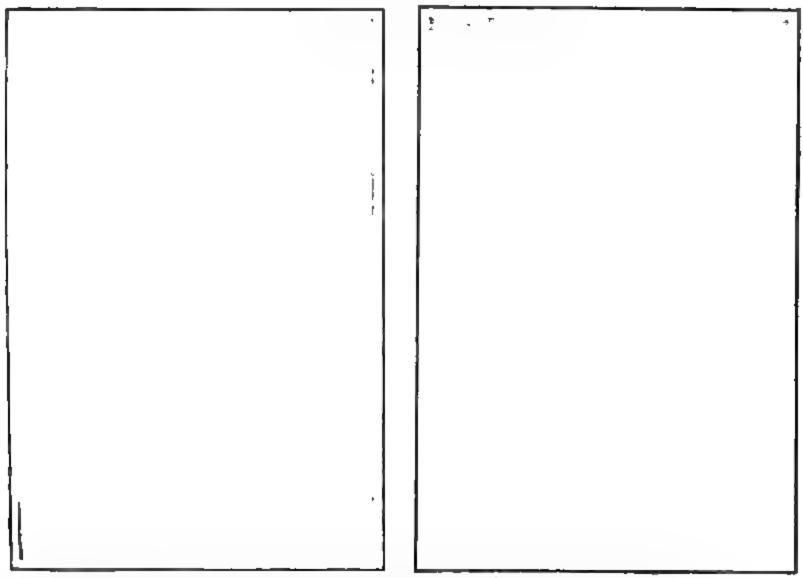
The nascent institution struggled on for and the Waseda Industrial School. years against the inertia of centuries.

noble founder himself had every expected, the next long and trying labor and anxiety of more than twenty years had at last been rewarded and its success acknowledged by the highest authority in the The triumph of Count Okuma and of Wa-

instructors with more than seven thousand tion.

ten thousand graduates have been turned out Year after year it had the satisfaction of seeing since its foundation; and to-day these occupy one or more barriers to its progress broken down, positions of increasing importance in the de-Gradually the men who opposed it gave way and velopment of Japan; they are to be found in became friends when they saw its power for good. almost every department of activity that decountenance Waseda and deliver a speech of con- mands skill and education: in banks, law ofgratulation within its halls at its twentieth anni- fices, great business houses, factories, and versary was a great day; but to pile triumph politics, as well as in journalism, where they upon triumph and to go beyond anything that the have taken a very high place. As writers in thing that happened was nothing less than a visit the press the Waseda men have left an indelfrom the Emperor himself. The hour when Meiji ible mark on the cause of freedom in Japan. Tenno honored the halls of Waseda with the Im- They have the pen of a ready writer, and perial presence was the climax of its ideal. The they wield it with a boldness and incision

Now that Count Okuma has proved the utility seda University was complete. It was not a vic- and efficiency of private institutions of learning, tory for the founder and the institution alone; it it is for other thinkers and financiers of Japan to was a victory for free learning throughout the follow his example. Let the state institutions con-Waseda University was opened in Octo-ber, 1882, with 80 students and some seven and Chuo universities are doing a good work professors. In ten years it had over 80 pro- in this direction; but Japan needs more. Applifessors and more than one thousand students, cations for admission to schools of higher learning are constantly on the increase, and many have annually to be rejected for lack of accommoda-



A GENTLEMAN OF JAPAN. THE LAST OF THE SHOGUNS

(This pencil drawing, on the left, after a rare and now almost invisible revolution-time photograph, shows Prince Tokugawa, the fifteenth and last of the Shoguns, who died on November 16, aged 77. The Shoguns became by usurpation the virtual rulers of Japan, and held the reins of power for seven centuries, being eventually overthrown in 1868 by the late Mutsuhito, the 191st Emperor. The portrait at the right shows him at the time of his death)

THE LAST OF THE SHOGUNS

ber of an order of unofficial but very real Yankee at the Court of King Arthur. rulers of Japan who held the reins of power for seven centuries, and were overthrown in 1868 by the late Mutsuhito. A vivid account her Wars of the Roses. of the Shoguns, and particularly of the late Prince Tokugawa, is contributed to the London Graphic by Lucien Wolf. He says:

strenty-seven, an estimable old gentleman, quite twentieth-century in his urbanity and the cut of his clothes, who was actually born in the Middle "It was after the battle of Fushima, and he was Ages! He was Prince Tokugawa, the last of the riding back to Osaka, a beaten man, at the head Shoguns, that fearsome dynasty of Japanese May- of his army, surrounded by a bodyguard of war-Emperor to the rightful powers of his illustrious ful in history." House. That was in 1868, but in reality it was

THERE died, late in November, in Japan, and I met at Osaka." It sounds like one of those the last of that picturesque survival of banalities of old fogeydom one hears almost every medieval rulers, the Shoguns. Prince Toku- That meeting at Osaka in the later sixties was zawa was 77 years old. He was the last mem- something like the appearance of Mark Twain's

At that time Japan was in the throes of

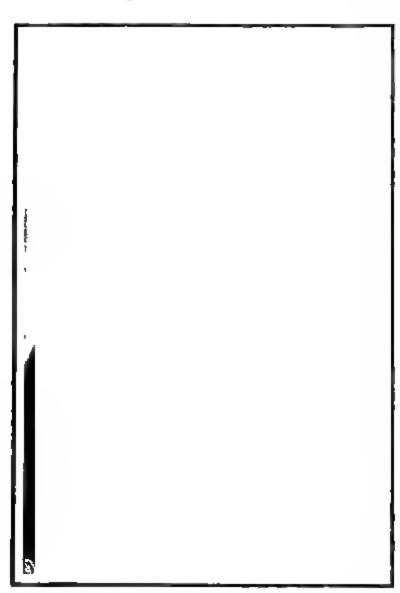
The Shogun was fighting desperately against the Imperialists, not only for the privileges of his House, but for the last days of Japanese chivalry and-obscurantism. That meeting at Osaka de-There died the other day, at the early age of serves to be remembered, and Lord Redesdale venty-seven, an estimable old gentleman, quite [then British Secretary of Legation, accredited to the Tycoon] has given us a worthy vignette of it:

ors of the Palace whose picturesque usurpation of riors, helmeted and visored, clad in the ancient wren hundred years came to an end when the armor of Japan. It was not only a picturesque revolution of the Daimyos restored the then Boy- sight never to be forgotten, it was also a day fate-

Forty years later the Shogun paid visits of cereage. When Lord Redesdale last met Prince mony in a smart brougham, like any other gentle-Tokugawa at Tokyo in 1906, and found him a man of his period, with a simple footman in place grave, frock-coated nobleman of exquisite man- of the spearmen and bowmen and mail-clad rethe first thing the ex-Shogun said to him tainers who escorted him in his early days. He was, "Things have changed a good deal since you had adapted himself completely to the new con-

ditions of Japanese life, had become a tea-planter innkeepers. But they managed these things much on a large scale, and had established his Samurai more quickly and prettily in Japan. In spite of on allotments on his vast estates. It reminds one his tremendous chronological transition, Prince of Sydney Smith's robber Barons of the Rhine, who Tokugawa carried with him into his new life all in later times came down to the valleys and turned the dignity of the old.

JAPAN'S LADY BANK PRESIDENT



THE WORLD'S FIRST WOMAN BANK PRESIDENT, MRS, KIN SENO, OF TOKYO

to organize a bank and become its presi. declaring a dividend of over 6 per cent. dent. She is Mrs. Kin Seno, head of-the Seno Bank of Tokyo. Writing in the Japan esting things to say about this capable woman enty years. captain of industry-or finance.

ruling those under her with an expertness and efprobably in any other country.

The Seno Bank of Commerce was organized with a capital of 500,000 yen, and started on its course a little more than a year ago, with Mrs. Kin Seno as president, Mr. Inosuke Seno, her adopted son, as managing director, and his wife and children as the main stockholders.

The Senos came of their means through the father of the family, husband of the bank president, who was a prosperous merchant of Hok-kaido. After Mr. Seno made his millions he resolved to utilize the money by establishing a banking business in his home town at Fukuyama, Hokkaido, but before he could execute his plans, death took him. The wife, though left alone, was equal to the emergency, and determined, despite the change of circumstance, to carry out her husband's intentions. . . . She resolved to move to Tokyo. Thither she departed with her grandchildren and bought a favorable site for her contemplated bank in the suburbs of the metropolis at Okubo. . . . Okubo had good facilities of communication, besides the convenience of being near her residence, and a good place for the education of children. . . . Mrs. Seno did not establish the bank without making long and careful prepara-tion. First she placed her adopted son, Inosuke Seno, in a national financial institution so as to become familiar with finance. After he mastered hanking he was appointed to the revenue office in Hakodate, where he had further important and useful experience in the manipulation of finance. . . . Application for the necessary permission to establish a bank was made to the authorities and accordingly granted. The new in-T is the very general belief in the West- stitution was started in the form of a joint stock ern world that the Japanese women company, with most of the stock in the family never, under any circumstances, take precedits doors for business, and the first year's transactive dense of their most of the stock in the family itself. A little over a year ago the bank opened its doors for business, and the first year's transactive dense of the stock in the family dence of their men. Nevertheless it is to tions have proved signally successful, as well as Japan that we must turn for the first woman doing a good general banking business, the bank

The life of the institution, however, is the Magazine, "Miyako" has some very inter- president herself, now a woman of over sev-

Residing but a few blocks from the bank building, Mrs. Seno is in the president's office sharp on President in every sense of the word she is, time every morning, ready to consult with her subordinates and consider the transactions of the ficiency worthy of a great financier, which she day. No member of the staff is more punctual undoubtedly is. Examples there have been to and prompt in business than the president herself. some extent of Japanese women that have been . . . Mrs. Seno is in many respects a woman of reand are bank directors, the position having fallen markable personality, and no one can meet her to them by inheritance after the death of hus- without being impressed by her character and bands or relatives; but Mrs. Seno is the first discernment. With sparkling brown eyes, rosy woman to organize and manage a bank and as- cheeks, and pearl-white teeth, she hardly looks her sume the office of its president, either in Japan or seventy years; while her simple dress of figured cotton stuff would never indicate that she was a

both in public and private life.

goes third class.

After she became a large shareholder in the anese civilization can produce.

woman of wealth. But her simple and unostenta- railway she was presented with a first-class pass tious ways have a wholesome influence on her on the line, but she still went third. One of the subordinates and on all who know her. Her hus-railway officials ventured to remonstrate with her band when alive used to say: "Better a dress of for this modesty, and she replied that as a part clean cotton than a soiled one of silk." This owner in the railway she felt that to some degree principle of frugality characterizes all she does she was a host rather than a guest, and that she should leave the first-class cars for those who In the operations of the bank nothing of for lack of accommodation. This in itself is suffiany financial importance is ever done without cient to indicate the character of the woman, her approval and direction. She is president in every sense as well as in name. When lic good, and are designedly so invested. She is traveling, this humble bank president usually the ideal of what is meant in this country by a Japanese citizen. . . . Mrs. Seno is thus a remarkable example of the type of woman which Jap-

RUNEBERG, FINLAND'S GREAT NATIONAL POET

his profound love of nature and his warm works. and sympathetic intercourse with such humhuman sympathies.

singular Scandinavia seems Bleue (Paris), from which we condense the following account:

to be perceived from every point of the civilized ality, will-power, and liberty." try and of the ideals of his race.

Runeberg was born in 1804 in Jacobstadl, a town on the Gulf of Bothnia, of an excel-

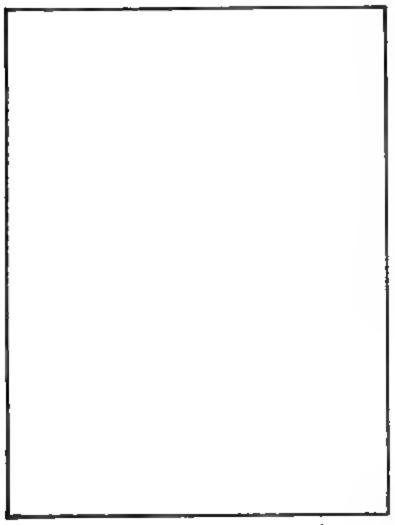
THE works of Johan Ludvig Runeberg scent, except for a trace of French Huguenot form one of the glories of Scandinavian blood, among whose members had been found literature. The name of this remarkable sailors, clergymen, and officials, many of poet and patriot of Finland ranks proudly whom had been interested in science, philbeside those of Björnson and Ibsen. More- osophy, and music. His father was a marover, it has been finely said of him that his iner, often commanding one of his own vesnoblest work—his chef-d'œuvre—was his sels, and was well educated, particularly in life. A gentleman and a scholar on the one mathematics and mechanics, but with a hand, he was none the less an active man of marked taste for letters. He encouraged the affairs and a leader in the intellectual and young poet's ambition and inculcated in him political activities of his day; while, finally, a sternly critical attitude towards his own

ble folk as gardeners and carpenters, fisher-brought liberty of spirit and imagination; self-Into this somewhat strict household his mother men and laborers, widened and vitalized his taught, she was an indefatigable reader; she was man sympathies.

a charming story-teller, and gained quite a reputation for this name should be so little known tation for this talent. She was an accomplished musician and sang so prettily that she had had thoughts of going on the stage. She was proud enough. The reasons for this fact are sug- of her son, and from his infancy had had faith in gested in an address recently made by M. the exceptional future of her first-born. She en-Lucien Maury upon this poet's life and veloped him with a tender and indulgent affecworks before the Ecole des Hautes-Etudes tion, the less exacting because she was little caworks before the *Ecole des Hautes-Etudes* pable of discipline, and even, it was said, neg-Sociales in Paris, and reported in *Revue* lected her domestic cares for the love of reading.

We must pass over rapidly the boyhood and college days of the poet, only noting that A poet, the sensibility of a poet, is the most his education was extensive and particularly delicate flower of a culture; a poet clings with well grounded in the classics, a circumstance every fiber to his native earth; and even when his works have a general and universal sense—and this is the case with Runeberg—even when the classics and circumstance which strongly affected his literary style. His character developed strength and indebe blossoms very close to heaven, high enough up pendence, with "a strong sense of personworld, it is the most precious juices of his native Scandinavian youth, much of his time was soil and all the perfumes of his country that he exalts, and which he invites us to partake. . . . spent in outdoor sports. Concerning this The genius of Runeberg is, with much apparent contact with nature, which is peculiarly sigsimplicity, the most subtle expression of his coun-nificant, since it accounts for one of the strongest elements in his genius, M. Maury observes:

Our young people are citizens for whom conlent bourgeois family of pure Swedish de- tact with country life is the exception; in Scandi-



DR. JOHAN LUDVIG RUNEBERG, FINLAND'S GREAT NATIONAL POET

navia the child, the youth, the man himself, is never conscious of a break in those bonds which tie him to the earth. If they live in cities they very long and very frequent vacations. cities themselves have long preserved a certain village charm; little towns with modest wooden houses; the forest of pines, with its rocks and his strength.

It is significant also that among Runeberg's fellow-students at the University were the two young men, Snellman and Lönnrot, whose names were afterwards associated with his in the national and intellectual development of Finland, a development marked by bitter struggles between Swedish and Russian influences. (It will be remembered that the war of 1809 had put Finland in possession of the Russian Government, though the predominating genius of the people remained Swedish.) These three men became, each in his domain, the protagonists of the national movement in Finland.

perhaps the most beautiful; I believe he never beauty. mingled in active politics; he was never a militant except in things spiritual; and if, in his

sometimes with singular audacity, all the questions which engaged opinion, it was above all from the point of view of ideas. He remained a writer rather than an agitator; besides, his predilection was preëminently for questions which touch the life of the mind and the soul, literary questions, linguistic hopes and discoveries, programs of instruction, religious views, and finally, and above all, the center of his activity is his poetry, which he knows how to endow with a complete expression of his personality and in which he manifests the loftiest forms of his cult of the love of fatherland.

Later, when the conflicts between free Finland and Russian autocracy were growing keener, he never joined in violent protestations; he was recompensed by being honored with a sort of irnmu-nity; the Russian Government never took umbrage at his great authority. . . His last advice to his people was one of concord; he was one of those who called for and obtained a unanimity of minds and hearts; he was the great conciliator.

After graduating at Helsingfors, the new seat of the University, Runeberg, anxious to relieve the poverty of his widowed mother, accepted a position as tutor far from the capital. The two years spent in the north teaching the four sons of two country families, with which he and his pupils lived alternately, were destined to yield rich fruitage in his later literary work.

In this majestic country, sparsely habited, Runeberg met men slow and taciturn, but with a natescape them when they may. I believe there is ural taste for the simple and the grand; in the no people in the world more in the habit of giving course of long excursions, his gun over his shoul-very long and very frequent vacations. Their der, his meditations were broken into by converder, his meditations were broken into by conver-sations with foresters and farmers—that Finnish population which he learned to love and which he exalted later in his works; "they have," he nouses; the forest of pines, with its rocks and he exalted later in his works; "they have," he mosses, almost invading the public squares; with wrote to a friend, "a strangely exact view of the nearly always a lake, a gulf, a river, an arm of deep things of life." He gathered among them the sea. . . . Thus man lives in a balsamic atmos— a thousand details, and the legends and memories phere, always upheld, nourished, sustained by the of the war of 1809, of "that golden age of our effluvia of that nature from which he draws all victories, our sorrows, and our glory." He gathered ered all the seeds that were to germinate splendidly within him and furnish thirty years later the matter of his most powerful and most beautiful book.

Upon his return to Helsingfors he entered upon a life of enormous activity. He was engaged in journalism as well as more permanent literary work; he was teaching; and he was constantly adding to those vast stores of erudition which made his mind in many respects comparable to that of Goethe. He was the soul of the "Saturday Society," wherein were evolved the enterprises that revivified Finland. He was happily married to a woman who proved to be an admirable helpmeet, both intellectually and domesti-In this great enterprise the part of Runeberg is cally, and his family life remained one of

He edited a journal, the Helsingfors Morgenyouth, he attacked with great liberty of mind and blad, in which he had something to say on every disappointments, he was finally constrained to singfors.

subject, a writer of manifold competence, always leave the capital, his friends, and his admirers, ready and indefatigable. . . . The University among whom were to be found all the jeunesse, engaged him as a docent, but obstinately refused In the prime of his strength and his talents he him a chair; his talent and his renown seduced accepted a position as professor at Borgã, a little and disquieted the professors. Tired of repeated town seventy-five kilometers distant from Hel-

THE "HINDU PERIL" WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

SITUATION has been created during A the past three months within the British Empire which is taxing the efforts of its wisest heads to bring to a satisfactory issue. It has arisen through a sudden and unexpected three-sided conflict involving the questions of the extent of imperial authority over the emfire as a whole; the limitations of the power and extent of the rights of the self-governing colonies as such; and whether the native of India outside of his own country has any rights within the boundaries of those colonies. The question involved is simply whether within the British Empire there is any such a thing as imperial citizenship.

The difficulties attending the solution of the troubles raised by this question are both political and economic. At the same time they preclude the employment of force except at the risk of the disruption of the empire, with all the consequences that would arise from it. The first symptoms of the trouble came from South Africa, where an agitation had been going on for some time against the LEADING FIGURES IN THE HINDU LABOR TROUBLE disabilities imposed in Natal in particular and South Africa generally on the Hindu who (From left to right: Mr. Gandhi, leader of the Coolies, had been brought into the country as a forced and Mr. Kallenbach, his Boer principal assistant) laborer, and wanted, at the end of the term of his indenture, to remain as a resident and citizen. The kernel of the matter lay in a sentence in an article in India, a weekly pubgovernment of India, which read:

No labor has proved so efficient and so ecoterm, he elects to stay in the colony as a trader, it real and serious sense a test case of Empire. is no valid excuse for persecuting him to say that nothing is so much disliked and feared by the white trader as the competition of the Indian, with his extreme frugality, his lower standard of life, and his habit of undercutting his European tivals.

Against this result of letting the indentured Hindu loose on the European community in South Africa at the end of his indenture, ladia continues:

IN SOUTH AFRICA

unthinking is that of the Chinese Labor Or-dinance, to bring the coolies in under indentures without their wives and families, and to deport lished in London, advocating reform in the them when the indenture period has expired. But the Indian community is unanimous against this method of treating a civilized people; and sooner or later the white population in South Africa will have to take Mr. Chamberlain's advice and "think comical in the sub-tropical conditions of Natal have to take Mr. Chamberlain's advice and "think as that of the Indian; and if, when he finishes his imperially" upon a matter which is in a very

The Hindus in South Africa, stimulated by their paper, Indian Opinion, published in Natal, and by their leaders, the most prominent of whom is a Mr. Gandhi, started a "passive resistance" movement against the laws excluding them from the other States of the South African Union, and put forward a series of demands, six in number, covering their disabilities as members of the British Empire, The short and easy solutions favored by the on the right of residence; free circulation

throughout the Union; the abolition of the suggestions made by Anglo-Indian ex-officials. yearly fifteen-dollar license tax; and the rec- one of whom, Sir Charles Bruce, said that in ognition of all monogamous marriages under dealing with a self-governing colony the Im-Hindu or Mohammedan rites in or out of perial Government could only use sussion, South Africa.

while a well-known writer declared that suasion was impotent, and that "after the war Asiatics in the Transvaal have been subjected to disabilities far more injurious than any which obtained under Boer rule." No attention was given to the representations of Lord Hardinge, the Governor-General of India, nor of Lord Crewe, at the head of the India Office in London. The Government of South Africa went on its way, jealously refusing to accept any proposition that might be strained into "an admission from the European people of the Union that South Africa is not a selfgoverning country or is incapable of governing itself.

The Friend, one of the most influential of the South African papers, published at Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange River State, resenting a speech by Lord Crewe in which he spoke of an opinion in South Africa as "less enlightened than their own, and a degree of racial prejudice from which they themselves are largely free," said:

If "enlightenment" means handing over one's country to an inferior and undesired people, then we hope that the Europeans of South Africa may never become more enlightened than they are; and if "racial prejudice" is race preservation, may race prejudice against the Indian long flourish in this country.

Quoting the London Daily Graphic, which said that the

contention that the Crown should secure to British Indians the right of British citizenship throughout the Empire wherever they are admitted is unchallengeable. There are limits to the theory of Colonial irresponsibility called self-govern-ment. This is not a Colonial but an Imperial matter, and the Union Government must not allow the racial prejudices of a section of the population. to outweigh the interests of the whole Empire.

If the Crown were to endeavor to enforce any action on the part of the Hindus. Strikes such thing, and if Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree's took place in the coal mine districts and on claim that Indians should be allowed into every the sugar plantations, accompanied by rioting, part of the empire, and should be given full citias a protest against the assaults on and flog-ging of Hindu laborers in the mines and pub-lic places. Bands were formed to march out of Natal into the other states, and encounters and one of these is to ask European South Africa took place between them and the constabu- to bring about its own destruction. . . . If they would have Canada, Australia, and South Africa In England the matter was taken up in repeat the history of the American Colonies, they the press and on the platform, and various Africa is expected to welcome the bordes of India.

GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA, PREMIER OF SOUTH AFRICA

(Who has been having a great deal of trouble with the question of cooke Hindu labor in the mines)

The only reply of the South African Government was the enactment of stricter laws The Friend retorts: and their rigorous execution. Then followed action on the part of the Hindus. Strikes

last analysis, assert her independence simply by cision on his case. passing legislation to suit herself and daring the Imperial Government to interfere.

desia has rejected the invitation of General followed by a Dominion Order in Council for-Botha to enter the Union of South Africa, on the grounds that "the Nationalist policy of the month of March next. might lead at some future date to the separation of 'outh Africa from the Empire.'

deportation of a Sikh priest who had returned since the Canadian Rebellion of 1837.

If Downing Street is going to dictate—which, to Canada after a trip to India, and had been however, we do not think it will be so shortsighted as to attempt—South Africa can, in the cision on his case.

He was unexpectedly released, his money returned to him, and, before he understood the situation, was hurried on to a tug and put on board As a symptom of the feeling in South a steamer just leaving for Japan before any legal Africa regarding the present situation as besteps could be taken to obtain a judicial decision. When an injunction was obtained he was already out of reach of the law. This action was taken South Africa, it may be noted that Rhoby the immigration authorities, and was speedily

The excitement in India over these incidents is said to be intense, and is embarrass-In Canada the action of the provincial gov- ing both the British and British-Indian government of British Columbia and of the Do- ernments in so serious a degree that for the minion Government has been prompt and de-moment all other considerations are laid aside. cisive. The Sansar, a Hindu paper published A member of the cabinet has called it the at Victoria, British Columbia, in English and most vitally interesting question with which one of the Indian vernaculars, describes the the British Government has been confronted

CAN THE MEXICANS PROGRESS?

eigners, who, in writing on the subject, have Mexican standard of living.

given isolated personal experiences.

of this mine is about 650 tons of ore a day, not a producer for the markets. duction, or, in this case, it would take five ception of the innate dignity of labor. American miner.

statistics from occupations in which Mexi- ciency is correspondingly low. cans work under Mexican direction. Mr. agriculture, or more than 75 per cent. of opinion, to foreigners and foreign capital.

A N English engineer, Mr. A. W. War- all males engaged in gainful occupations. wick, who, since 1897, has spent sev- Yet, in spite of the fact that Mexico is one eral months of every year in Mexico and of the most fertile countries in the world, other Spanish-speaking countries, writes in it has for many years failed to produce sufthe January Forum in reply to the query, ficient food for its inhabitants. The Mexi"Can the Mexicans Progress?" Mr. War- can laborer is known to suffer from malwick's observations on the efficiency of Mexi- nutrition, and yet 75 per cent. of the males can labor differ from those of many for- of the country cannot maintain even the low

Excessive use of intoxicants and an un-Mr. Warwick's general conclusion is that balanced and insufficient dietary may have while in some parts of the country the labor much to do with the inefficiency of Mexiis fairly efficient, in other parts it is of very can labor, yet Mr. Warwick is inclined to low grade and cannot be keyed up to doing assign the real cause of this inefficiency to economical work. On the whole, it is de-racial temperament. He reminds us that cidedly inferior. As an isolated case of in- the well-born and educated Spaniard never ferior work in efficiency, Mr. Warwick cites soils his hands with manual labor, while the a mine in which an average of rather more Indian is characterized by producing only than 3000 men are employed. The output that which supplies his own needs. He is Under the same conditions in the mine about formed by the union of the Spaniard and 600 American miners would make that pro- the Indian, then, could hardly have any con-Mexicans to produce as much ore as one Mexico only the lowly and ignorant engage in manual labor. There is no future in such Better than this isolated example, how-occupations, and consequently the Mexican ever, as a basis for generalization, would be laborer is without ambition and his effi-

The remarkable commercial expansion in Warwick calls attention to the fact that Mexico in the ten years 1901 to 1910, inabout 3,000,000 Mexicans are engaged in clusive, was entirely due. in Mr. Warwick's Mexicans, instead of increasing, actually be- all the foreigners were withdrawn. came less.

actually no improvement in agricultural by the United States is inevitable.

American, British, and German managers, methods and from the Rio Grande to the engineers, foremen, and mechanics construct- Yucatan, he asserts, that there was not a ed the railroads, built the harbors, and erect- single railroad, factory, or irrigation project ed the factories of the country; American and fostered by purely Mexican capital and de-British engineers operated the mines. Yet, signed and executed by Mexican engineers. even in 1910, the limits of expansion had Furthermore, he maintains that in spite of a been reached, owing to labor shortage. long period of instruction by foreigners, the Japanese and Chinese immigration was en- Mexican engineers and workmen could not couraged to make good the deficiency. Yet efficiently operate the railroads, electric-light it is contended that the efficiency of the works, smelters, or factories of the country if

The only real hope for Mexico as an in-In those first ten years of the present cen-dependent nation, in Mr. Warwick's opinion, tury, a period frequently cited to show the "lies in throwing wide open the doors to imgrowing prosperity of the Mexican people, migration as all the other American counthere was, according to Mr. Warwick, tries have done. Otherwise its absorption

PRESIDENT WILSON'S AN ENGLISHMAN ON LATIN-AMERICAN POLICY

temporary Review.

In the European sense, says Mr. Lowe, the has been no continuity in American policy. United States has no foreign policy.

Doctrine.

right of trial by jury. It is part of the national political party.' tradition. One cannot lightly conceive the time Following t

THERE has been so much uncertainty ex-dents whose policy has been that of laissez faire, pressed as to the exact character of the was "Forward." The State Department has swung policy of the present administration towards between the poles of "dollar diplomacy" and caveat Latin America, with particular reference to emptor. One Administration has thought it was Mexico—and not a little implied criticism of not only its duty to help the American dollar in it, both in this country and abroad—that it is is I.atin America, but that it was doing only half its interesting to read the cordial and sympathetic dollar. Another Administration has held that it exposition and defense of this policy, which owed no more obligation to an American dollar in Mr. Maurice Lowe, the well-known English Correspondent, who knows American conditions well, contributes to the January Con
tambergery Persists. but to that extent only, the charge is true that there

Mr. Wilson's attempt "to join his ideals to When an American talks about the foreign policy the practical" is not to be dismissed lightly or of the United States, he has especial, almost ex- "to be sneered at as visionary or as the dream clusive, reference to Latin America, for there is of a theorist." The responsibility for the of a theorist." The responsibility for the the American sphere of influence. . . . Moreover, scratch Latin America and you find the Monroe revolutions, murders, and disorder that have, for many years, been the normal condition in the states of Mexico rests, to a large extent, Replying to the criticism often made that says Mr. Lowe, with Europe, no less than there is no continuity of American policy in with America. "Revolutions have been endealing with Latin America, Mr. Lowe says: couraged and disorder fomented very often because outsiders have hoped to gain by the is as firmly established as the Constitution or the change of rulers or the defeat of the dominant

Following the assertion that "there has to come when juries will be abolished any more probably been no revolution in Central Amerthan one can imagine the spontaneous abandonment ica in recent years that has not been financed by the American people of the Monroe Doctrine as their polity. But while it is true that the Monroe or encouraged or planned in New York, Mr. Doctrine is fixed, determined, and accepted, and Lowe declares that Latin America has been the President is governed by it, he is given wide exploited for the benefit of the rest of the discretion as to its interpretation and its application to each instance as it may arise. Much depends upon the individual, not a little upon the ever an elected ruler (for presidents in Latin America they have a part of the times. These have been applied to the size of the s spirit of the times. There have been some Presi- America have been rulers rather than chief

Z.

magistrates) did not look favorably upon the designs of European concessionaires, what easier for these gentlemen than to "finance" some revolutionist in the bush? Then, when he had defeated the government, he would shovel out concessions in return. The course of the United States, in the meanwhile, has been such as "to practically put a premium on revolution."

It has been the policy of the Washington Government-with such exceptions, of course, as specal circumstances might require—to recognize a President de facto and to accept a President de per, without inquiring too narrowly into the sufsciency of his title or the validity of his right to the office. The American Government has acted on the principle that an election was a domestic concern and outside the scope of foreign interference, and that when the people were satisfied—or at least outwardly pretended to be satisfied—to accept a certain man as President it was not for the Government of the United States to declare the election fraudulent or void because of the disregard of legal forms. This policy, to repeat, was a premium put upon revolution. If revolution was attempted and succeeded, and its leader was ableto proclaim himself President, his position was regularized and made secure by the recognition of test of the United States because it was supposed to be more immediately concerned in the preservation of order and the insurance of stability, and to have better means of ascertaining the facts. Having been accepted by the United States the usurper, the patriot, or the adventurer, and sometimes he was one or both or a mixture of all three, was by right accorded his seat in the council of nations, and had nothing more to fear until the next revolution.

President Wilson proposes to put a stop to

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"IT'S YOUR MOVE, HUERTA."
From the Record-Herald (Chicago)

the United States, and other nations followed the lead of the United States because it was supposed to be more immediately concerned in the preservation of order and the insurance of stability, and to have better means of ascertaining the facts. Having been accepted by the United States the usurper, the patriot, or the adventurer, and sometimes he was one or both or a mixture of all three, was by right accorded his seat in the council of nations, and had nothing more to fear until the next revolution.

In his speeches and messages to Congress since his inauguration, he has constantly maintained that "we [the American people] can have no sympathy with those who seek to seize the power of government to advance their own personal interests or ambition." In refusing to recognize General Huerta as President of Mexico, Mr. Wilson's guiding principle, as seen by Mr. Lowe, has been like this:

Huerta was President, not by right, but by force. He had no legal title to his office, he was not the free choice of the people, he could not even claim to have the support of a majority. In the interest of Mexico itself, in the interest not less of the whole world, Huerta could not be permitted to enjoy what he had obtained by fraud and force, and that notification to Huerta would be a warning to Mexico and all the other countries of Latin America that the United States could no longer accept murder and revolution as recognized political methods, or tolerate anarchy and perpetual disorder as the legitimate expression of public sentiment.

The President has been told that "while theoretically his policy is magnificent, practically it is impossible." Idealism "has its place in the affairs of men, but not in statecraft." Nevertheless, says Mr. Lowe in conclusion, President Wilson has given a new interpretation to the Monroe Doctrine.

It is the duty of the United States, not alone to protect the political entity of Latin America, but also to preserve its financial independence; to save it from its own weakness; to prevent it becoming

revolution, and that future American Presidents civilization advances.

the victim of concessionaires whether they be will be more cautious in recognizing rulers who American or European; to enable Latin Amer- have substituted force for constitutional methods. ica to be developed without selling itself into It means peace where now no peace prevails. It bondage; to encourage Latin America to re- means, eventually, a contented and prosperous spect itself, so that it may have the respect of the Latin America in whose contentment and prosperity other nations will share. Mr. Wilson has That, in substance, is President Wilson's foreign placed the relations existing between Latin Amerpolicy. It means a new era in Central America, ica and the rest of the world on a different basis. It means that the principle laid down by Mr. Wil- from those hitherto existing and more in harmony son that a revolution is not in itself sufficient to with the enlightened spirit of the age. He has confer a valid title to a Presidency will discourage taken a long step forward. Under his guidance

MILITARISM PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF SOCIALISM?

ing article in his magazine—against the ag- and the army. gressive arrogance of the body of officers of the German Army.

He starts out with quoting the Imperial debate upon the Zabern affair:

grave because the profound excitement has shown us the danger of creating a gulf between the army and the people.

KARL KAUTSKY, the eminent German is a grave one, and it is equally certain that Socialist, and founder and editor of the the existence of a deep gulf was disclosed in Neue Zeit, a Socialist weekly, raises a pro-Zabern. But this gulf is a thing of long testing and warning voice—in a recent lead- standing, and it is not one between the people

What, indeed, is the army? It is termed the people in arms. To it belong all men capable of bearing arms, whether they are actually domiciled Chancellor's words in the Reichstag in the in barracks or not. One who should speak of a debate upon the Zebern affair. fit for military service would be regarded a fool. We have reached a grave moment. I term it No, when the army is spoken of, something entirely different is meant-it is the caste of officers, who consider themselves the army, the upholders of the defense of the nation. As a matter of fact, there is as deep a line of demarcation running through No doubt, the writer remarks, the moment the army as that which has been created in agricultural and industrial life between the great owners of the materials of production and the "have-note"—and the gap in the first case is owing to that which exists in the second

> Thus the cause that led to the Zabern affair was not the gulf between the army and people, but that in the army itself, the brutally insulting attitude which Lieutenant von Forstner permitted himself to assume towards the Alsatian recruits. The same gap was exhibited in the subsequent course of events, intensifying the previous excitement—the leniency of the higher military courts to the lieutenant and the severity to the recruits for having committed the crime of making public the indignities they had suffered. measuring by a double standard is not an exclusively Alsatian proceeding; its injustice has been even exceeded in some cases, cited by the writer, which occurred in other parts of Germany.

> "The King's coat must be respected under all circumstances," declared the Chancellor. there is no more singular object in the world than this very coat called the King's coat-although the King neither makes nor buys it. "Dress makes the man." (Kleider machen Leute.) But here the same garment makes the most varied people. The King's coat transforms the officer into a demigod who is not subject to civil laws; the same coat

is denied the rights of a citizen.

ciety are carried to such an absurd extreme in the frivolous pleasures and extravagance. army, that the more intelligent and farsighted even among those that benefit by them are at times made anxious. When they are manifested in as crass a form as was the case at Zabern, for expart, alarmed by such consequences of militarism. However, no greater weight is to be attached to this feeling than to their philanthropic utterances in the case of specially wretched phenomena—such as the condition of female home labor. No practical result of any consequence has as yet ever followed from them.

As the proletariat in city and country, continues this writer, so likewise the common soldier has but one friend that under might and main—Social Democracy.

have no better friend than the Social Democracy, it is the element that is most jealously intent upon maintaining respect for his military coat not because it is the King's coat, but because it is the respect accorded to the rest of us.

out of about 700,000, then it may, of course, be

an organization as a modern army cannot be com- for killing people. manded or instructed by dilettantes. What any iron discipline. An army led into battle only for authority. dynastic purposes or in the interest of exploiters, harsh threats and merciless daily practice.

the corps of officers is readily changed from a body mous indignation of the national representatives. of military experts to a privileged caste. This is pre-eminently the case where the feudal aristocony more and more thrust, economically, into the background, monopolizes the officer's calling and makes it the last citadel of its privileges. These all know that what happens to some Alsatian or prerogatives, instead of strengthening the army, "Polak" to-day, may happen to one of them to-have just the opposite effect. Like all privileges, morrow. We might laugh at the doings of a those of the officer caste tend to corrunt those that chocolate-soldier like Forstner; but the speeches of

transforms the ordinary mortal into a slave who feel humiliated were they not to follow suit. In case of the younger, inferior officers, the monotony The class differences that divide capitalist so- of their duties is an added spur to plunge into

Another factor that, in the opinion of the writer, tends to the moral degradation of the ample, even the bourgeois parties are, in great officer-body is likewise connected with the capitalist development—the colonial policy.

The conflicting interests of the exploiters and the exploited assume the crassest form where the latter are incapable of adequate defense, belong to an inferior race whose conception of law and morals differ totally from our own. The natives of the colony are often placed on a level with the lower animals, well treated by the intelligentjust as their good-natured beasts of burden-but ruthlessly exterminated like vermin when they prove refractory. The white masters in the coloall circumstances defends his rights with nies learn to exact slavish submission from the laborer, who if he refuses it is lashed or shot down. Thus the Europeans in the colonies become brutal-The fight in the Reichstag against his ill-treat- ized, and this reacts upon their native land, where, ment belongs among its oldest and best traditions. upon their return, they want to act in a like man-If we look upon the soldiers as the army, they ner. Wage-workers will, of course, not put up have no better friend than the Social Democracy, with it. But soldiers are defenseless against officers who have developed colonial whims and brutality.

When we read in colonial literature how Gerworn by men who las claim to being treated with man officers sneer at the "exaggerated humanitarianism" of the French, English, Belgian colo-If, on the other hand, by the army is meant only nies—knowing, as we do, how far these are re-its thin upper crust of officers, about 30,000 men moved from real humanitarianism—we can form a conception of the demoralizing influence of a cosaid that the army has no foe more energetic and implacable to its privileges than Social Democracy.

It stands to reason that so infinitely complicated of the premium of

To annul the privileges of the officers and army requires in order to maintain itself in the place the supreme command in the hands of the field is the familiarity of the soldier with his national assembly—even the most radical bourgeois weapon, skill in exploiting occasions and in co-democrat no longer harbors any such idea. But operating with others, physical and moral strength, it is doubtful whether the bourgeois parties will adequate sustenance, and, finally, fullest confi-have courage and determination enough to at least dence in his leaders, and an enthusiastic devotion secure respect for the existing laws and compel the to the cause of the conflict which in time of strug- retirement of the Imperial Chancellor, who sancgle and stress transforms voluntary obedience into tioned the subjection of the civil to the military

Assuredly, the pretensions of the caste of officers of which must be ready to turn upon their fellow- have assumed a magnitude and shape which are chizens, can be counted on only when they fear a menace not only to the laboring classes but to their officers more than the enemy. There is per- the whole body of citizens. But in order to transforce in that case an impassable gulf between sol- form an arrogant mistress into a docile servitor of dier and officer, a blind obedience drilled in by the bourgeoisie, the latter would have to experi-harsh threats and merciless daily practice. ence a political change of heart. And they will Where the army serves not the interests of the take good care not to do that. We must, therefore, masses but those of a small, exploiting minority, not build too high hopes upon the almost unani-

those of the officer caste tend to corrupt those that chocolate-soldier like Forstner: but the speeches of enjoy them. As privileged beings, raised high the Imperial Chancellor and the Minister of War shore the mass of humanity, the officers are conspread bitterness and hatred into the widest circles. strained to follow the example of the civilian up- And should the bourgeois parties show themselves Per classes. The increase of luxury keeps pace incapable of bidding a halt to militarism then the with the exploiting of labor. The officers would masses that have hitherto been led by the bourtake but a second Zabern and a repetition of provocation such as were offered by the Imperial Chan-

geoisie will flock all the more swiftly to the red cellor and the Minister of War on that "black" fiag. If the Reichstag proves ineffectual, it will December 3d, and the majority of the German

THE NEW SERVIA

ously. They have proved their courage and the smallest among them, except Montenegro, will now be as large as Belgium, and will number from four to five millions of in-Europe, who to the end endeavored to play her rôle of guardian, has now seen her efforts at mediation brushed aside and most of her resolutions disregarded. After months spent in London in groping blindly, a few days in Bucharest sufficed to settle the matter and give the Balkan States their new estate. M. Gaston-Grovier contributes a very interesting and exhaustive article on the subject in the Revue de Paris and says:

The last conflict in the Balkans has had the advantage of establishing a state of equilibrium, to which Bulgaria alone was openly hostile. Now every state has been apportioned that which it has won by the force of its arms, and it is the first time that the crisis in the Balkans has been met without the intervention of the foreign Powers. Servia occupies a central position in this new political "ensemble." She alone touches all the other Balkan states, excepting Turkey, by her boundaries. It now extends through almost the whole length of the great double valley of the Morava and the Vardar. At one stroke the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar, Old Servia, and all Western Macedonia are united to the Servia of yesterday. The work of liberation is accomplished. The Servian populations of the plateaux of the Sandjak, the polains of Kossovo, of Metohia, Kumanovo, Skoplje, Vardar, and Tikries, suddenly find the old dream of the race realized; all the ancient capitals, all Servia would be the conclusion of a conthe sanctuaries, at last reunited. By reason of its cordat with Rome, which would guarantee excellent strategic position Servia is bound to hold the balance of power, and to be the great deciding factor in keeping the peace between the states. Internally, however, she may have some trouble with enjoy. the Albanians, of whom she has absorbed a considerable number.

It is estimated that 35,500 square kilometers have been added to the 48,900 square kilometers of Servia's ancient territory. The new provinces central position entitles it to, and especially beare in a semi-pastoral state. The diversity of al-cause all the railways converge there. Situated on titude and climate provide for a great variety of a hill between the Sava and Danube Rivers, products. From the grassy plateaux of the Sand-Skoplje dominates the plains far and wide. But jak, downward through the grain-yielding plains no doubt Belgrade, within easy musket shot, will finally to the tobacco, mulberry, and poppy pro- Serbs—the sentinel watching over the destinies of ducing region of the Vardar. Now, raisins, to- the race—the symbol of the national ideal that bacco, hides, rice, pepper, and opium will come never abdicates.

THE political map of the Balkan penin- from the south, and from the north cereals, flour, THE political map of the Balkan peninsula has been transformed. The small sugar, and beer, free of duty. With the breaking off of economic relations with Austria-Hungary states that but a year ago were looked upon the home industries will receive a powerful imas mere playthings in the hands of the Great petus. The sugar refineries of Belgrade and Pora-Powers are from now on to be taken seri- cin, the breweries of Jagodina, the "abbatoirs," the textile and mining industries, will be revived.

> Probably the most important question facing Servia is that of regulating the laws regarding property. The semi-feudal system maintained by Turkey cannot be continued. the less so because the new state is deeply and essentially democratic. "The experience of Greece in Thessaly is not to be repeated by Servia."

> A country in which small holdings are the rule cannot keep within its boundaries vast estates covering thousands of acres lying in the most fertile districts, and in many cases left uncultivated. Aside from these great domains, the cultivated land is in the hands of Mussulman agas, while the uncultivated stretches are considered the property of the Sultan. Rentals are paid in kind, and in most cases amount to a third or half of the whole harvest. The tenants have to pay tithes besides; no wonder the land is far from yielding what it ought and that the country is sparsely settled. The tenant has no capital, his cattle are poor, and his tools most primitive. The absence of means of communication aside from one or two railroads, of which only the nearest towns and villages could avail themselves; a superannuated financial régime, absence of credit and of roads, the ignorance of the peasantry, lack of security for persons or property, largely explain the backward condition of that region. No doubt Servia will make it its first care to establish rural cooperative associations, build roads, provide schools, and to inaugurate a judiciary system such as it has in its old territory.

Catholic subjects the same religious liberty that the Mussulmans and the Jews now

Another reform of vast importance is the plan of making Skoplje a secondary capital.

Skoplje would then occupy the position that its of Kossovo, to the corn region of Skoplje-down always remain the political center, the seat of govthrough the rice fields in the vicinity of Kocan- ernment. It will always be the capital of the

NEW VOLUMES OF VERSE

N ICHOLAS VACHEL LINDSAY started from Springfield, Illinois, on a Western trip in June, 1912, carrying no baggage save his pamphlet "Rhymes to Be Traded for Bread" and "The Gosjei of Beauty." He offered three sermons to be preached on short notice in any chapel that would epen its doors to him: "The Gospel of the Hearth,"
"The Gospel of Voluntary Poverty," "The Holiness some time afterwards, when his wonderful the general type of British literary artistry. A some, "General Booth Enters Heaven," was pubbried in the East. This poem, at once so glorious, him in thrall." His recent book of verse, "Knave so touching and poignant in its conception and of Hearts," poetry written between 1894 and 1908, expression, can scarcely be read by one to whom centains original lyrics and translations from Paul without bringing tears to the eyes. Certain lines fluence is everywhere apparent—that of Baude-that are crude, almost rude, in their construction, laire and Verlaine. In his poems, as in Verlaine's, have the power to evoke emotion to such an extent the reader finds the same vivid descriptive pasthe effect. It is perhaps the most remarkable poem and transparency of a mature mind that has reof a decade—one that defies imitation.

Nicholas Vachel Lindsay's book of verse, just ibrium of soul. published, bears the title, "General Booth Enters It will afford the student of poetry much interest Heaven, and Other Poems." The "other poems" to read in succession the poems of the Hindu poet do not make the universal appeal of the title poem, Tagore, of Verlaine, Yeats, and Symons, and if but they are in many respects equally remarkable. one includes Browning and Villon in the group, They give a new twist to familiar scenes and com- so much the better. The Evening Post rates Aris revealed as a gnat. Sometimes a giant hand delicacy of his style are: "Villa Borghese," and sweeps the mists from our vision for a moment and "Grey Hours: Naples." The latter, a short lyric, we see "face to face." Some critics have made expresses that mood of indifference that numbs mention of Mr. Lindsay's paganism. If joy is pa- mind and spirit on grey days: gan, then he is a pagan, for he brings joy to tread a circle around our sorrowful Christian altars. He "There are some hours when I seem so indifferent; remembers that the god Krishna "came dancing"; but the deepest joy he knows is the ecstasy that springs from the effacement of the mortal self, from desire foregone. He glories in full-blooded asceticism and sings its raptures and rewards in the teeth of a materialistic age that clamors for complete expression at any cost. His arraignment of Americans is that we lack the imagination to conceive that which we might be. His own secret is perhaps found in a poem, "Springfield Magical!":

"In this, the City of my Discontent,

Sometimes there comes a whisper from the grass,

Romance-romance-is here. No Hindu town Is quite so strange. No Citadel of Brass By Sindbad found, held half the love and hate; No picture-palace in a picture-book

Such webs of Friendship, Beauty, Greed, and Fate.

"In this, the City of my Discontent, Down from the sky, up from the smoking deep Wild legends new and old burn round my bed

While trees and grass and men are wrapped in sleep.

Angels come down with Christmas in their hearts. Gentle, whimsical, laughing, heaven-sent; And, for a day, fair Peace is given me In this, the City of my Discontent."

When you read the work of Arthur Symons, of Beauty." This esthetic, poetic mendicant met the distinguished British poet, essayist, and critic, with a varied reception, the account of which is it is well to remember that he is a Cornishman, now running in the Forum. He did not attract for this fact will explain in a measure the quality particular attention, however, in the literary marts in his prose and poetry that differentiates it from the methods of martial religion make an appeal, Verlaine. In Symons' own poems, the French inthat they defy analysis. The beat of the rhythm to sages, the moments of intense sensuous emotion, the the swing of the old Methodist revival hymn, "Are evocation of evanescent sounds and colors, the You Washed in the Blood of the Lamb?" intensifies complete surrender to moods, and the simplicity

mon points of view. Sometimes the telescope is thur Symons at "the head of the British poets of reversed, and that which appeared as a mountain his generation." Two excellent examples of the

discovered the wisdom of a child—a poised equil-

all things fade

To an indifferent greyness, like that grey of the sky;

Always at evening ends, on grey days; and I know not why,

But life, and art, and love, and death, are as the shade of a shade.

"Then, in those hours, I hear old voices murmur loud,

And memory forgoes desire, too weary at heart for regret;

Dreams come with beckoning fingers, and I forget to forget;

The world as a cloud drifts by, or I drift by as a cloud."

Time, the day before Christmas, 700 years ago; place, Italy in and near Gubbio; the actors, Wolf, St. Francis of Assisi, his companion friars, two thieves, a poor man, a poor woman, a baby, and three dryads. From this material Josephine Preston Peabody has constructed a moving poetic miracle play, "The Wolf of Gubbio." Assunta.

¹ General Booth Enters Heaven and Other Poems. By Nicholas Vachel Lindsay. Mitchell Kennerley, 119 pp. \$1.25.

² Knave of Hearts. By Arthur Symons. Lane. 163 pp. \$1.50. The Wolf of Gubbio, By Josephine Preston Peabody, Houghton Mifflin, 195 pp. \$1.10.

ornan of Gubbio, in her haste to escape from from Josephine Hammond. It has been produced thieves, has hidden her bambino in the woods, and in Boston and in Nashville, Tennessee. The active child is lost. The Wolf finds the baby and companying music was composed by John Martine in the lair. He does not be min for his chall? carries it to his lair. He does not harm it, for his shall. is filled with curious half-human longings; he hears the church bell ringing in Gubbio, and perzzies as to what men really are and why they the bell. For one day he longs to be man, wolf. After this the movement of the play follows the legend. St. Francis meets the Wolf, greets hims as "Brother" and takes him to Gubbio, there to solicit alms for the remission of his sins.

The author makes the action of the drama reveal Wreath of Eglantine" and "Ballads and Madrithe Wolfishness that lies in men and women, and gals." The qualities that characterize his poetry there to solicit alms for the remission of his sins. gives for one day to the Wolf full comprehension of his own blood guiltiness and theirs. At the end of the play the Wolf makes his gift; he goes woods and brings the babe to Assunta. the Then the birds, the animals, the poor folk, the monks, the knights, and King Louis, sing "Noel-Noel," and St. Francis invites all other wolves "to come hither out of the cold."

self-consciousness seems to have disappeared from the lyrical work of Mr. Richard Le Gallienne. His latest book of verse, "The Lonely Dancer, and Other Poems," rises to a high level of poetic sincerity and insight into spiritual things. With the passing of the years, his poetic gift has become richer, and the depening of thought and experience has not destroyed the Tanagra-like perfection of his short lyrics. The title poem and "Flos Aevorum," will stand with the finest of modern song; the lyrical sequence, "Spring's Promises," is full of power and beauty. The new note in Mr. Le Gallienne's work is the note of faith. It is well expressed in a lyric that mourns the loss of a beloved friend:

"No transitory wrong nor wrath of things Shatters the faith-that each slow minute brings That meadow nearer to us where your feet Shall flicker near me like white butterflies-That meadow where immortal lovers meet, Gazing forever in immortal eyes."

Frances Reed Gibson offers a small collection of verse entitled "The Moon Maiden." Two poems that deserve praise are "The Haunted Lake of Ellerslie," an old legend retold after the manner of Scott, and "Two Days," a poem to the memory of Margaret Fuller Ossoli. The incidents of the tragic death of this gifted woman are worth calling to mind in connection with this poem:

"The barque Elizabeth, in which Margaret Fuller Ossoli took passage from Florence to New York, was wrecked on Fire Island, off the coast of Long Island. The fate of the vessel was precipitated and sealed by the breaking through the hold of the heavy marble of Power's 'Greek Slave,' which the Elizabeth was transporting to America. One of the pathetic incidents related by the sole female survivor of the wreck is that Madame Ossoli, as brave in death as in life, quieted the frenzied shrieks of her frightened child by singing it to sleep upon her bosom!"

"Everywoman's Road," a morality play of woman, wherein she is found to be creator, worker, waster, joy-giver, and keeper of the flame, comes

The late Judge Daniel Bedinger Lucas, of Virginia, was well known throughout the South as a poet worthy to be classed with Simms, John R. Thompson, Timrod, and Hayne. His most famous poem gives the title to his posthumous vol-ume of poems—"The Land Where We Were are fervency, patriotism, and a fanciful play of imagination.

His "Dramatic Works," published together with the poems, show his attitude toward the war of secession to have been a distinctly Southern attitude.5 The war was to him a "Colossus, all-embracing, all-consuming, and heroic." These in-The last muddying tincture of paganism and of verse is by C. F. Tucker Brooke.

> Mary Ellis Robins reveals a decided growth in technique and power in "The Forerunners," a poetic drama, a combination of fairy-play, love, and tragedy. The author is at her best in the highly dramatic emotional passages and in occasional flashes of vivid description. The lyrics fall below the high level attained by the greater part of the book.6

> "The Sunset Road," a book of glad verses by Jane C. A. Carter, is offered by the author as "simple home songs bearing a message of love and cheer to fellow-travelers on the Sunset Road." It is good to find verses like these that help one: toward the attainment of spiritual perfection. They are comforting and companionable.

Wilfrid Earl Chase, a Wisconsin verse-maker, offers "Poems," a collection of lyrics that embodies the optimistic spirit of that progressive State. The selection entitled "Faith" is particularly inspiring.

Some vivid bits of Western verse are included in "The Trumpeters and Other Poems," by Andrew Downing. Sectional poetry that springs from the author's love of his own land never fails to touch the heart. Of the Arizona verses, "A Desert Rain" and "The Song of the Sand Storm" are most pleasing; another colorful poem is "Evening in New Mexico."

"The Gift of White Roses" (second edition) tells in verse a story similar to that of "The House of Bondage." A young village girl and her lover fall into the hands of organized vice and tragedy ensues. That "the wages of sin is death" is the teaching.

By Mary Ellis Robins. Maverick Press.

¹ The Lonely Dancer and Other Poems. By Richard Le Gallienne. Lane. 186 pp. \$1.50.

The Moon Maiden. By Frances Reed Gibson. Sherman French 200 Bl Cents.

³ Everywoman's Road, A Morality of Woman. By Josephine Hammond. Mitchell Kennerly. 86 pp. \$1.00.

⁴ The Land Where We Were Dreaming. By Daniel Bedinger Lucas. Badger. 252 pp. \$1.50.

⁵ Dramatic Works of Daniel Bedinger Lucas. Badger. 271

⁶ The Forerunners. By Woodstock, N. Y. 82 pp.

⁷ The Sunset Road. By Jane C. A. Carter. Sherman French, 146 pp. \$1,10.

⁸ Poems. By Wilfrid Earl Chase, Madison, Wisconsin. 30 pp.

⁹ The Trumpeters and other Poems. By Andrew Downing. Sherman French. 202 pp. \$1.50. ¹⁰ The Gift of White Roses. By James Cloyd Bowman, Columbus, O. The Pfeifer Print Co. 50 cents.

THE MODERN DRAMA

books unless our attention is pertinently best of the collection, is a Christmas Eve tragedy. called to the fact of their publication. Just at this The Star is shadowed by our thoughtless intime, when so much interest centers around the humanity to those who serve us and our forgetdevelopment of the drama, when more authors are writing plays than ever before, a "Modern Drama Series" has been prepared which aims to tring translations from every language that has produced a contemporary drama worthy of notice. dies on Christmas Eve, is a splendid characteriza-Each volume will have an informative introduction and a chronological list of plays by the same or mr. Edwin Björkman, the American critic of Swedish birth whose work as an interpreter, in particular of Strindberg, cannot be too highly praised. While Mr. Björkman's translations have been criticized for an occasional inflamination. been criticized for an occasional inflexibility of their English, the truth remains that there is much he has promised the world as a Christmas prescharm in the modes of expression used by him that a writer native to the English tongue might not have used. The play of the Swedish temperament upon the vocabulary of an alien tongue produces often a curiously melodious effect, like that of Wilde when he wrote in French, or of Maeterlinck as he writes in French, for the great symbolist is but a "Flamend by grace." Ten volumes of this series are now ready and others are in preparation. They include "Karen Borneman: Lynggaard & Co." (Danish); "The Vultures: The of Paris: The Merry-Go-Round" Woman (French); "Peer Gynt" (Norwegian); Stronger: Like Falling Leaves: Sacred Ground" (Italian); "The Widowing of Mrs. Holroyd" (English); "Papa" (American); "Mr. Faust" (American); "The Red Light of Mars" (American); "The Life of Man: King Hunger: Savva" (Russian); "The Lonely Way: Intermezzo: Countess Mizzi" (German).

The third series of "Plays by August Strind-" translated from the Swedish by Mr. Edwin Björkman, brings to us the beautiful fairy-play "Swanwhite," which critics have been unanimous derson enjoys perfect freedom in the use of words; in praising. Mr. Björkman states, in his admir- if he has a fault it is luxuriance. The paper on able preface, that "Swanwhite" was written in the spring of 1901, when Strindberg was somewhat under the influence of the gifted Belgian, crystal-gazers; they reveal increasingly in propor-Maeterlinck. Even in the English translation this tion to the length of time we ponder over them. play is a perfect lyric-a beautiful rendition of a

Mary Macmillan offers "Short Plays," a collection of pleasant one to three-act plays for women's clubs, girls' schools, and home-parlor pro- are peepholes at Shakespeare's world through the duction. Some are pure comedies, others gentle trained vision that perceives the Bard of Avon satires on women's faults and foibles. "The Futurists," a skit on a woman's club in the year 1882, is highly amusing. "Entr' Act" is a charming trifle that brings two quarreling lovers together through a ridiculous private theatrical. "The Ring" carries us gracefully back to the days

WE are apt to overlook many fine editions of of Shakespeare; and "The Shadowed Star," the fulness of the needy. The Old Woman, gone daft, who babbles in a kind of mongrel Kiltartan, of the Shepherds, the Blessed Babe, of the Fairies, rowan berries, roses and dancing, while her daughter

> Claus blows bubbles for the children to whom ent. He says: "And see

The world, a perfect sphere, all rainbow bright, Is yours to make, with every breath you draw.

The world's my Christmas present to each child, Each child's my Christmas present to the world."

"The Drama of To-Day," by Charlton Andrews, aims to be a brief compendium of drama as it is practised not only in England and America but on the Continent. It presents an excellent survey of the methods, themes, and tendencies of modern drama expressed in clear simple terms, and is an excellent book for the average reader who wishes to familiarize himself with things dramatic.

The public will welcome another brilliant book by Archibald Henderson, author of "George Bernard Shaw, His Life and Works." The new book bears the title of "European Dramatists" and includes Strindberg, Ibsen, Maeterlinck, Wilde, G. B. Shaw, and Granville Barker. Mr. Hen-Strindberg amounts to a monograph; he analyzes Maeterlinck in words that are like the spheres of

play is a perfect lyric—a Deautiful Tendition of fairy tale that cannot fail to delight everyone.

The collection includes "Simoon," "Debit and Credit," "Advent," "The Thunderstorm," and They include "Our Betters," "Jim: A Vindication of a Misunderstood Microbe," "The Imaginative of the Modern Stage," and six Faculty," "Fallacies of the Modern Stage," and six other essays concerned with Shakespeare and his plays. These are of peculiar interest in that they "The not only as a great literary master but as a writer of acting plays.

¹ The Modern Drama Series. Edited by Edwin Björkman, Mischell Kennerley. 10 vols. From \$1.00 to \$1.75.
2 Plays by August Strindberg. Translated by Edwin Björkman. Scribners. 276 pp. \$1.50.

³ Short Plays. By Mary Macmillan. Stewart & Kidd. 245 pp. \$1. 4 Festival Plays. By Marguerite Marington. Duffield. 302

pp. \$1.25.

⁵ The Drama of To-Day. By Charlton Andrews, Lippincett, 236 pp. \$1.50.

European Dramatists, By Archibald Henderson, Stewart & Kidd, 395 pp. \$1.50. ⁷ Thoughts and Afterthoughts. By Sir Herbert Beerbol n. Tree. Funk & Wagnalls. 316 pp., ill. \$1,50.

SCIENCE, EDUCATION, SANITATION

lish the work of this illustrious scholar.

volume is devoted to "Medical Research and Eduby John MacCunn (Macmillan); "Principles of
cation." It comprises discussions on such topics Character Making," by Arthur Holmes (Lippinas "The Experimental Method: Its Influence on cott); and "Principles and Methods of the Teachthe Teaching of Medicine," "The Interdependence ing of Geography," by Frederick L. Holtz (Macof Medicine and Other Sciences of Nature," "The
Relation of the Hospital to Medical Education and Palacetics and Medical Education of Medicine and Other Sciences of Nature," "The Relation of the Hospital to Medical Education and Research," "The Medical School as Part of the University," "Liberty in Medical Education," pure science in various fields, as well as useful handbooks of the specific application of science to United States," "The Relation of Research to Teaching in Medical Schools," and "The Medical School of the Future." The treatment of these various topics is in the form of lectures and addresses delivered from time to time by some of the press; "Science from an Easy Chair," by Sir Ray dresses delivered from time to time by some of the press; "Science from an Easy Chair," by Sir Ray ter, of Columbia University, and the late Henry per's). P. Bowditch, of Harvard.2

cation, to the child. Such a list includes: "Psy- (Lippincott); "In the Sunlight of Health," by chology in Daily Life," by Carl Emil Seashore Charles Brodie Patterson (Funk & Wagnalls); (Appletons); "The Psychology of Learning," by "The Health Master," by Samuel Hopkins Adams E. Meumann (Appletons); "Education and Eth- (Houghton Mifflin); "The Heart and Blood-Vesics," by Emile Boutroux (Macmillan); "The Up- sels: Their Care and Cure, and the General Man-

A SERIES of books for the promotion of scientific and Eli W. Weaver (Philadelphia: Uplift Pubunder the title "Science and Education," opens with a volume by the famous French mathematician Poincaré on "The Foundations of Science," an authorized translation by George Bruce Halsted, with a special preface by Poincaré, and an introduction by Professor Josiah Royce of Harvard. These treatises are entitled respectively: "Science and Hypothesis," "The Value of Science," and "Science and Method." Henri Poincaré was born in 1854, won his doctorate at the University of Frank Orman Beck (Eaton & Mains): "The Ourse in 1854, won his doctorate at the University of Frank Orman Beck (Eaton & Mains); "The Quest Paris in 1879, and taught at that University from for the Best: Insights into Ethics for Parents, 1881 until his death on July 17, 1912. His work Teachers, and Leaders of Boys," by William Dehas been accounted among the greatest mathemati- Witt Hyde (Crowell); "Are You Going to Colcal achievements of mankind. American students lege? Letters from a Graduate to a Freshman," by are fortunate in having presented to them in Eng- William C. Schmeisser (Lane); "The Freshman sh the work of this illustrious scholar. and His College: A College Manual," by Francis
Cummins Lockwood (Heath); "The Making of
In the "Science and Education" series the second
Character: Some Educational Aspects of Ethics,"

various topics is in the form of lectures and adtransferses delivered from time to time by some of the
pers); "Science from an Easy Chair," by Sir Ray
distinguished leaders in American medical eduLankester (Holt); "Lightships and Lighthouses,"
cation and research—Richard M. Pearce, of the
University of Pennsylvania; William H. Welch, Engineering of To-day," by Charles W. DomW. H. Howell, Franklin P. Mall, and L. F. ville-Fife (Lippincott); "Questions and Answers
Barker, of the Johns Hopkins University; W. T. Relating to Modern Automobile Design, ConstrucCouncilman and Theobald Smith, of Harvard; tion, Driving, and Repair," by Victor W. Page
S. J. Meltzer, of the Rockefeller Institute for (New York: The Norman W. Henley Publishing
Medical Research; James Ewing, of the Cornell Company); "The Airman," by Captain C. MelUniversity Medical College; W. W. Keen, of the
lor (Lane); "Harper's Aircraft Book," and "Harlefferson Medical College, and the late C. A. Herper's Wireless Book," by A. Hyatt Mervill (Hae-Jefferson Medical College, and the late C. A. Her- per's Wireless Book," by A. Hyatt Merrill (Har-

Useful and more or less comprehensive books on Dr. James Mark Baldwin's little two-volume sanitation, the general health of the family, and "History of Psychology," in Putnam's "History of particular phases of the care of the body and its the Sciences," is a sketch and an interpretation of development by the individual continue to come psychological investigation from the earliest times from the press. Among those of recent publication to the present. It heads the list of a noteworthy which are noteworthy may be mentioned "Housenumber of new books on the interpretation of psy-hold Bacteriology," by Estelle D. Buchanan and chology in its relation to morality and ethics, but Robert Earle Buchanan (Macmillan); "The Remore particularly in its application, through edu-duction of Domestic Flies," by Edward H. Ross ift Book of Child Culture," by Dr. Orison Swett Marden, Dr. Jenny B. Merrill, Hon. Ben B. Lind& Wagnalls); "Nervous Breakdowns and How to sey, Alice R. Northrop, Gustave A. Blumenthal, Avoid Them," by Charles D. Musgrove (Funk & Wagnalls); "Memory: Lectures on the Specific Energies of the Nervous System," by Ewald Her
1 The Foundations of Science. By Henri Poincaré. New York: The Science Press. 533 pp. \$.

2 Medical Research and Education. Edited by J. McKeen ing (Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company); "The Tonsils and the Voice," by RichJail); "The Child and the Mother," by Norman (Harpers); "Foods: Nutrition and Digestion," by Barnesby Kennerley; "The Tree of Worlds," by Susanna Cocroft (Chicago: Physical Culture Ex-Jesse T. Hall; "At the Fountain Head," by tension Society); "Food and Flavor: A Gastro-William F. Boos (Small, Maynard); "Our Na-nomic Guide to Health and Good Living," by tion's Health Endangered by Poisonous Infection Henry T. Finck (Century); and "Around the Through the Social Malady," by Julius Rosenstirn World Cook Book," by Mary Louise Barroll (Cen-(Baker and Taylor); "Social Work in Hospitals: tury).

ard B. Faulkner (Pittsburgh, Pa.: The Presby- A Contribution to Progressive Medicine," by Ida terian Book Store); "The Psychological Origin of M. Cannon (New York Survey Associates, Inc.); Mental Disorders," by Paul Dubois (Funk & "How to Be Beautiful," by Marie Montaigne Wagnalls); "Am I Insane?" by John Grant Ly- (Harpers); "Harper's Household Handbook: A man (Los Angeles, Cal.: Los Angeles County Guide to Easy Ways of Doing Woman's Work" Jail); "The Child and the Mother," by Norman (Harpers); "Foods: Nutrition and Digestion," by

BIOGRAPHY AND RECOLLECTIONS

THERE need be no hesitation in pronouncing "The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln," by the late Francis Fisher Browne, one of the best Lincoln biographies in existence. The original edition of this work was published about twenty years after Lincoln's death, at a time when many men, both in public and private life, who had known Lincolo intimately, were still living, and it was with a view to preserving the vivid personal recollections of these men that Mr. Browne conceived and worked out the plan of his book. It was, therefore, chiefly an anecdotal life of Lincoln that resulted. In the last year of his life Mr. Browne rewrote the entire work, compressing it into about two-thirds of its former compass, to render it more popular both in form and in price, and to make it, at the same time, an outline narrative of the Civil War. This task was completed just before the death of the author, which occurred in California, on May 11, 1913. The frontispiece of this new edition is a portrait of Lincoln from an original drawing by John Nelson Marble, heretofore unpublished.

In the series of "American Crisis Biographies," a life of Raphael Semmes, the Confederate naval here of the Civil War, is contributed by Colyer Meriwether. Although Semmes figured conspicu-Civil War, and himself contributed largely to that literature, there has beretofore been no succinct biography of him available for the general reader. Dr. Meriwether has performed a useful service in preparing this compact sketch, which is preceded by a chronology and followed by an excellent bibliography of the subject.3

"My Voyage in the United States Frigate Conalmost a photographic record of scenes and events which were witnessed by the writer almost seventy years ago. It gives us a particularly vivid picture of the Sandwich Islands in 1845 and 1846, and acquaints us with some of the amenities of travel on the Pacific in the middle years of the nineteenth century."

A PORTRAIT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, DRAWN FROM LIFE BY JOHN N MARBLE

(Published for the first time in the new edition of "The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln")

A defense of "the most misunderstood man in English letters" has been prepared by Nathaniel Wright Stephenson, "The Spiritual Drama in the Life of Thackeray." The accusation generally brought against Thackeray of cynicism and bitterness, Mr. Stephenson says, is based on a single book, "Vanity Fair"; his other works reveal him as an artist who fought for faith and found that "Life is right at the bottom." Thackeray's greatest rival, Dickens, is quoted in his defense. The author of this worthy and interesting monograph is Professor of History in the College of Charleston.

The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln. By Francis Fisher Browne, Chicago: Browne & Howell Company 622 pp. \$2.50.
Raphael Semmes. By Colyer Meriwether Philadelphia: Jacobs. 35 pp. \$1.25.
Yellow Worden The United States Frigate Congress. By Elmabeth Douglas Van Denburgh. New York: Desmond FitzGerald, Inc. 128 pp. \$2.50.

The Spiritual Drama in the Life of Thackeray. By Nathaniel W Stephenson. Doran. 192 pp. \$1.25.

ECONOMIC DISCUSSIONS

tion of financial control and wage adjustment are ownership and management of railways in various pressing for solution. Judging from surface indi- leading and typical countries, and directs consideration. A trio of noteworthy books in this field opposed to a change in American policy. The have recently come from the press. "The Truth treatment of the question is conservative, and, on About the Railroads," by President Howard El- the whole, fair. liott, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, is quite as significant for the spirit in the people fully understand the railroad situation States has been oppressive and unfair, but if railroad corporations generally will adopt Mr. Elliott's policy of encouraging friendly relations and friendly discussion with the public, it is inconceivable that either the States or the Federal Government will pursue an unjust course. In his book Mr. Elliott begins with a chapter on cooperation between the railway owner and the railway employee and the railway user. This is followed by discussion of the relations of the individual, the corporation and the government, the conservation of railway service, rate-making and the government, the relation between the farmer and the railroad, and agriculture, banking, and the carrier. An address on transportation in New England, delivered before the Boston Chamber of Commerce, on September 30 last, is included in the volume.

The American railroad from the investor's point of view is accurately described in a volume entitled "American Railroad Economics," by Dr. A. M. Sakolski, lecturer in the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance. This author gives a critical analysis of the facts and figures derived from railroad reports and other publications, with a view to assisting in the correct judgment of railroad activities and operating results. Preliminary chapters are inserted treating of railroad rates and railroad securities, and describing the important railroad systems of the United States.2

Mr. Samuel O. Dunn, editor of the Railway Age Gazette, who recently discussed the railway prob-lem of the United States in his book on "The

THE railroad problem in its several forms is al- American Transportation Question," has now ways with us, and is looming larger as govern- brought out a companion volume on "Government ment regulation becomes actual and various ques- Ownership of Railways," in which he discusses cations, the American public is more keenly inter- eration to the question of what will probably be ested than ever before in railroad matters and the result of adoption of government ownership more ready to read and ponder intelligent discus- and management in this country. It is perhaps sion of the underlying principles of railroad op- needless to say that the author's conclusions are

A book that should be found useful by the nuwhich it is offered to the public as for the infor- merous public-service commissions now at work in mation that it contains and the suggestions it various States and cities is "Public Utilities: Their makes toward a better comprehension of the sub- Cost New and Depreciation," by Dr. Hammond ject on the part of the general reader. Railroad V. Hayes. This work deals with the subject from managers now believe very generally that when the engineer's point of view. For the benefit of the engineer who is called upon to prepare and present in this country, the friction and bickering that most of the figures required by courts and commis-have continued so many years will die away. Un-sions as evidence of the value of the property doubtedly some of the restrictive legislation of the owned by public service corporations many quotations from decisions of courts and commissions are incorporated in the book.4

> A scholarly and comprehensive study of social insurance, with special reference to American conditions, has been written by I. M. Rubinow, an insurance statistician of long experience, and formerly statistical expert of the United States Bureau of Labor. Dr. Rubinow, in the 525 pages of this exhaustive treatise, considers all phases of social insurance. The work grew out of a course of lectures at the New York School of Philanthropy, but the material has been extended, rewritten, and brought to date. In his preface he tells us the work is primarily a summary, not an original investigation. He does not, therefore, give us a bibliography, because the literature on the subject, especially in foreign languages, is enormous and growing rapidly. Footnotes, however, give his authorities. The book contains some tabulated information of great value. While intended chiefly for college professors and for college students, the author hopes that the work will prove of interest to the public at large, since "it is their opinion and wishes that must, in the final analysis, influence all coming legislation."5

> The third edition, revised, enlarged, and brought down to date, of that study of the immigration problem, which Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks and Dr. W. Jett Lauck brought out two years ago, has been issued by the Funk & Wagnalls Company. All the recent statistics on the subject have been taken into consideration.

¹ The Truth About the Railroads. By Howard Elliott. Hough ton Mifflin. 260 pp. \$1.25.

⁸ American Railroad Economics. By A. M. Sakolski, Mac-millan. 295 pp. \$1.25.

³ Government Ownership of Railways. By Samuel O. Dunn. Appleton. 400 pp. \$1.50.

⁴ Public Utilities, Their Cost New and Depreciation. B. mond V. Hayes. New York: D. Van Nostrand. 262 pp.

⁵ Social Insurance. By I. M. Rubinow. Holt. 525 pp. \$2.50. ⁶ The Immigration Problem. By Jeremiah W. Jenks and W. Jett Lauck. Funk & Wagnalls. 540 pp. \$1.75.

BOOKS FOR THE REFERENCE LIBRARY

it at the outset. At the end of twenty years, how- commendable fashion. ever, a revision was demanded, and this has been completed in a most satisfactory manner. A surways the method of presentation has been greatly and is wholly a distinct work. It is more than a and geographical information that is commonly bet. In looking up the name of an American village where a battle may have been fought, or where an educational institution is located, one does not have to go to a separate cyclopedia of proper names, but finds the desired facts in his dictionary under the same alphabetical arrangement in which he would look for any word in common use. The result is that in the new "Standard" one has perhaps the closest approach to an encyclopedia that has vet appeared. So far as the range of human knowledge can be compressed within a single book, it has been done in this case.1

W. A. Neilson, Professor of English in Harvard University, and A. H. Thorndike, Professor of English in Columbia University, have prepared a much-needed condensed handbook, "The Facts About Shakespeare." It presents his biography, traditions concerning him, chronology and development of his work, complete hibliography, table of quarto editions, index of characters, songs, etc,-in fact, everything that a student could ask about Shakespeare is answered. We recommend it as the best handy Shakespearian text-book published. Its appearance is timely, as it is the closing volume of the forty-volume edition of the "Tudor Shakespeare." It is suitably illustrated.

A splendid book for the general reader of literary taste is "How to Read Shakespeare,"-a book that gives genuine delight for the enthusiasm of its style and the authority of its information. James Stalker, M.A., D.D., Professor of Church

WENTY years ago, when the first edition of the History at Aberdeen, Scotland, offers the volume TWENTY years ago, when the first edition of the restory at received, occurrent, occurren of that work made an immediate appeal to those who peare's country, to let readers "know how to get have occasion to make daily use of dictionaries— there and what there is to see." He advises those its practicability and its comprehensiveness. None who wish to read or study Shakespeare to begin of the earlier dictionaries had so reduced definition with the ten "English History" plays, and reto an exact science. Cutting out all extraneous minds us that the famous Duke of Marlborough matter, the "Standard" seemed to go at once to the once said that he knew English history only as he beart of every subject, presenting the searcher had learned it from these histories of Shakespeare. with precisely those facts and only those that The six "Ancient History" plays should follow, would be of direct service. The range of the dic- then the ten gayer comedies, next the six graver tionary also was commented upon as phenomenal. comedies, and after these the five tragedies and it embraced 300,000 terms. During the two dec- lastly the seven divisions of minor poems. The ades since the publication of the "Standard" it has appendix contains an interesting chapter devoted commended itself to thousands of students and to "Shakespeare on Music." Quotations from the writers, fully realizing all that was claimed for plays are interspersed with the text in a most

In connection with the centennial celebrations of prising increase of nearly 50 per cent. has been the American Baptist Missionary Society, the Pubmede in the number of terms defined, and in many lication Society of the Baptist Church has brought cut a number of works on missions, with particular improved. The edition is printed from new plates reference to the famous veteran missionary Dr. Adoniram Judson. This pioneer messenger of the dictionary, in the usual sense of the word, since it gospel to pagan India is one of the foremost figincludes a vast amount of biographical, historical, ures in the religious history of the United States, and the Baptists do well to commemorate his work. presented in cyclopedias and gazetteers. The great Three of the volumes brought out by the Publicaadvantage to the user of the dictionary lies in the tion Society at this time are: "Judson the Pioneer," fact that all this information is in a single alpha- by J. Mervin Hull; "The Immortal Seven" (Judson and his wife, Samuel Newell, Harriet Newell, Gordon Hall, Samuel Nott, and Luther Rice), by Dr. James M. Hill, and "Following the Sunrise: A Century of Baptist Missions, 1813-1913," by Helen Barrett Montgomery.

> Recent works on religion, philosophy, and the history of ethical propaganda include "Our National Church," by Lord Robert Cecil and Rev. H. J. Clayton (New York: Warne); "A Handbook of Christian Apologetics," by Alfred Ernest Garvie (Scribners); "The New Testament: A New Translation," by James Moffatt (Doran); "A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Books of Ezra and Nehemiah," by Loring W. Batten (Scribners); "Introduction to the History of Religion," by Crawford Howell Toy (Ginn); "Our Modern Debt to Israel," by Edward Chauncey Baldwin (Sherman, French); "The Cabala: Its Influence on Christianity and Judaism," by Bernhard Pick (Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company); "Jesus in the Talmud: His Personality, His Disciples, and His Sayings," by Bernhard Pick (Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company); "Stewardship Among Baptists," by Albert L. Vail (Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society); "Breakers: Methodism Adrift," by I. W. Munhall (New York: Charles C. Cook); "Christ and the Dramas of Doubt," by

¹ New Standard Dictionary of the English Language. Edited by Isaac K. Funk, Calvin Thomas and Frank H. Vizetelly. Funk & Wagnalls. 2916 pp., ill. \$12-\$35. ¹ The Facts About Shakespeare. By W. A. Neilson and A. H Thoradike. Macmillan. 273 pp., ill. 35 cents.

³ How To Read Shakespeare. By James Stalker. Doran. 292 pp., ill. \$1.50.

 ⁴ Judson the Pioneer. By J. Mervin Hull. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. 187 pp. ill. 50 cents.
 5 The Immortal Seven; Judson and His Associates. By James L. Hill. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. 151 pp. ill. 50 cents.

Following the Sunrise. By Helen Barrett Montgomery. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. 291 pp., ill. 50

Ralph Tyler Flewelling (Eaton & Mains); "The Seventh Annual Report" (New York: American Religious Revolution of To-day," by James T. Bible Society); "Immortality Established Through Shotwell (Houghton Mifflin); "The Greatest of Science," by John O. Yeiser (Omaha, Neb.: Nathese," by Robert O. Lawton (Sherman, French); tional Magazine Association); "Introduction to "Three Lords of Destiny," by Samuel McChord Crothers (Houghton Mifflin); "The New Order of Sainthood," by Henry Fairfield Osborn (Scribners); "Evangelism and Social Service," by John Marvin Dean (Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press): "The Salvage of Men: Stories of Hu-Press); "The Salvage of Men: Stories of Hu- Croce (Macmillan); "Bergson for Beginners," by manity Touched by Divinity," by Agnes L. Palm- Darcy B. Kitchin (Macmillan); "Encyclopædia manity Touched by Divinity," by Agnes L. Palmer (Revell); "The Christian Reconstruction of of the Philosophical Sciences" Series, Volume I:
Modern Life," by Charles Henry Dickinson (Macmillan); "The Life of Jesus in the Light of the
Higher Criticism," by Alfred W. Martin (Appleton); "The Divine Time-Table," by J. Solomon
Hicks (published by the author); "Job, His Old
Friends and His New Friends: A Spiritual Concept," by John S. Hawley (San Diego, Cal.: Frye
Science," by Paul Carus (Chicago: The Open
& Smith); "American Bible Society: NinetyCourt Publishing Company).

THREE UNUSUAL NOVELS

both books.

tion of mental and spiritual growth. Religious natural. swindle and charitable fraud are excoriated; the The Commissioner falls in love with an unsheep's clothing is stripped from malicious women worthy type of woman, one in whom Strindberg moments. "The Red Room" ends with one of fccundity and love, life's origin and life's foe." those transfigured scenes of wedded bliss that As much of the mystery of the sea, of its curious

notable work, one by Ellie Schleussner, another by the mind from a fresh angle. Elizabeth C. Westergren. The latter version is characterized by the fortunate use of idiom, a delicacy in the choice of words, and great beauty

This tale of the sea has been called Strindberg's Commissioner's business was to discover the cause of the scarcity of fish and suggest a remedy to the

TWO novels by Strindberg are offered this month Academy of Agriculture. He was an exotic little in English translation—"The Red Room" gentleman who came to the islands wearing a and "On the Seaboard." There is a certain like- bracelet and a "bang"; his face was thin and ness between the two books in matters of technique haggard; "a small black moustache with ends and in a certain strain of bitterness, otherwise it curled upward gave it a foreign expression." He would be hard to believe that the same man wrote is morbid and obsessed by phantasms; from the first he lives in a realm enveloped in shadows. "The Red Room" is the room of life that holds That he came to be feared, then hated, and at last the motley crowd of pretenders, the high and the despised by the fisher-folk, who, like all primitive mighty and the out-at-the-elbow folk who persist people, have a frenzy to destroy that which they in living a life of humbug, that ends in the cessa- do not fear and cannot understand, was only

and hypocritical men who minister to their own has emphasized the purely animal attributes. She vanity by ostentatious works of charity. The book yields to his love and abuses him by turns, and presents, as it were, a section of a crowded street, he renounces her after a victory of the senses that with all the passersby, rich, poor, good, bad, high, revolts his higher nature. Then he shuts himself and low, held up for a microscopic analysis of their up and becomes quite mad, dirty, disheveled, outsouls, which Strindberg sees as sheathing their cast of men. Finally, after resigning his office, bodies. In his pitiless subjectivity Strindberg is he forsakes the islands and sets out to sea in an the most ruthless of novelists and dramatists; that open boat. It is the Christmas season and be is why we turn from him with a kind of dread, steers by a star—by Beta in Hercules, "Hella's Before his searching vision our self-excusing moral ideal, the god of vigor and prudence." withers; we feel that God would pity us where Thus, following the new Christmas star, Strindthis man has judged. And yet no one—such is the berg leaves him sailing "out over the sea, the duality of the man—is more lenient or loving mother of all, from the womb of whom life's toward humanity than Strindberg in his illumined spark was kindled, the inexhaustible spring of

Strindberg, who could not be happy married to life, its hidden treasures, its undiscovered secrets as any woman, was able to conceive. The translation was possible for a man to gather into words, the has been made by Ellie Schleussner.'
great Scandinavian genius has gathered within
"On the Seaboard" is a vastly different type of the pages of this singular book. You may read
novel. There are two translations offered of this and re-read it and every reading will fascinate

Only a writer of great originality would have chosen a dumping-field as the scene of a novel. in the rendering of descriptive passages, the trans- Joseph Egan has done this and produced a book lation itself often attaining the melody of poetry. of idyllic charm, "Little People of the Dust," in which two children, Black Peter, a scavenger, most singular novel. It relates the experiences of and Billie, a hermit crow, who gathers his living a Government Fish Commissioner during the from the dump, are the principal characters. The time spent at his post in the East Skerries, where children, Jimmie and Millie, find Billie, the crow, the stromling, a kind of herring, is caught. The plucking at a leather-bound book in the dump.

² On the Seaboard. By August Strindberg. Translated by Elizabeth C. Westergren. Stewart & Kidd. 300 pp. \$1.25.

³ Little People of the Dust. By Joseph Burke Egan. The Pilgrim Press, Boston. 284 pp. \$1.20.

¹ The Red Room. By August Strindberg. Translated by Ellie Schleus² 28. 393 pp. \$1.25.

them in the way of a reward; and through Father of life as we find them.

The book proves to be one that tells them about Gillin, the good missionary, Millie is proved to the Desert of Sahara. They decide to build an be a mourning mother's long-lost baby. Beneath casis in the dump. Black Peter and others help the story lies in symbolism the suggestions as to the children; a lost necklace brings prosperity to what we all might do with other dumping-fields

BOOKS OF TIMELY INTEREST

and with a completeness that makes his work un- most famous presentations. usually useful and interesting. A large proportion of the book is given up to industrial, commercial, and economic facts. There are some excellent illustrations.1

The writings of the late Ambassador Reid covand display not only excellence of style, but a shrewd knowledge of the world's affairs in more than one domain. The present two-volume collection, entitled "American and English Studies." embraces essays and addresses on such subjects as "The Danger Point in Immigration," "The Mon-roe Doctrine and the Polk Doctrine," "Problems Flowing from the Spanish War," "Our Duty in the Philippines," "Abraham Lincoln," "Thomas Jefferson," "Edmund Burke," "The Scot in America and the Ulster Scot," "Talleyrand," "Byron," and "An Editor's Reflections."

"Bull Run: Its Strategy and Tactics," is the title of a military study by R. M. Johnston. As a study of strategy and tactics the only reason why the Battle of Bull Run should be selected for illustrative material is the one given by the author in his preface, "by investigating its crudities we shall understand better the brilliancy and the maturity that followed." Crudities there certainly were in plenty, and not much else remains to be investigated in connection with the first real battle of the Civil War. As the author points out, Bull Run was "a lamentable illustration of the awful caneglect an army.

A complete story of the impeachment trial of Governor William Sulzer of New York is told in volume entitled "Tammany's Treason," by Jay W. Forrest and James Malcolm. The appendix contains considerable important documentary material bearing on the trial and the events that led up to it.

been published under the title "American Ideals, Character and Life." In these addresses Dr. Mabie presented to Japanese audiences having a knowledge of the English language, but largely unfamiliar with American history and institutions, a series of clever expositions of American literature, art, and education.

¹ China Revolutionized. By John Stuart Thomson. Bobbs-Merill. 990 pp., ill. \$2.50. American and English Studies. By Whitelaw Reid. 2 Vols. Scribners. 660 pp. \$4.

A VERY thorough study of present conditions in A finely printed and illustrated work on "The China since the establishment of the republic Russian Ballet," with special reference to the work has been written by John Stuart Thompson, author of the famous Madame Pavlova, has been written of "The Chinese." Mr. Thomson spent many years by A. E. Johnson, and illustrated, partly in color, in China finding out things. He gives us the re- by René Bull. The history of the ballet is given sult of his investigations and impressions in a style and analyses and descriptions are made of the

If you are a craftsman, or if you have even a casual interest in any kind of designing, you cannot fail to appreciate a beautiful and artistic book by W. H. St. John Hope, "Heraldry for Craftsmen and Designers." It is a text-book of ered a wide range of literary and political topics, workshop practice, with diagrams by the author and display not only excellence of style, but a and numerous illustrations, colored lithographs shrewd knowledge of the world's affairs in more and collotype reproductions from the ancient examples. From this volume a student can easily master the essence and the principles of heraldry and its ancient vocabulary. It seems, as Mr. Lethaby writes in the preface, "exactly what artists have wanted."

"The Book of the Epic," by H. A. Guerber, one of the most valuable books of the year, presents a summary of the great epics that contain the oldest racial ideas. Greek, Latin, Arabian, Persian, Indian, Chinese, and Japanese epics are in-cluded with others from nearly every important language. Each story (in some cases filling several volumes alone) is condensed into a few pages, yet the charm of the original is never lost or its peculiar atmosphere. For purposes of comparison, for the student, for the reader who wishes much in little, this book cannot be excelled. It is illustrated with sixteen photogravures from the masters of painting.

"Flora Transmuta" is a calendar book of brief quotations, mostly poetry, translated by Malamities invariably attending nations that lack or ria Bowen from the Latin, Italian, French, German, and Spanish, and including selections from standard English classics. The result is an extraordinarily pleasing gift book which is tastefully bound in green and gold."

Katherine Howard will be remembered as the author of that piquant book of wisdom touched with subtle humor, "The Book of the Serpent." The New York Times called it "a unique morsel A volume of addresses delivered by Dr. Hamil- of sly humor for the elect." Miss Howard's section Wright Mabie in Japan as a part of the work and book, "Eve," is also for the elect; it is an of the Carnegie Peace Endowment last year has epic of "the beginning and the end" too serious in its solemn, slow music to give us humor, too intent upon its revelation to place its message in other than what will appear to the layman oc-cult terms. It is the voice dimly heard of the higher urge that stirs women—the thing that we miscall feminism, the groping toward "certain nobler races now dimly imagined."10

^{**} Bull Ren: Its Strategy and Tactics. By R. M. Johnston. Houghton Mifflin. 293 pp. \$2.50.

** Tammany's Treason. By J. W. Forrest and James Malcolm. Albany: Published by the authors. 456 pp.

** American Ideals, Character and Life. By Hamilton Wright Mabia. Macmillan. 441 pp. \$1.50.

⁶ The Russian Ballet. By A. E. Johnson. Houghton Mifflin, 240 pp., ill. \$7.50.

⁷ Heraldry for Craftsmen and Designers. By W. H. St. John Hope. Macmillan. 426 pp., ill. \$2.25.

⁸ The Book of the Epic. By H. A. Guerber. Lippincott. 493 pp., ill. \$2.

Flora Transmuta: A Calendar of Translations. Translated and Edited by Maria Bowen. Sherman French. 195 pp. \$1. 10 Eve. By Katherine Howard. Sherman French, Boston. 49 pp. \$1.

FINANCIAL NEWS FOR THE **INVESTOR**

SAFE BONDS AT LOW PRICES

A LTHOUGH business and financial sen- on the whole smaller companies have as clean change had taken place in the general level considered. of bond prices. A study of prices of good and protracted periods of depression.

to make investors nervous. In addition to come due. perous systems was not so at all, extreme de-years and return 5 per cent. on the purchase. pression in New York City real estate, fol-Great steadiness also has been shown by rency revision.

cially in times like the present, when capital country. for new enterprises is most difficult to obtain, properties, those whose solvency is in no shadow of question. Large companies are by owner.

Legal investment for New York State savings banks no means the only ones in this class. Perhaps and trust funds.

timent, as well as stock markets, were a record as large combinations. But for purslightly improved at the end of the old and poses of illustration only those bonds which the beginning of the new year, no marked are listed on the Stock Exchange will be

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If bonds are desired which have shown bad bonds alike throughout 1913 showed a great stability and yet return an attractive widespread decline. At the year's end prices rate of interest there are the prior lien mortwere only a point to a point and a half above gage 3½s of the Baltimore & Ohio Railthe year's lowest mark. Yet it is a safe state-road, which declined only 13% points in ment to make that substantial recoveries in 1913, and yet are a real first mortgage and bond prices have almost invariably followed return 4½ per cent., a high rate for such 2 bond. Their stability is clearly accounted Many tendencies and events have combined for by the fact that in twelve years the bonds Another issue is the Chicago, the behavior of both speculative and invest- Burlington & Quincy joint 4s1. These are ment markets, there was a heavy total of com- not mortgage bonds, but are secured by the mercial failures in 1913, continued decline in immensely valuable Burlington stock, and are railroad net earnings, receivership for one of jointly and severally obligations of the the largest railroad systems, disclosure that Northern Pacific and Great Northern railone of the supposedly richest and most pros- ways. The bonds come due in about eight

lowed by the failure of several real-estate two industrial bonds, Armour & Co. first companies whose bonds had been distributed mortgage 41/2s, which have twenty-five years among small investors, and, finally, general to run, and Baldwin Locomotive Works first unsettlement attendant upon tariff and cur- mortgage 5s, twenty-six years to run, 1 The Armour bonds return 5¹/₄ per cent., and are Without denying that future developments secured by earnings more than five times the may be far more encouraging, there is still interest charge. Real estate alone probably necessity for utmost discrimination in buying is worth ten million dollars more than the It was recently said by a total bond issue, and there is said to be a net close and disgusted student of finance that capital investment in the company of about the word bond should be applied only to prior one hundred million dollars more than the (first) liens upon income-producing proper- bond issue. Bonds which have shown no ties. Certainly none but the most experienced decline at all are the New York Gas, Electric investor should purchase bonds on any but an Light, Heat & Power first mortgage 5s, income-producing property. But an absolute yielding a shade under 5 per cent. and havprior lien is not always necessary. A second ing thirty-five years to run. 1 This is an unor even third lien on a conspicuously rich derlying bond of the New York Edison Comproperty may be safe enough. The real point pany, one of the richest and most prosperous is this: In times of depression, and espe- electric lighting and power companies in the

If we turn to bonds where there has been the investor should confine his purchases to a considerable decline, and yet where there is bonds of the distinctively rich and successful every evidence of extreme safety, the choice

¹ Exempt from normal federal income tax in hands of

45,1 2 with interest earned perhaps seven sections to prior lien 3s which mature in 1925. times over, are selling at this writing 5½ 57% points, yield 4.55 per cent., forty-two years, points below their price of a year ago, and subject only to comparatively small prior liens on return about 4.35 per cent. Atchison gen- main line. eral 4s¹ ² fell more than 4 points in 1913, Manhattan Railway consolidated mortgage 4s, down 61/8 points, yield 4.55 per cent., first mortgage and now return about the same rate as on elevated lines in New York City, free from perbonds are probably secured by a first mortgage on more miles of main line than any
other bond in this country. They are se
They are se
by \$5,409,000 second-mortgage bonds and \$60,600,000 stock on which 7 per cent. is paid and a
large yearly surplus is earned in addition.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern debenture 4st cured by something like seven or eight thou- down 31/2 points, yield 5 per cent., seventeen years sand miles, being a real first mortgage on to run; not a mortgage, but company paid 18 per perhaps nearly five thousand. Other bonds cent. dividends on stock in 1912 and earned \$8,000,of this ultra safe character which showed a considerable decline in 1913 were the Chi- 5s, down 31/4 points, yield 4,85 per cent., first mortcago & Northwestern general 4s.12 St. Paul gage on 900 miles, eighty-one years. general 4s,1 2 and Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s.1 2

and yield the investor from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. cept in that one year never and yield the investor from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. at prices recently prevailing. Among these bonds may be noted:

on 1647 miles of the more important main lines, thirty-five years to run.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, general mortgage

on 3328 miles, forty-five years to run.

Louisville & Nashville unified 4s, 2 down 61/4 points, yield 41/2 per cent., practically a first mortgage on 2000 miles, twenty-six years.

\$100 denominations when registered.

points, yield 4.6 per cent. First mortgage on im- certain investors.

is bewildering. Northern Pacific prior lien portant sections of the system and second on other

Illinois Central refunding mortgage 4s,12 down

the Northern Pacific 4s. These Atchison sonal tax in New York State and City, followed

000 surplus besides.

Southern Railway first consolidated mortgage

Lehigh Valley general consolidated 41/2s,1 yield 4.83 per cent., ultimately to become first lien, now preceded by several small issues. In 1913 company Then there are numerous railroad bonds had surplus for dividends of nearly \$9,000,000 whose safety is beyond question, but which after paying bond interest. Since 1856 has always have fallen from three to six points in 1913 paid dividends; in 1904 rate was 1 per cent.; exactly side the investor from 41/2 to 5 per cent cept in that one year never below 4 per cent.;

These are but examples of safe bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Illinois Division which may be purchased at lower prices than down 3 points, yield 4.55 per cent., first lien have prevailed in a long period. Persons who attract the attention of tax assessors in New York State will do well to buy the new down 334 points, yield 4½ per cent., first lien issue of New York State 4½s.12 At this writing no one knows at what price these bonds will sell, but it is expected they will be obtainable on a $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. basis. Northern Pacific general lien and land grant 3s,1 Taxation in some parts of New York down 334 points, yield 4.65 per cent., second lien amounts to 1.80 per cent., and as these bonds to the 4s. May be had in \$500 denominations and are free from both local taxes and the fedare free from both local taxes and the fed-Baltimore & Ohio first mortgage 4s, down 51/4 eral income levy, they are most attractive for

TYPICAL INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS

No. SIT. A LITTLE COMMENT ON "DIVERSIFICA- yourself, they needed to pay little, if any, atten-TION"

Regarding a recent suggestion of yours re railroad and industrial bonds, my rejoinder is, why should I take up such bonds, paying 5 per cent., when I can obtain reliable first mortgages paying 8 per cent? I have never been able to understand, when perusing your suggestions to readers who desire an investment for a given amount, that you suggest so much in mortgages, so much in railroad, industrial and city bonds. What is the objection to small amounts being wholly invested in several first mortgages, taken up through reliable business houses and in widely different locations? The only objection that I can see is lack of ready marketableness. If that is the only impediment, it would not be a serious one in my case.

If all investors were situated so as to be able to get mortgages of unquestionable investment merit paying interest at 8 per cent., and if, like

² Legal investment for New York State savings banks and trust funds.

tion to the virtue of marketability in an investment, there would, indeed, be a scant demand for any other type of security, paying interest as low as 5 per cent. The fact is, however, that there are very few investors who occupy such positions. There are, of course, some parts of the country where the prevailing rate on good mortgages is considerably higher than the rate on standard investment bonds, and this, as we have frequently pointed out, for reasons other than lack of underlying security. And there are a good many experienced and responsible dealers and brokers who are able to supply their clients with such mortgages from time to time. However, after all is said and done, the investment opportunity of that kind is the exception rather than the rule, and we think the average investor is practically certain to be led into dangerous paths by going off on a blind and indiscriminate search for it. The 8 per

¹ Exempt from normal federal income tax in hands of

cent. mortgage, no matter where its genesis, will In buying bonds of this kind a great deal de-bear a great deal of close scrutiny. Again, in re-pends upon the character of the banking house tion to geographical diversification.

No. 518. NEW HAVEN AGAIN

I note from press reports that New York, New Haven & Hartford stock is selling around 70 (as this is written, about 76) and am thinking of buying a few shares with the idea that it will soon be restored to at least a 4 or 5 per cent, dividend basis and sell around par. Will you kindly advise me of your opinion of this stock.

necessary to repeat that buying New Haven stock under existing conditions is not investment but the kind of bonds which you mention to be inspeculation; and that it ought not to be under- cluded in the personal returns of individual intaken by people of limited resources, who lack fa- vestors. cilities for keeping in pretty close personal touch all of the time with developments in the road's No. S20. A POINT ABOUT THE INCOME-TAX LAW much if not all of the lost investment prestige of like to know what deductions I am allowed to make from Mew Haven stock can be restored, but how long its going to take and just what steps will be thing for depreciation of my home, of which I am the found necessary to accomplish that no one is able to say. There are certain provisions in the latest and provisio There are certain provisions in the laws to say. of the New England States, where many millions of the New Haven's bonds are held as savingsbank investments, which make it desirable for the directors of the road to restore the dividends on the stock to at least a 4 per cent. basis as soon as possible. But weightier considerations might be found for the omission of dividends two or three years longer. The problems of the company are, indeed, as you say, "ver much involved." There are knotty financial problems calling for solution between now and the first of May. And the difficulties involved in working out the plan of "dissolution" just agreed upon between the New Haven management and the Federal Department of Justice seem almost beyond the comprehension of the average citizen. New Haven stock is a perfectly legitimate, and probably what might be called a good speculation, but it is not an invest-

No. 519. MUNICIPAL "IMPROVEMENT" BONDS

I have never invested in bonds, but having a few hundred dollars that I have saved from my salary that I can spare for a while, I am thinking of buying some 7 per cent. improvement bonds of a Western city. Would you consider this a good investment for a man of small means?

gard to the suggestion of the wisdom of splitting offering them to the public. If one can be sure up an investment fund among several different that the bankers have dependable judgment, types of securities; there are circumstances which trained by long experience in selecting such loans no doubt call for the practice of diversification of for their clients, investment in the bonds is apt that kind less insistently than others, and among to prove satisfactory in all respects. We know, such circumstances absence of the requirement of indeed, of a good many investors who have had ready marketability or convertibility is perhaps satisfactory experience with them. As a class, the most common. It happens, however, more fre- however, improvement bonds do not yet appear to quently than one might suppose that the individ- have become as well "seasoned" as might be deual investor finds himself confronted with some sired, although good progress has been made in entirely unforeseen need for ready money, and it that direction during the last few years. This is is against such a contingency that the wise man evidenced by the fact that in many localities, eswill almost invariably seek to provide insurance pecially on the Pacific Coast, there has been a for himself by keeping at least a small propor-tion of his funds invested in securities that can be them. In referring to this class of securities at sold with a minimum of difficulty on any business day of the year. Then, too, mortgages, as a bonds that are the direct obligations of the issuclass, are affected in a different way, and to a ing municipalities are not only non-taxable under different degree by the constantly recurring the new income-tax law, but do not need to be changes in general investment conditions, so that included in any of the returns made to the Govit is to obtain stability of value by balancing one ernment under the law, income derived in the type of security off against another that this kind shape of interest on bonds the payment of which of diversification is to be recommended, in addi- is provided by special tax against local benefits is taxable. It was originally understood that such income would be taxed at the source, but a recent ruling of the Treasury Department says that "until January 15 and thereafter until further in-structions are issued the income derived in the shape of interest from the obligations, general or special, of any State, county, municipality, or taxing district therein, shall be exempt from the collection of the income tax at the source, whether In reply to this and many other similar inquir- the payment of such obligation is provided for by ies received during the last few weeks, it seems general or special tax, or out of general, special, necessary to repeat that buying New Haven stock or separate fund." This leaves the income from

Apparently not. This is one of the many things which, according to the theory of the new law, is intended to be covered by the so-called "specific exemptions," which, as you probably know, are net income up to \$3000 in the case of an unmarried man, and net income up to \$4000 in the case of a married man living with his wife. It is true that among the "general deductions" permitted by the law the item of depreciation is included, but like most of the other provisions of that nature, it applies solely to income derived from the transaction of business. A man may deduct all interest paid within the year on personal indebtedness; all national, State, county, school, and municipal taxes paid within the year (not including those assessed against local benefits); and debts due, which have actually been ascertained to be worthless, and which have been charged off within the year. But it is specifically stated that he may not deduct items such as "expense for medical attendance, store accounts, family supplies, wages of domestic servants, cost of room, board, or house rent for family, or personal use." The Treasury Department instructions say, moreover, that "in case an individual owns his own residence he cannot deduct the estimated value of his rent."

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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COLONEL GEORGE W. GOETHALS, GOVERNOR OF THE CANAL ZONE

COLONEL GOETHALS, who was last month nominated by President Wilson as Governor of the Canal Zone and promptly confirmed by the Senate, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on June 29, 1858. After several years of study at the College of the City of New York, he was admitted to the Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1880. He was successively promoted to First Lieutenant, Captain, and Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, and during the Spanish-American war served as Chief of Engineers in the volunteer service. In 1900 he was made Major of the Engineer Corps. In February, 1907, President Roosevelt made Colonel Goethals the Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, and during the past seven years the responsibility for the success of that great engineering feat has centered in him. So fully has he shown his administrative capacity in this great undertaking that many important governmental posts have been offered him in anticipation of the completion of the work at Panama. One of these posts was the Police Commissionership of New York City, which Mayor Mitchel earnestly besought Colonel Goethals to accept. He was unwilling, however, to leave the Canal Zone until he should feel that his task had been completely carried through.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

Out. Goethala lic opinion should not be equally alert and in- at present he is most needed at Panama. President Wilson has greatly pleased the country by naming Colonel Goethals as Governor of the Canal Zone, with full authority to organize the operating

The approaching completion of tion, to complete its defenses, to give it presthe Panama Canal has a wide tige and efficiency as a highway of world combearing upon many matters of merce, and to make it serve the people of the national and international interest. States- United States in domestic traffic and in the men and experts all over the world are movements of the navy. Mayor Mitchel, of making careful study of the military and New York, hopes and declares that Colonel commercial significance of the new waterway, Goethals will eventually become commisand it would be unfortunate for us if our sioner of the metropolitan police and do great own governing authorities and leaders of pub- things for the welfare of his native city. But

The Panama Canal could hardly Dr. Gorgas Promoted have been built if our authorities had not found out how to make business of the canal, exercise police and sani- the Canal Zone a healthful place to live and tary control, and direct all the functions work. The army surgeons have achieved a of government, whether civil or military. It more brilliant triumph even than the army is plain that there must be unified manage- engineers, in their operations at Panama. ment at Panama; and the great engineer who What Dr. Gorgas and his associates have has commanded the willing and efficient army done is destined to make the tropics habitable of workers and built the canal ahead of time for all races, and greatly to affect the history and within cost estimates, is by common con- of civilization in the immediate future. Dr. sent the best man to put the canal into opera- Gorgas, with the new military rank of Brigadier-General, has been promoted by President Wilson to be Surgeon-General of the Army. We are very glad to publish in this number of the Review an extended article descriptive of his services to his country and the world, and also interpreting the kind of progress in the field of preventive medicine with which his life work has been associated. We are also presenting an account of the work of the nation's Public Health Service as directed by Surgeon-General Rupert Blue. There is reason to expect great further progress in the prevention of disease under the direction of men so brilliant, so energetic, and so devoted as Dr. Gorgas and Dr. Blue. In Porto Rico, and at Manila (under Dr. Heiser), our sanitary achievements will need further encouragement, and there is much to do in our own seaports. Dr. Allen's article shows what fine cooperation New York will give under Drs. Biggs and Goldwater.

COL COETHALS, THE MAN OF THE HOUR From the Central Press Association (Cleveland)

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Question viding for the future administration of the end of the Spanish-American war. then Secretary of State, in upholding the stances. and doing a harm to Great Britain.

A Treaty and its our right to apply our policy regarding do- day. mestic trade to the canal which we were building at the national expense, on territory under our own jurisdiction, with the express object of extending our coastline and uniting the slightest reason for drawing or signing substantial when closely analyzed. country.

Reviving a Lapsed

There has been a very sincere Clayton-Bulwer treaty of sixty-four years difference of opinion upon the ago was generally regarded as being in effect. question of Panama Canal tolls, or as having any bearing upon the canal pro-In August, 1912, Congress enacted a law pro- jects which Congress began to discuss at the Canal and of the ten-mile-wide zone through treaty of 1850 was related in the most spewhich the canal passes. One of the sections of cific way to a project of private capital then that law gives free passage through the canal on foot to open a canal through Nicaragua. to the coastwise ships of the United States. The project failed, all the conditions The British Government objected to our changed, and the Clayton-Bulwer convenfavored treatment of our own shipping; but tion had for a generation been regarded as a Mr. Taft, who was then President, em-lapsed arrangement, and had been so treated phatically agreed with Mr. Knox, who was by both countries in a number of actual in-The circumstances under which legislation. In a treaty drawn by the late Mr. John Hay, singly and without sugges-Mr. Hay and signed by Lord Pauncefote on tion, brought to life a treaty that had passed behalf of England—known as the Hay- into history as completely as any old instru-Pauncefote Treaty—our Government had ment between Athens and Sparta, or between stated that it was going to give equal treat- Carthage and Rome, constitute one of the ment to the ships of all countries in the canal. most curious episodes in all the history of The British Government holds that in allow- diplomacy. It is not much to the discredit ing our coastwise ships to use the canal with- of Mr. Hay, whose motives were of the highout paying tolls we are violating that treaty est but who was not an authority in the subject-matter. Nor is it to the discredit of Lord Pauncefote and the British Government, who Our coastwise trade has always accepted with ill-congealed astonishment the by law been confined to Ameri-position in which the United States had can ships. The intention of the placed itself wholly of its own accord. But American people in constructing the canal it is decidedly to the discredit of the Senate was to make it an extension of our coast line. of the United States that it should, a dozen The public was not at any time aware that years ago, have ratified a treaty the meanthe late Mr. John Hay was signing away ing of which it is disputing about to-

Since there was no possible rea-A Quib-bling son for our making any treaty at lesue all with England regarding canal our seaboards. This magazine gave particu- tolls, any more than with Japan or with Norlar attention, at the time of their promulga- way, it might seem both quibbling and ungention, to the treaties known as the first and erous on the part of England to insist that second Hay-Pauncefore conventions. Both we must construe the treaty against ourselves of them were so drawn as to be bound to on a point that is open to construction in two raise troublesome questions. There was not different ways, and which amounts to nothing or ratifying either one of them. But at that nearly all governments subsidize their shiptime the Senate of the United States was ping, and since England is at liberty to remit preoccupied, and it seemed to be wanting in the tolls of British merchant ships passing its usual intelligence and foresight; and Mr. through the canal by the simple plan of pay-Hay, who was the sole author of both ing them in the form of a subsidy, it is not treaties, happened to have a point of view denied that the United States may collect the quite different from that prevailing in this tolls from its coastwise ships through one officer and pay them back in the form of a subsidy, five minutes later, through another No maritime power in the world officer. Mr. Taft and Mr. Knox, together imagined that it had any right with a majority in both houses of Congress whatsoever to place limitations in 1912, held that "equal treatment" meant upon the United States as respects the uses that we should treat all foreign nations alike, of a waterway constructed by the Govern- because we could have had no reason for subment itself. It is not true that the old jecting a purely domestic policy regarding our

own shipping to agreement with foreign countries, any more than those countries would have thought of subjecting their subsidy policies to negotiations with us.

and people of the United States as respects marks: the use of their own canal. It is our opinion many as to England, and under no less obliga- honor. tion to Japan. Our treatment of our coastwise ships in the Panama Canal is a local and domestic matter, of no real concern to Japan, Germany, or Great Britain.

It does not follow, however, that **Policy** it is the best policy to exempt Right ships from payment of toll, even though it may be within the right of our Government to subsidize its coastwise ships There has been, on the part of in one way or in another. President Wilson many newspapers and periodicals strongly recommends that Congress repeat of this country, an eager acquies- the free-tolls provision. He made this view, cence in the view that the treaty is open to plain in a letter published early last month, only one possible construction, and that we in which he took the ground that "the exemphave plainly violated it in the legislation tion constitutes a very mistaken policy from which provides for free passage of our coast- every point of view." He thought that it wise ships. The discussions that accompany would not be a real benefit to American shipthese expressions of view disclose no back- ping, but would at present benefit only a ground of acquaintance with the facts neces- monopoly. Furthermore, it seemed to him to sary to an intelligent understanding of the be "in clear violation of the terms of the Hayquestion. In this comment we are dealing Pauncefote treaty." On this point President with the theoretical rights of the Government Wilson made the following interesting re-

There is, of course, much honest difference of that the rights of the United States are as opinion as to the last point, as there is, no doubt, complete and as unqualified as are its rights as to the others; but it is at least debatable, and if the promises we make in such matters are dein any of the harbors and ports of the country, batable, I for one do not care to debate them. I or in the Mississippi River. It is naturally think the country would prefer to let no question our policy to treat all nations alike; but we arise as to its whole-hearted purpose to redeem are under quite as much obligation to Gerstruction of them rather than debate a point of

> This is a very high-minded posi-The President's tion, and it claims and holds our **Position** sympathy. If, indeed, a question of our honor is at stake, we must uphold our

JOHN BULL: "IF YOU'RE FISHIN' FER PEACE, WIL-LIAM, TRY THIS BAIT. From the Journal (Minneapolus)

other side. We are precisely in the position of a farmer who, without compensation and through sheer generosity, tells his neighbor in a letter that he is going to allow that own shipping in our own canal does not in any way curtail or obstruct the privileges in the canal which we have freely accorded on equal terms to all other nations. The point of honor seems to us to belong wholly on the other side. We have conferred a great boon upon the world in the construction of this canal, and British trade will benefit by our great work more than that of any other country. The point raised by Great Britain cannot affect us in any material sense, because we are at liberty, as no one denies, to remit the tolls in the form of a subsidy of equivalent Amount.

It has not seemed wholly frank Whence the ressure, or sincere on the part of Great Britain to make an issue on this point. It is what the homely old proverb calls "looking a gift horse in the mouth." Such assertiveness does not reflect credit upon British Government. Nor does it seem

quite dignified to raise a point of treaty construction apart from a downright explanation Nobody supposes of the real trouble. that the British Government would have raised the point on its own account, or that it attaches much value to it. The whole trouble seems to be that our Panama Canal Act is not agreeable to Canadian railroad companies that own ships, and that wish to enjoy privileges in the canal that are not even accorded by the law to railroad-owned ships flying the flag of the United States. subject is one for careful study. Meanwhile. the American press ought not to be too hasty in reflecting upon the honor of our own Government in its international relations. A reasonably careful study of international and diplomatic affairs during our own times leads us to the view that our American standards of honor in these things have been consistently higher than those of most countries with which we have had negotiations. And as respects the matters dealt with in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, our whole attitude from honor and not quibble on our side. Unhap- the first has been that of a nation laboring pily, the quibbling seems rather to be on the under some sort of a quixotic hallucination.

It has been stated rather bluntly The and crudely at Washington that Status of Panama the proposed repeal of the freeneighbor to enter his gates and take a short tolls clause is simply the price we are cut across his land to avoid a long detour by paying for England's friendliness at a the public highway. The neighbor begins to time when the Mexican situation and construe his privilege, wholly unpaid for, as a some other matters of foreign relationlegal right, and proceeds to question the man's ship are causing solicitude. There can be use of his own land and his own private roads no particular objection to repealing the critifor his own purposes. Our treatment of our cized clause, unless such action should lead

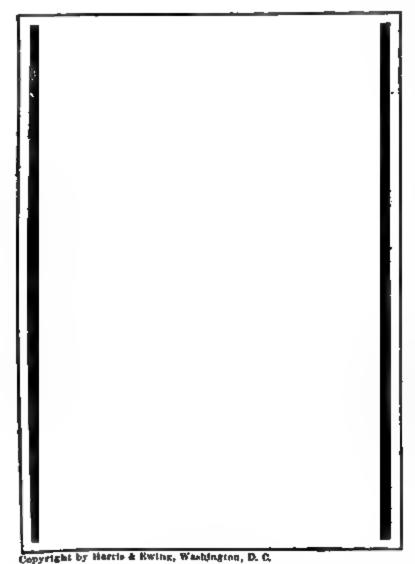
> REMOVE THE CHIP, MR. PRESIDENT! (Why allow a small matter to make trouble between friends?) From the American (Baltimore)

to a deeper misunderstanding in the future, property in ways which are not even related leases or arrangements having to do with ob- so sensitive upon points of international diplomatists, the American people will re- this immediate question is concerned, our freely with things essential to her own wel- countries whose sovereignty was directly fare and progress.

With these fundamental things well understood, so that future misconceptions may be avoided, there can be no objection to humoring our pecting to build the canal farther north. neighbors as much as possible in the use of When plans were changed, and the Panama our property. It is, of course, a trifle dis- route was preferred, we made a treaty with concerting to have your neighbor exacting the Republic of Colombia, known as the Hayand impolite, and to have him attempting to Herran treaty. Panama at that time was dictate to you about the use of your own one of the states of Colombia. Our change

The people and government of the United to the privileges that you have accorded him. States have achieved a great engineering tri- The trouble is that we have no continuity umph at Panama and a still greater sanitary in our foreign policy, and no certainty that triumph. What they have done there makes even ordinary information may be kept alive Panama theirs in a high sense. These and made available. It is delightfully credachievements, far more than the treaties or itable to American public opinion that it is taining the original right of way, are what honor; but it should be intelligent and not so give America its sovereign rights. Quite re- easily victimized in its too ready belief that gardless of any technicalities of lawyers or our own Government is wrong. So far as gard the Panama Canal as coming under their mistakes were made fourteen years ago. The sovereignty in an unqualified and permanent treaty was duly signed and ratified, and it way. In times of peace, they will welcome must be regarded. If England does not agree the ships of all nations; but they will fortify with us about the meaning of a particular the canal with a far clearer sense of inherent clause, we ought to do one of these three right than that by which Great Britain forti- things: First, change our minds and admit fies Gibraltar or Malta. Their prime motive England's claim, which would seem rather in constructing the canal was to double the unfortunate as a matter of principle; second, efficiency of their navy in the protection of submit the difference to arbitration; or, third, their Atlantic and Pacific coasts. If the Hay- denounce and abrogate the treaty, substitu-Pauncefote treaty is so construed as to prove ting for it a declaration to all nations of our inconsistent with the sovereignty of the purposes as regards the impartial use of the United States, and with the main objects of waterway. If we had been governed by the canal, the treaty will in due time be de- ordinary common sense, we should have made nounced, just as Japan denounced the com- such an announcement at the time when we mercial treaties which in effect limited her entered upon our canal policy, but we would sovereignty and denied her the right to deal have entered into no treaties except with affected by our project.

> We had, indeed, made such Colombia treaties with Nicaragua and Dagarnes Attention Costa Rica when we were ex-



HON. THADDEUS A. THOMPSON, MINISTER TO COLOMBIA

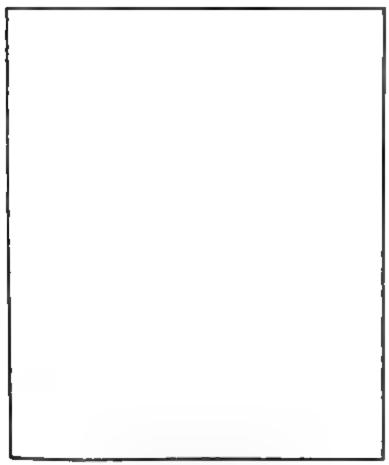
(Mr Thompson is a prominent and influential Texan of standing as a man of affairs in his State, educated as a lawyer but occupied with the carrying-on of plantations and ranches. He is regarded as a man well qualified to represent the administration at Bogota and to aid in regaining the friendship and good will of Colombia towards the United States)

'd in a hundred years.

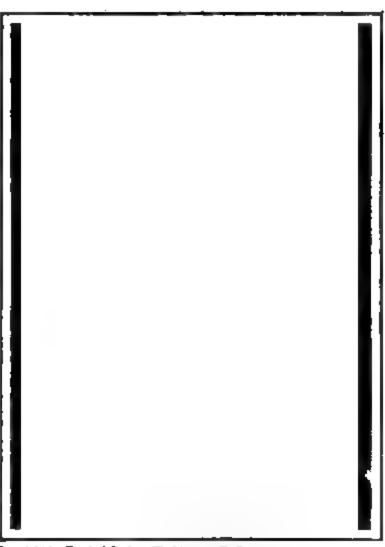
Colombia could herself have made A Meighbor's no such use of Panama; but Colombia for many generations to come will derive benefit from the canal. Meanwhile, Colombia is our neighbor, her pride has been hurt, and she has been assiduously nursing a grievance. England's pretended grievance over the canal tolls is merely folde-rol,—a lingering phase of that John Bull spirit which the whole world knows so well. But the people of Colombia have a real sense of grievance, are quite sincere, have become practically unanimous, and are in a state of mind that should claim our consideration. The people of the United States have never for a moment meant to do anything which would not greatly benefit the people of Colombia. We ought not to open the Panama Canal to the world without having first done everything in our power to restore good relations with Colombia, and to make the people of that republic feel that the people of our country are their friends and well-wishers.

Representatives of Colombia An Honorable Friandakio have proposed that claims against Possible the United States should be ar-This is not feasible, because the bitrated. policy adopted by the United States in promptly recognizing the new Republic of Panama, and in supporting that republic by the presence of a naval force, was within our rights as a sovereign power. Our Governof plans was, in fact, the most auspicious ment acted as it thought best, and assumed thing that had happened to Colombia in its full responsibility for its conduct. All great entire history. When the French project at powers from time to time make alliances and Panama had failed, and we had decided to assume positions that offend some other use the Nicaragua route, no one believed power; but these are not matters that can be that a canal would ever be constructed at dealt with by arbitration. The past, as re-Our change of plan was so for- spects the acquisition of the Canal Zone and tunate for the people of Colombia, and prom- the establishment of the Panama republic, is ised such inestimable benefits, that when the completed history. It cannot be undone, nor Hay-Herran treaty failed of ratification at can it be made a matter of diplomatic ne-Bogota it was universally believed in the gotiation. But we have the present and the United States that corrupt influences had future to consider; and the bitter feeling of been at work, contrary to the best interests the people of Colombia is a present fact. of Colombia and of mankind. The people There are sensible men in Colombia, and all of the United States felt that Panama was parties have agreed unanimously in the choice fully justified in breaking away from Co- of a new President. Our Government has lombia, and in accepting our protection, been negotiating with representatives of Co-What has been done in that regard cannot lombia, and various statements have appeared be undone. Our justification seemed to be in the press. But while nothing has been anclear at the time, and it has in any case nounced in an authentic way, there is reason been made complete by the hundreds of mil- to hope that the United States can give such lions we have spent in constructing the canal, evidences to Colombia of friendliness and and, above all, by the triumph of America good will, and of a desire to benefit that reover tropical disease,—for this is the great- public in practical ways, that there may beboon that has been conferred upon the gin an era of the very best feeling. Colombia, like ourselves and like Mexico, has Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, and may look forward to much practical benefit from the canal as her resources and trade are developed. As for our British cousins, we are about to celebrate a hundred years of reace with them, and there are no grievances on either side, and no ground for any sentiments except those of the heartiest friendship and good will. The shabby little quibble about canal tolls is of no importance, and Americans would probably be quite ready to leave it to the sole judgment of any English statesman not in active public life,-Lord Rosebery, for example, or the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

Meanwhile, no American ought to consider himself competent to discuss the circumstances under which the United States recognized the Republic of Panama and took possession of the Canal Zone if he is not familiar with the chapter that deals with that subject in Colonel Roosevelt's autobiography recently published. There is intense feeling in Colombia against



DR. JOSÉ VICENTE CONCHA (Who was elected President of the Republic of Colombe on February 5, practically without opposition, but will not be inaugurated until August 7)



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DR. JULIO BETANCOURT

(Who has represented the Republic of Colombia at Washington for the past two years, and is regarded as a tactful and conciliatory representative of his coun-

most commendable. Colombia at that time had no government except an arbitrary dictatorship. No Colombian Congress had been in session for several years. The people of Panama would have been imbeciles if they had not withdrawn from Colombia at that time. Our recognition of Panama, followed by our prompt beginning of the canal work, was for the best interest of all countries. Colombia included. All these things being true, it is none the less incumbent upon us to make friends with the Colombian people and their present rulers if possible. Colonel Roosevelt's sojourning in South America has not brought him to Colombia, where, under present conditions, he would not have been made welcome.

Certainly the opening of the How Danger Panama Canal ought to be of War celebrated in an atmosphere of Mr. Roosevelt personally, and it has become international good will. Diplomatic problems the fashion among certain Americans who have seemed to present themselves before the profess high ethical standards to refer to the Wilson administration from all directions of American policy of that period as discredita- late, but they can be solved by good temper ble, and as something for which reparation and a generous, though firm and independent and apology ought to be made. In our policy. It is well always to remember that opinion, the policy of the United States was no responsible government has the slightest

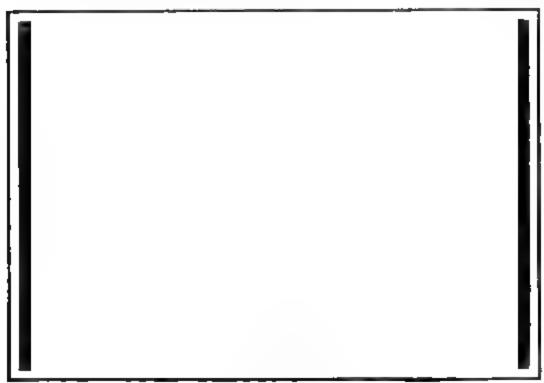
may fall under the control of an irresponsible tervene and bring Mexico to order. Colombians had everything to gain from our may be justified in the final result. giving up the Nicaragua route and adopting Panama. Our own Government was acting in perfect good faith, and there would never have been a cloud upon our relations with Colombia if the people of that country had not been victimized by revolutions and subjected to alternations of anarchy and tyranny. All subsequent trouble was due to the fact that Colombia was without a normal and responsible government.

Mexico as a Peace

idea of going to war with the United States must inevitably have come from those whose either now or at any future time. But there property interests have been sacrificed to is always danger that one country or another persuade the United States Government to inelement, whereby peace may be endangered. President Wilson's firm resistance of such For example, the Hay-Herran treaty was pressure has been wise and commendable more than generous to Colombia, and the hitherto, and we must earnestly hope that is

The President's proclamation of Lifting the Embargo on February 3, in accordance with which the ordinary traffic by citizens in arms and munitions of war has been resumed, may serve to bring civil warfare in Mexico to a speedier end than could otherwise have been possible. In the period when President Madero of Mexico was trying to bring Mexico under liberal and orderly sway, President Taft availed himself of In like manner it is obvious that authority conferred by Congress to forbid the there could be no possibility of shipment by American citizens of arms into war with Mexico if that country Mexico. The object of the order was to put were under normal conditions and had any an end to the practice of fitting out groups sort of established governmental authority. of bandits and revolutionists on the American The whole effort of the Wilson administra- side of the Rio Grande, and thus adding to tion has most properly been directed towards Mexican difficulties. But when Huerta keeping us, in this trying period, from becom- seized authority, and revolution in the north ing involved in warfare with a neighboring became formidable, it was the opinion of the people who are themselves the victims of best authorities in Congress that President anarchy. President Wilson's policy has been Wilson ought to revoke the Taft order. that of a forbearing, though much damaged, Huerta was obtaining arms and supplies neighbor, using all proper influence to through Atlantic seaports from Europe and persuade the people of Mexico to accept some through Pacific seaports from Japan. The compromise rule, to cease fighting, and to "Constitutionalists" had no seaports, and establish a government. We show on a sub- were unable to obtain arms and ammunition sequent page the relative magnitude of Amer- except as they smuggled them across the Rio ican investments in Mexico. Great pressure Grande in violation of the Taft order. Al-

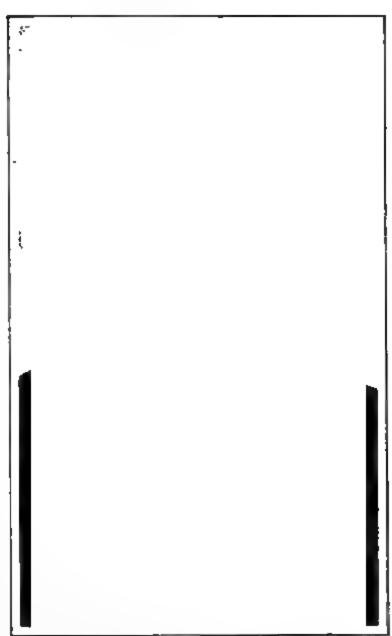
> though Congressional opinion at Washington favored lifting the embargo. army opinion did not agree. It has all along been the view of the army officers that we are soon to invade Mexico, and that fighting material shipped into that country would be used eventually against our own soldiers and would make our efforts at pacification more bloody and more protracted. A very considerable movement of small arms, machine guns, and field artillery, together with much ammunition, was in evidence as soon as the word had been spoken by President Wilson.



PACKING GUNS AT NEW ORLEANS LAST MONTH, FOR MEXICAN REBELS

(As soon as the President lifted the embargo, large orders were received for arms and ammunition by the New Orleans agencies of northern manu-.turers)

The feeling that our peace and Relations security are menaced by Japan is not easy to allay. There has never been any danger in so far as the intentions of responsible statesmen are concerned. But Japan has a reckless newspaper press and an emotional populace. And there is a possbility that prejudice and misinformation may prevail and get control of the government. There is, of course, no other ground of danger, inasmuch as no question that has ever come up between our country and Japan involves anything that could constitute a cause The Japanese question became prominent again last month by reason of the discussion in Congress of various bills for the restriction or regulation of immigration. will be remembered that a bill carrying strong majorities in both houses was vetoed by President Taft because it applied the literacy test. On February 4, a similar bill was carried through the House of Representatives by a two-thirds vote—that is to say 252 members voted for the bill, and 126 against it. The separate vote on the question whether or not to adopt the literacy test gave 239 in favor and 140 against. On February 2, while the bill was pending, an amendment was adopted excluding all Asiatics, including Japanese, from the United States, excepting so far as they have existing rights under treaties. The amendment seems to have been forced through the House by the joint efforts of the Californians who are genuinely opposed to



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REPRESENTATIVE JOHN L. BURNETT, OF ALABAMA (Who is chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, and who several years ago was a member of the Immigration Commission)

Chinese and Japanese immigration, and by the bitter enemies in the East of the literacy test, who wished to load down the bill and secure its defeat in the Senate. The next day, however, the House by a great majority rescinded the amendment, acting under suggestions from the President and the Department of State. Japanese emigration to this country is already prevented by the action of the Japanese Government itself, and we are in the midst of delicate negotiations regarding matters about which the Japanese feel that their rights have not been observed in California.

The Senate Committee on Immigrants of Senator Smith of South Carolina (who has succeeded Senator Dillingham of Vermont, now that the Senate is Democratic), decided in the middle of February to report the Burnett bill without delay, and put it upon its passage. This means, of course, that the bill will go through the Senate by a very large majority, and that its fate will rest with President Wilson alone.

thigh light by the American Press Association, New York SENATOR ELLISON D. SMITH, OF SOUTH CAROLINA (Chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration)

number for April, 1913. A great commis- derly and desirable progress. sion of inquiry, appointed by President Roosevelt, had spent several years studying the immigration question in America and Eu- of Undestrable of immigration have at one time rope, under the chairmanship of Senator Dilbuma, now chairman of the House Commit- countries, including China, Japan, Italy, tee on Immigration, was also a member of England in an earlier period, and Russia in that commission. Professor Jenks, Dr. Neill, more recent times. The race question in and other scholarly students were members, the South is the outcome of forced immigrathe entire Senate supported the measure. Mr. Slavery was bound to disappear; but the resupported himself by a letter from Secretary were to survive as a far more serious prob-Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and lem. The railroads and large employers of

213 members sustained the bill, and 114 supported the veto. Thus the bill was lost, because a two-thirds majority is required to pass a measure over a veto. Certain influences had caused thirty or forty members of the House to change their votes. As the matter now stands, if President Wilson should veto the bill, he would not be sustained by the Senate; but it would be impossible to hold together the present two-thirds majority of the House as against the President's position, and the bill would fail.

While it is the general feeling Elements of the Problem of the country that new elements of population from eastern and southern Europe have been coming here too rapidly for ready assimilation, there is undoubtedly a good deal of difference of opinion in the country as to the wisdom of the literacy test. The pending bill merely requires that immigrants above the age of sixteen should be able to read a brief passage in any language or dialect of their own choosing. No one has regarded the test as perfect; but profound and exhaustive study has convinced the people who are best informed that such a test is sure to deter the coming hither of a mass of people who are not desirable, and that it would, on the other hand, have a tendency to encourage the coming of people bet-So many things have happened within a year ter fitted for our citizenship. We are enthat many of our readers may be pardoned if gaged in creating the American nationality they do not remember clearly the circum- of the future. In order that the process of stances under which this same bill was passed fusing and blending may result in a fairly by Congress and vetoed by President Taft homogeneous population, we are justified in within a few days before his retirement from applying any tests or restrictions to immioffice. The facts are fully stated in our gration that would seem to promote our or-

Delicate questions growing out immigration or another involved us in diplo-Representative Burnett of Ala-matic controversies with several different The Burnett-Dillingham bill passed the tion that was the result of a pernicious pol-Democratic House by majorities of 3 or 4 to icy on the part of governing authorities in varying upon different clauses. Almost yielding to the demands of special interests. Taft, in vetoing it after some vacillation, sults of an undesirable kind of immigration Lathor, opposing the literacy test. It was the Pacific Coast, forty years ago, were deundertaken to pass the bill over the Presi- termined to bring in Chinese labor without ilent's veto, and 72 Senators favored this, limit or restraint because such immigration by 18 supporting Taft. In the House served their immediate interests. They were

not concerned about the permanent social problems that were sure to result, even though the earlier evils of the coolie system might have been outlived. Eastern mine-owners and large employers, in like manner, have been glad to bring in, without limit or restraint, great masses of illiterate laborers from eastern and southern Europe, regardless of any considerations except their own labor needs. But it is for Congress to consider the welfare of the country as a whole, not only in the present but in the future.

Russia V Our diplomatic relations with Russia,—in view of our abrogamercial treaty by reason of Russia's passport policy,—require very careful and wise treatment. Our official association with Russia has always been especially friendly. The Russian Government had shown us marks of good will fifty years ago, when other European governments were willing to see this country weakened by division and internal strife. Russia had ceded Alaska to us,—a transfer that has been to our advantage, and which ought by all means to have been accompanied by the transfer to the United States of the entire Hudson's Bay domain, which was then unoccupied and did not be- (Who declined the ambassadorship to Russia after the Senate had confirmed his appointment) long to Canada, although under technical jurisdiction of Great Britain. Russia has ports for one reason or another. The other for purposes of business or pleasure.

MR PINDELL, OF PEORIA

been going through a period of serious inter- countries of the world-submit to Russia's nal trouble in the painful process of modern- policy in the matter of passports. Our Govizing its political and social institutions, ernment has adopted the theory that all There has been much wrong on both sides American citizens, naturalized as well as nain the means employed by those engaged in tive, bearing passports from our authorities, the struggle between arbitrary authority and ought to be freely admitted as travelers in personal and political freedom. There has Russia. It was held that under the former also been a most unfortunate survival of re- treaty, made many decades ago, such priviligious bigotry, and a persecution of the Jews leges were granted to Americans. That that liberal nations have regarded with ab- treaty is now out of the way, and it is de-This persecution has sent to the sirable to have a new treaty with Russia United States, within a few years, several that shall deal as liberally as possible with bundred thousand Russian Jews. They are passport questions. The domestic problems happy and prosperous in this country, and of Russia do not belong to us, and no travthrough superior thrift and diligence they are eler from the United States should meddle rapidly assuming a position of importance with them in the slightest degree. But and authority in politics as well as in busi- reputable travelers of good standing in the ness. Russia has at least allowed them to United States ought not to be prohibited withdraw and come to America. But Rus- from entering Russia merely on the ground sia has firmly adhered to the view that it of their religious views. The sending of a may use its own judgment in deciding what new ambassador to Russia has been delayed persons may or may not return to Russia by an unfortunate circumstance. It is quite well known that Mr. Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, had been offered this great post by It is perfectly within the rights President Wilson, but could not immediately of the Russian Government to accept it. Mr. Crane is very familiar with exclude all visitors, or to admit Russia, and possesses unusual qualifications. only those who are favored and granted pass- The place was subsequently offered to Mr.

ing into the criticisms of Mr. Pindell unsparingly, confirmed the appointment, thus vindicating the President, the Secretary of State, the Illinois Senator, and the Peoria editor. Mr. Pindell. however, had the good judgment to relieve the situation by declining to accept. It has been supposed that Mr. Crane would be appointed, and that his designation would be agreeable to Russia.

There Arbitration, had been Peace, and Battieships delay in ratifying the regeneral newal of arbitration treatics with. twenty - four countries, eight of which had already lapsed. Among them the were treaties

MR. EDWIN GINN (The Boston publisher, who devoted the last years of his life to the promotion of international peace)

until after impartial investigation. The best icy of peace to maintain the American navy.

Pindell, an editor of Peoria, Ill., and his talent of the country is now engaged in studyname was sent to the Senate for confirma- ing the questions that ought to come before It appeared that through Senator the next Hague Conference, and in urging Lewis, of his State, he had been told that the upon our Government the desirability of havappointment was a mere personal compli- ing such conference called in the near future. ment which would not keep him away from The death of Mr. Edwin Ginn, the text-book Peoria and his business for more than a year, publisher of Boston, removes from his own the intimation being, perhaps, that he would organized work in behalf of the cause of soon retire and Mr. Crane be appointed, peace an eminent philanthropist who had However that may be, the Senate, after look- devoted time and wealth to the advocacy

> of arbitration as a substitute for war. His movement is well endowed, and will go on in the hands of such men as Mr. Edwin D. Mead and David Starr Jordan. Mr. Carnegie, meanwhile. comes forward with another splendid fund, this one to be devoted especially to the work of the churches of all denominations as factors in the cause of brotherhood world and the abolition of strife and bloodshed. While the ministration Washington is showing every effort to remove existing international differences, and to make the Government of the United States a leader in promoting harmony among the

with Great Britain and Japan. It was feared nations, it also takes the firm stand that in some quarters that to renew these treaties the American navy should be maintained and would seem to make necessary the submission strengthened as a comparatively cheap insurof the Panama tolls and the California land ance of our own safety and as a means of question to arbitration. While this is not neces- our helping to keep the world at peace dursarily true, there would seem no good reason ing the period when individual powers, rather why we should not arbitrate any real ques- than world organization, must be responsible tion at issue with any country, excepting such for law and order among the tribes of men. as involve points of national policy or strictly The Advisory Naval Board thinks we ought domestic matters. Last month, at the Presi- to build four new battleships at once, but dent's request, the Foreign Relations Com- the Secretary of the Navy is content to ask mittee of the Senate committed itself to the for two such ships, thus returning to the early report of all the arbitration treaties, policy that had been agreed upon several Meanwhile, Secretary Bryan is making prog-years ago, of two battleships a year. It is ress with his treaties aimed to delay war perfectly consistent with the program and pol-

presented to Congress and were under dis- tion more fully next month. cussion before the Judiciary and Interstate Commerce Committees of the House last month. One of these bills provides for a trade commission, another defines offenses malyzed and discussed in this REVIEW.

med Company to alter its relationship in could be made under the law. certain respects to the Central Pacific line trom Ogden to San Francisco. It will be mmembered that the Government won its suit to compel the Union Pacific Company to tific Coast do not seem to have demanded up by Speaker Sweet, the committee consists

Along the line of the President's this last move of the Attorney-General, and message, as discussed in these it is alleged that the suit has been brought pages last month, five bills re- abruptly and without due time for previous lating to trusts and corporations in amend-negotiation with a view to agreement out of ment of the Sherman anti-trust law were duly court. We shall be able to explain the situa-

Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Other Houston have been sweeping Businese Topics across the West, preparing their more particularly, another deals with so- report upon the location of Federal Reserve called "interlocking" directorates, and so on. Banks. It was expected that the President A long debate of these measures lies ahead would announce the names of the five men of us in the Senate, and they will be duly selected by him for the Central Reserve Board on March 1, or very soon after. Meanwhile, the banks have been applying for It was supposed that the Depart- membership with no conspicuous exceptions. there ment of Justice would, in so far The preparation of income-tax statements as possible, abstain from the greatly occupied financial and banking bringing of new suits under the Sherman bouses, and business establishments in genaw, but an important one was entered last eral throughout last month, the first of month to compel the Southern Pacific Rail- March being the final day upon which returns

In New York State the topic of Hew York paramount interest, ever since the **Braft** assembling of the legislature in give up its acquisition of and merger with January, has been the graft investigation, the Southern Pacific. It is now proposed with its potential effects on the fortunes of that the Southern Pacific shall further dis- political leaders and organizations. After integrate and that the direct transcontinental much consideration the Assembly, which is line of the Central Pacific shall be put into overwhelmingly Republican, passed a resoluactive competition against the so-called Sunset tion, on February 10, providing for an in-Route of the Southern Pacific via El Paso. vestigation by a committee of eight Assembly-The merchants and business men of the Pa- men to be named by the Speaker. As made

> of five Republicans, two Democrats, and one Progressive, the chairman being Assemblyman John L. Sullivan, of Chautauqua County. It was at once assumed by the Democratic Senate that the Assembly inquiry would be a partisan affair conducted for the sole purpose of discrediting Democratic officials. ing this view of the matter. it was not unnatural that the Democratic Senate should consider the possibility of starting an investigation on its own part, the chief purpose of which would be to see that Republican transgressors were duly exposed and punished. From the point of view of an

effective State-wide anti-graft campaign, this dictments, if not to prison terms. Mr. Os-

dual situation is not without its advantages, borne showed that in one instance a Deputy What the people of the State really wish, Superintendent of Highways had awarded however, is a pitiless exposure of the whole 318 repair contracts which, under the law, graft system without regard to the party could only be awarded by the State Highaffiliations of any of the grafters, and with ways Commission. The total of these cona sole eye to the thorough cleaning up of tracts was more than \$3,000,000, and many of the roads were in bad order within two or three months after the so-called repairs had been made. Meanwhile, results of the work done last summer by Special Investigator John A. Hennessy have taken concrete form in the indictments of individuals here and there in three or four New York counties. In Wyoming County a former chairman of the Democratic County Committee and a Deputy Superintendent of Labor in the State Highway Department pleaded guilty to indictments presented by the Grand Jury. Thus far nearly all the tangible results in the New York graft hunt have been confined to the Highway Department. Mr. Hennessy's work would lead to the expectation that the Catskill Aqueduct work for New York City, the Barge Canal contracts, and the public printing contracts let at Albany would each offer fruitful fields for a similar inquiry. The Assembly resolution as amended makes it possible to push the investigation in those directions if there is sufficient public demand that it be done. On the whole, the prospects for a general house-cleaning in the Empire State are perhaps better to-day than for many years past.

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MR. JAMES W. OSBORNE (Governor Glynn's graft investigator)

the whole situation. There is practical difficulty, moreover, in the working out of a two-headed legislative inquest, in so far as either branch of the legislature may cripple the work of the other by withholding needed appropriations. It is undoubtedly true that the people of the State are willing to have any reasonable number of investigations set on foot if only results may be secured. But if the time is spent by rival committees in combating one another, the money used for the purpose will be regarded as worse than wasted.

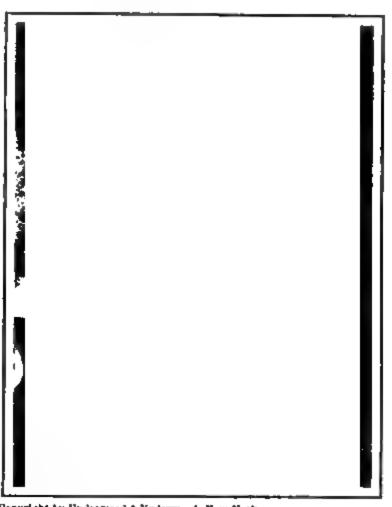
The search conducted by Mr. Positina. James W. Osborne, under the immediate direction of Governor Glynn, has singled out several of the men "higher up" who are still in the State's employ. What has already been uncovered by Mr. Osborne may lead to Grand Jury in-

GOVERNOR GLYNN ENTERING NEW YORK'S "WILDER-NESS OF GRAFT From the Herald (New York)

District Attorney Whitman has continued his work in New York Braft-Huster City on the lines indicated in these pages last month. The "John Doe" inquiry has tended to confirm at numerous joints the charge of collusion between Tainmany contractors and State officials, while a great deal of important evidence, including that of ex-Governor Sulzer, has been presented to the Grand Jury. State Treasurer John J. Kennedy, who had not been personally implicated in these charges, committed suicide on February 15, atter he had been subpoenzed by Mr. Whitman to give testimony before the Grand Jury. Mr. Whitman's activities on this direction have brought him so prominently before the public that an agitation began several weeks ago for his appointment as counsel of the legislative investigating committee. Mr. Whitman was unwilling, however, to resign his post of District Attorney, to which he had been unanimously reëlected m November last, but on February 16 the Assembly committee designated as its coun- copyright by Underwood a Underwood, New York sel Mr. John Kirkland Clark, who had been Mr. Whitman's chief aid in the investigation. His selection for this work insures cooperation between Mr. Whitman and the Assembly investigators.

Meanwhile, the prestige of Marphy Charles F. Murphy as Tammany's leader has been attacked from all sides. In a private letter recently published Richard Croker, a former chief of the Tammany cohorts, wrote from his home

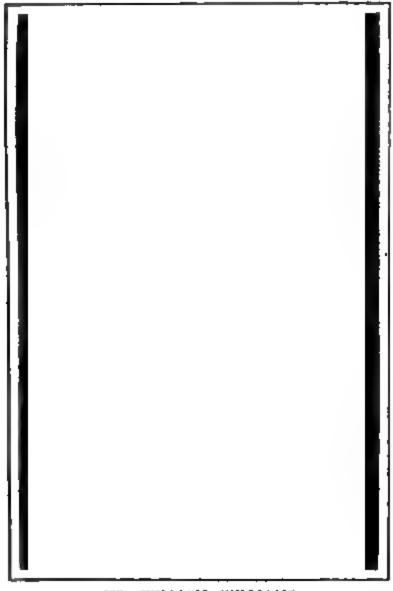
March-8



DISTRICT ATTORNEY CHARLES S. WHITMAN, OF NEW YORK

course. Aside from the recently created Bronx County offices and some profitable highway and canal contracts that are still untouched by the investigator's probe, Tammany as an organization is now cut off from all its accustomed sources of enrichment.

The Purchase While the "system," which is the very life and system. many Hall, has been seriously is Ireland a savage attack on the Murphy threatened by the highway disclosures in varileadership, closing with the pious hope that ous parts of the State, it was shaken to its " might soon be forced out very foundations by the conviction obtained n. Whatever may be thought last month by the District Attorney of Kings of Tammany circles, with- County on the charge of buying and selling is word is still potent and a nomination to the Supreme Court of the r leaders who have hereto- State. The practice of paying large sums Murphy are likely to inter- of money to political organizations in return nessage as a sagacious deliv- for nominations to judgeships had obtained ich of the force of inspired so long in and about New York that it had as the regular Democratic even come to be taken by members of the ew York is concerned, those bar and others as a matter of course. It is o are closest to the national true that the money did not usually pass in e openly hostile to Tam- such a way as to constitute an actual purchase Mayor Mitchel will not that could be legally proven, yet the large f his office to carry on any contributions to campaign funds made by fight, it is perfectly well judiciary candidates before and after nomi-Ir. Murphy will get no sub- nating conventions placed the candidate in f any kind from the present the position of a buyer and the political com-Greater New York. Up- mittee in the position of a trafficker in the State Democratic leaders have brought strong desired nomination. District Attorney Croppressure to bear on Governor Glynn to sey succeeded in this particular instance in induce him to take a strictly independent proving to the satisfaction of a jury that for-



MR. WILLIAM WILLIAMS (Mayor Mitchel's new Water Commissioner)

Sing and a fine of \$1000 each.

Since the fall of John Y. Mc- tion in the future. A Boss in Prison Kane, more than twenty years as Cassidy has ever been made to serve a prison sentence. The incident carries its bench. Even more impressive is the lesson missioner was created.

effect of this conviction will be to make all citizens more thoughtful of the serious consequences involved in the debauchery of the bench. The popular recall of judges would never have general support in a community like New York, and yet the leaders of public opinion in the metropolis have known for years that seats on the supreme bench of the State were to be had for a price, and that the men who controlled the bargaining were bosses of the Cassidy type.

Mayor Mitchel So far as the New York City government is concerned, all that has occurred since the publication of the article in our February number on "New York City's Government by Experts" has tended to confirm the favorable impression that readers of that article would have received. The two important places in the Mayor's cabinet that remained to be filled were the offices of Corporation Counsel and Water Commissioner. To the former office Mayor Mitchel appointed Mr. Frank L. Polk, a young lawyer of ample ability, integrity, and high ideals. As Water Commissioner the Mayor named Mr. William Williams, the former Commissioner of Immigration. Both these appointments are of the type that places the administration at once on a mer Congressman William Willett paid to plane of the highest efficiency. The service Joseph Cassidy, the Democratic boss of that Mayor Mitchel rendered through his Queens County, in 1911, a large sum of tender of the police commissionership to Colomoney for the explicit and single purpose of nel Goethals has not been nullified even if it securing a nomination to the State Supreme never becomes feasible for Colonel Goethals Court. He also proved that this powerful to accept the place. By making it possible for boss received the money for the purpose the people to visualize such a man as Colonel named, and both Willett and Cassidy were Goethals in the office of Police Commissioner sentenced to a year's imprisonment at Sing of New York City Mayor Mitchel made it easier both for himself and for his successors to hold up the standards of police administra-

ago, no boss of so high a rank Colonel Goethals Furthermore, Colonel Goethals himself, by clearly stating the the Police conditions that must be met bewarning to all bosses, but especially to the fore he would accept the office, helped present leadership of Tammany Hall, to materially to improve a situation that has whose door in the past has come many an been an embarrassment to every city adaspiring lawyer with ambitions to grace the ministration since the office of Police Com-Colonel Goethais, it teaches to the New York electorate. It speaking as a great administrator, insisted that can no longer be said that judgeships can be he must have a free hand in the matter of disbought and sold with impunity, or that those missals from the force, and that he could not who are powerful in politics are beyond the have his decisions in such matters subject to law's reach. That the community should be review by the courts. In going to the legisso tardily aroused to an offense of this kind lature and asking that the law be so amended shows how calloused the public conscience as to give the Police Commissioner this inhad become, but it is to be hoped that one creased authority, Mayor Mitchel is sup-

ported by the weight of all the authority that is everywhere conceded to the successful administrator of the greatest engineering feat known to history. Meanwhile, important steps in the reorganization of the police department have been adopted and Commissoner McKay has entered with vigor on the task of putting them in effect. The internal organization of the Charities Department has been radically modified by Commissioner Kingsbury. In the Health Department, aptly characterized elsewhere in this magazine by Dr. Allen as a "health university," Commissoner Goldwater has taken decisive action regarding the enforcement of the order for the easteurization of milk.

The foreigner studying our po
some Service litical life and gathering the data
for his study from the newspapers might easily err in his conclusions.
What he reads at this time about New York
highway and canal corruption would naturally lead him to suppose that American
ideals of public service are low, or undevelped, and the motives of American public

MR. FRANK L. POLK, CORPORATION COUNSEL OF NEW YORK CITY

(A type of the trained and vigorous administrators with whom Mayor Mitchel has surrounded himself)

men sordid. He is in danger of overlooking much that is fine and creditable and full of the spirit of disinterested service, merely because it is not "played up" by the daily press. Only now and then are we reminded by the daily news-chronicle that in this country, as much as in any other, men and women are working unselfishly and unstintedly for the public weal, without hope of other reward than the joy of the service itself. About a year ago, when a testimonial dinner was given at Madison by a group of leading men of the State of Wisconsin to Mr. Frank A. Hutchins, the general public was made to realize in part the debt it owes to those men of vision and singleness of purpose who have made humanitarian aims effective, in recent years, in more than one American commonwealth. Mr. Hutchins had never held other than a subordinate office in the State government. In a quarter of a century of service the salaries he had received had always been pitifully meager and during much of the time the State had paid only his expenses; yet his pioneer efforts had resulted in the model traveling-library system of the Union, in a

WR FRANK A. HUTCHINS, OF WISCONSIN (Whose vision and industry made possible the remarkable library and university extension development in bit State)

MR. FREDERICK H. GOFF (Organizer of the Cleveland Foundation)

legislative reference library which, under Mr. Charles McCarthy's able management, long since made a world-wide reputation, in the city propose to take part in unexpectedly sity, and in other State activities hardly less were registered in the city, or considerably beneficent from the view-point of the peo- more than one-third of the total number of ple's advancement and welfare. Mr. Hutch- women living in Chicago who are known to ins' death, on January 25, called forth re- be eligible to vote. This large percentage is markable tributes in the newspapers of Wis- attributed by Miss Jane Addams partly to consin. It was everywhere recognized that the fact that a woman inspector was present the example of such a life is of incalculable in every registration place and partly to the value to any community. Men of the activities of the Municipal Citizenship Com-Hutchins type are making public office in mittee, which induced the election authorities Wisconsin not merely a public trust, but an to transfer registration places from undesiropportunity for disinterested public service, able locations, so that no woman in the city That is the best thing about what is known was compelled to go into disagreeable suras "the Wisconsin idea."

A "Community tention was attracted to the ar- woman suffrage. In the national legislature last describing the work of the Cleveland well. On February 3 a caucus of the House Federation for Charity and Philanthropy Democrats adopted a resolution declaring will be interested in the announcement of an that woman suffrage is a State and not a Fedeven more advanced plan for efficient giving eral issue. The House Committee on Rules which has just been originated in the same had decided previously against a resolution city. The Federation was organized to col- providing for a standing committee on lect and distribute systematically contribu- woman suffrage. The Judiciary Committee, tions toward the work of the city's charitable however, has long had jurisdiction over this now been created, to furnish a means for the to women.

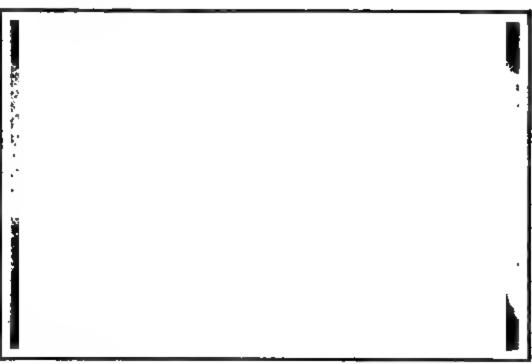
possessors of wealth to bequeath larger sums for educational and charitable purposes within the city. The donor may specify the particular use to which his bequest shall be put, or he may leave it toward the general trust fund which the Foundation purposes to cre-The income from this fund will be disposed of, in whole or in part, under the direction of a non-sectarian, non-political committee of five members; and special attention will be given to research work for the improvement of the health, education, and material welfare of the community. The scheme is the result of many years' observation by President Frederick H. Goff and his associates on the board of directors of the Cleveland Trust Company. They have seen philanthropic bequests misdirected and even wasted, and they have seen the principals of trust funds long outlive the needs for which they were created. It is believed that the work of the Foundation will stimulate the making of charitable bequests, and will result in a more efficient administration of trust funds for the benefit of the changing needs of a great city.

The figures of the Chicago regis-Woman Buffrage tration for the aldermanic elections indicate that the women of "extension" division of the State Univer- large numbers. More than 150,000 women roundings to register. Early last month the New Jersey Assembly adopted a resolution Those of our readers whose at- to amend the State constitution to grant ticle in the Review for October the cause of equal suffrage has not fared so The Cleveland Foundation has question and has frequently granted hearing

The year 1913 provéd to be a profitable one for the United States in its trade with other nations. Our exports of merchandise reached a new high record of \$2,484,311,176. Our imports amounted to \$1,792,-183,654, slightly less than in 1912, but greater than in any other year. The balance of trade in favor of this country, \$692,127,531, is the largest on record. Although the Democratic tariff was in operation during the last quarter of the year, it is still too early to form any mature conclusion

as to its effect upon our imports, particularly in view of the fact that several of the more important provisions did not immediately go free list, was set for March 1.

hearty. This is particularly true of the re- Tokyo had not sold any arms to Huerta. publics of Central and South America, and of Canada and Mexico. Many of our own States and Territories have made provision ety to charm the visitor.

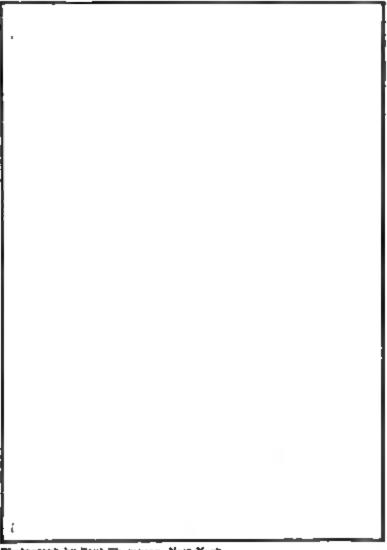


Photograph by Paul Thompson

GENERAL "PANCHO" VILLA (IN A BRAND NEW SUIT) AND HIS WIFE

While large supplies of arms and Japan munitions were going to the **Not Aiding** Huerta Constitutionalists within a few mto effect. Certain reductions on woolen hours after the raising of the embargo, there goods became operative on January I, and was considerable resentment manifested in the first reduction in the duty on sugar, pre- a good many of the newspapers of this counparatory to placing that commodity on the try, notably those published in the Southwest, against Japan for alleged anti-American activity in Mexico. It is known that a We have for so long read about large supply of rifles used by the Japanese in Especition of and heard about the great Pan- the war with Russia had been sold to Genama-Pacific Exposition at San eral Huerta by private concerns in Japan, Francisco, which will commemorate the com- and it was freely charged in certain quarpletion of the Panama Canal, that it seems ters that the Japanese Government itself was difficult for us to realize that the opening disposing of these arms to Mexico. Baron day is less than a year off. Many of the Makino, Japanese Foreign Minister, howlarger buildings are already more than three- ever, early last month, publicly stated that fourths completed, and it is seriously planned his country's action in sending a cruiser to to have this exposition ready on time. Al- Mexican waters was due solely to the necesthough several of the larger nations of Eu- sity for the protection of the lives and proprope seem disinclined to participate officially, crty of the 3000 Japanese in Mexico. He the response of others has been prompt and declared, moreover, that the Government at

By the middle of last month the The Robels Mexican rebels, under the au-Winning for special buildings to house their exhibits. Winning thority of General Carranza, The exposition grounds, fronting on San the forces in the field being chiefly com-Francisco Bay, have been well laid out; and manded by General "Pancho" Villa, conthe imposing courts and palaces now being tinuing their triumphant march southward, constructed will do credit to the city which had taken a number of important cities. On has entirely remade itself since the great fire February 5, they captured their first port, of eight years ago. Among the art effects Mazatlan, in the state of Sinaloa. Two which are planned is a novel color scheme, of the three border states, Sonora and Chicalling for the entire absence of white. The huahua, are under control of the rebels, who natural advantages of the California climate have also a strong hold on Coahuila. Sonora will be drawn upon to the fullest extent to indeed has practically seceded from the Mexiprovide horticultural features of great vari- can republic. In this state the operation of the mines is now reported to be going on



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

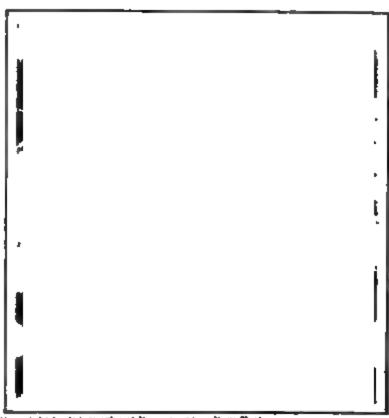
SURGEON MANLEY (Who has charge of the American military sanitary operations along the Mexican border)

as though nothing had happened. The Constitutionalist governor of Chihuahua has recently taken over the banks of that state and will run them hereafter in the interest of the revolt.

Meanwhile, although the revolts Will Huerta and plots against him in Mexico City and the entire south are increasing, Huerta declines to resign. He is reported to have boasted, last month, that he would hold his office longer than President Wilson would hold his. It is being constantly rumored, however, that Huerta is considering the proposition to resign the presidency in favor of a commission of prominent Mexicans. The newspapers of France and Spain stated last month that the Spanish-American Union at Madrid, with the cooperation of several European peace societies. had induced Huerta to agree to resign in favor of de la Barra, who was provisional president after Diaz was overthrown, or Gamboa, who was Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the early days of Huerta. Both Carranza and Villa, however, refuse to consider such a proposition. They will be satisfied, they say, with nothing less than the over- REPUGEE MEXICAN GIRL IN THE INTERN CAMP throw and execution of Huerta.

For more than a month Uncle Caring for Sam, at his own expense, has been feeding and caring for more than 5000 refugee Mexican soldiers, with their wives, children, domestic animals, and other personal property, behind ten-foot barb wire trochas at Fort Bliss, near El Paso, Texas. These unfortunates, almost exclusively belonging to the defeated Federal army, had fled across the Rio Grande before the advance of Villa's soldiers, after the battle of Ojinaga, in the last days of December. They have made a regular city of refugees, living in tents, a city conducted by United States troops on strictly military principles. These people, detained on the soil of a friendly, though disapproving nation, have apparently been happy. A touch of nature which makes kin even of the worlds of English-speaking Texans and Spanish-speaking Mexicans, is shown by the fact that, since their detention at Fort Bliss, more than fifty children have been born to the civilian refugees, and the good people of El Paso are making clothes for them.

The Right and A few of the officers thought to Propriety of escape restraint by appealing for Detaining Them write of habeas corpus, asserting that their internment was a deprivation of liberty without due process of law. Federal District Court for Southern California, however, in a decision rendered on Ianuary 26, held that that section of the Hague Treaty providing that "a neutral



Contricht by International News survice, New York

AN AMERICAN ARMY SURGEON VACCINATING A AT FORT BLISS

power which receives on its territory troops which are in substantial agreement.

Capital Domi- every discussion of any phase of foreign relations in the Senate. the chaos in Mexico is the general assumption that, in some way, "Big Business," operating through the banking houses of London and New York, is the real, but

The belonging to the belligerent armies shall in- first is a table appearing in a recent number tern them as far as possible at a distance of the Daily Consular Reports by W. H. Seafrom the seat of war," does not violate the mon, who is a mining engineer of long exconstitution of the United States nor re-perience in Mexico. The sources of informaquire any special legislation to make it ef- tion from which the statistics were drawn "The fact that the United States are as follows: Government reports and has not given official recognition to either various state reports; directories of business belligerent ["belligerents according to the houses, factories, etc.; directories of mines iaw and practice of nations"] does not affect and smelters; La Mexique (a French work this right and duty to execute the provisions of authority), the Mexican Yearbook, and of the treaty with respect to troops of either numerous reviews, encyclopedias, company reparty who may seek asylum on its territory." ports, etc. The second source of information is figures quoted by Senator Albert B. Fall, Lurking in the background of of New Mexico, in a recent speech on our

Revolutionary conditions in four Revolutionaru Latin-American countries last America month emphasized the increasing invisible force that is dominating things south importance of a diplomacy with these repubof the Rio Grande. The statement is con-lics which will convey not only the friendly stantly being made in the newspapers of this and disinterested intentions of the United country and of Europe that Mexico is not States, but impress upon Latin Americans owned by the Mexicans, but by foreigners, generally their joint responsibility with the Americans. Englishmen, and Frenchmen United States to work harmoniously for the particularly. It becomes very interesting and peace of the two continents. The chaos in important, therefore, to determine just what Mexico is in the mind of all the world. The is the amount of foreign capital invested in "Black Republic" of Haiti has just undergone Mexico and how it is distributed among rail- one of those periodical political convulsions roads, national bonds, and purely industrial to which it is subject, ending in the triumph enterprises. The table given below, has been of one revolutionary general over another, prepared With great care from two sources, and endless confusion and danger to the inter-

CLASSIFICATION	AMERICAN	ENGLISH	FRENCH	MEXICAN	OTHER
Railway stocks and bonds	\$644,390,000	\$168,917,800	\$17,000,000	\$137,715, 000	\$38,610,380
Bank stocks and deposits	30,550,000	5,000,000	31,000,000	193,913,042	21,810,000
National bonds	52,000,000	67,000,000	60,000,000	21,000,000	
Mines and smelters	249,500,000	43,600,000	5,000,000	14,700,000	10,830,000
Timber lands	8,100,000	10,300,000		5,600,000	750,000
Ranches, farms, and live-	, ,	' '		, ,	·
stock	13,110,000	3,460,000		108,450,000	5,050,000
Houses and personal		, ,		, , ,	' '
property	4,500,000	680,000		127,020,000	2,760 000
Mills and factories	11,400,000	3,230,000	22,416,000	19,584,200	13,495,000
Electric railroads, and	, ,			, , ,	'' '
power plants	760,000	8.000,000		5,155,000	275,000
Stores	4,380,000	140,000	7,680,000	74,035,000	16,445,000
Oil industry	15,000,000	10,000,000	.,,.	650,000	.,,
Rubber industry	15,000,000	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		4,500,000	2,500,000
Professional outfits	3,600,000	850,000		1,560,000	1,100,000
Insurance	4,000,000	,		2,000,000	3,500,000
Theatres, hotels, and vari-				· '	
ous institutions	1,485,000	125,000	350,000	77,305,000	1,410,000
Total	\$1,057,775,000	\$321,302,800	\$143,446,000	\$793,187,242	\$118,535,380

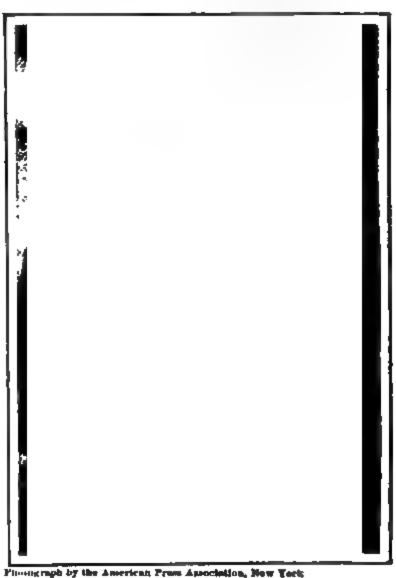
The Mexican Government holds a bare majority of the stock in the National Railway, thus controlling the system.

as well as the imprisonment of President Billinghurst, and the establishment of a new government. Guillermo (William) Billinghurst, son of an English father and a Peruvian mother, is a type of the finest character and mentality of Latin America. Educated in the best institutions of Peru, Chile, and Argentina, author of several books, member of the Peruvian Congress, organizer of the Red Cross of his country, the gallant commander of a division of the Peruvian army in the war with Chile, consul-general at Valparaiso, mayor of Lima, the Peruvian capital, elected to the Congress as a scientific "sanitarian," Vice-President of the Republic, and, finally, in May, 1912, elected President-his has been a truly notable career. Ever since his election President Billinghurst has endeavored to stop the waste of public funds, thus immediately arousing opposition from the politicians of all parties. Congress, at its last session, refused to sanction his economical budget. It held out against his arguments until finally he dissolved it; whereupon the members of Congress got together under Señor Carlos Leguia, brother of ex-President Leguia, picked Dr. Augusto Durand, a veteran leader of several Peruvian revolutions, as their choice for president, promised liberal pay and "perquisites" to the army, marched

HON BENTON M'MILLIN, EX-GOVERNOR OF TENNES-SEE, AND EX-MEMBER OF CONGRESS, WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED MINISTER TO PERU

ests of Americans and Europeans. tempt of that chronic revolutionist Castro to start another revolt in Venezuela several weeks ago resulted in some sporadic fighting, and furnished the government with an excuse for postponing the regular elections. Ecuador, whose chief port, Guavaquil, Colonel Gorgas is helping to clean up (see Dr. Huber's article on page 308 this month). there has been an uprising which has already resulted in the total destruction of two custom-houses and some loss of life.

But the most serious breaking of The Revoluthe peace south of Mexico is the sudden governmental overturn in Peru, which has resulted in the killing of the SENOR GUILLERMO BILLINGHURST, THE DEPOSED minister and about fifty other citizens.



PRESIDENT OF PERU

MADISON R. SMITH (OF MISSOURI) TO HAITI

(OF KENTUCKY) TO PANAMA

WILLIAM J. PRICE WILLIAM E. GONZALES JAMES M. SULLIVAN

(OF SOUTH CAROLINA) (OF NEW YORK)
TO CUBA TO SANTO DOMINGO

PRESTON B. M'GOODWIN (OF OKLAHOMA)
TO VENEZUELA

TO BOLIVIA

JOHN D. O'REAR CHARLES S. HARTMAN
(OF MISSOURI) (OF MONTANA) TO ECUADOR

LORD STRATICONA AND PREMIER BORDEN (From a photograph taken recently at Ottawa)

upon the Presidential palace, arrested and dethe army behind them, this advice will probably be heeded.

New Minteretaries Knox and Bacon, and now being so the United States. gratifyingly supplemented by the sojourn of Colonel Roosevelt in Brazil, Chile, and Argentina, prepared the ground for the work of the able men whom our State Department

the sections of the country from which they were appointed. Despite the newness of these gentlemen to their several diplomatic tasks (a fact which has been commented on by Colonel Harvey in a North American Review article which we review on another page). they are all of a character and equipment to carry forward the work that lies before them. On the preceding page are shown the faces of some of these men who have recently been sent to Central America, the island republics of the Caribbean, and several of the South American capitals.

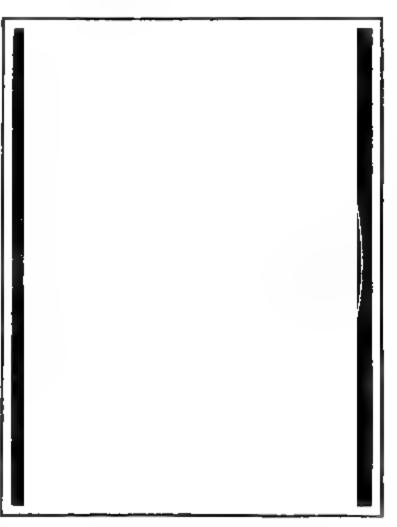
The third session of the twelfth Canadian Politics and parliament of the Dominion of Canada was formally opened by the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General, on January 15. The speech from the throne forecasted the measures to come before the session and emphasized the redistribution bill as the main feature. It was expected that this measure changing the basis of representation would be under discussion during February and March. It was announced that the government would not reintroduce the navy bill calling for a contribution to the British imperial navy, which was defeated last April, owing to the adverse vote in the senate. The Borden governposed Senor Billinghurst, forced the Congress ment accuses the Liberal Senate of offen-to name a governing board pending new elec- sive partisanship. Some day (says the Monttions, and "advised" the electors to choose real Star editorially) "in the natural evolu-Dr. Durand. Since the revolutionists have tion of things the government will control both branches of the legislature at Ottawa, and then, if not before, the naval bill will be finally enacted." Meanwhile, the senti-The growing importance of our ment throughout the Dominion has increased relations with the Latin-Ameri- in favor of reciprocity with the United can republics and the great in- States. Last month the legislature of Manicrease in the trade of the world which is toba passed a resolution in favor of the reexpected to follow upon the early opening of moval of duties on staples between the two the Panama Canal, has drawn attention to countries. It is true that the House of Comthe qualifications necessary for our representa- mons rejected the reciprocity amendment to tives at the capitals of these countries, as the speech from the throne, but it was by the well as to those agents of trade, the consuls, slender majority of forty-five, while the ownat the other large cities. The friendship with ers of two of the leading papers of the Dothe great countries of the South American minion voted with the minority against their continent so finely cemented by Senator Root party. It is being freely predicted in all while Secretary of State under the Roosevelt parts of Canada that the next general elecadministration, and later by the visits of Sec- tion will turn on closer trade relations with

Besides the measure providing Rural Credit for the redistribution of parliain the West mentary seats, a number of other has recently sent to the capitals of our sister important bills are before the parliament. to the south. These men have at- The government is interested in the establishninent and respected positions in ment of rural credit banks. Agricultural

credit is a matter of much moment to the western provinces of the Dominion. number of cities in these provinces have adopted the principle of the land tax or the single tax on land values, and report astonishing successes as a result. In an early number of this REVIEW we hope to give our readers some more details concerning the land and taxation situation in the western part of Canada. A great Canadian figure, which has loomed large ever since the Dominion came into being, passed away, on January 21, in the person of Donald Alexander Smith, Lord Strathcona. On another page this month Miss Agnes C. Laut, who knew the late statesman personally, graphically sketches his career. Lord Strathcona in his will, the phraseology of which shows his strong individuality, left large sums of money to various educational institutions in Canada and half a million dollars to Yale University.

When King George opened the British parliament at Westminster on February 10, the interest in what he would say on the Irish question overshadowed everything else. It was evimonarch was deeply impressed with the seri- on in the Home Rule matter is 78. ousness of the situation which has resulted from the bitterness between Ulster and the rest of Ireland over the question of an Irish Parliament at Dublin. The speech from the throne counseled "a spirit of mutual concession." In the subsequent debate in the House of Commons, Premier Asquith uttered words in the same vein, and later Mr. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists in the Commons, also spoke conciliatory words.

addressed the Commons on behalf of the the bill as it now stands on three conditions: mands of Ulster were not satisfied and cide whether any section of Ulster desires taunted the government with pusillanimity in to continue subject to the Irish parliament"; the face of the recent events in South Africa, (2), that both sections of Irishmen be incommented on in another paragraph. He vited to suggest amendments "not to be inthen moved an amendment to the reply to corporated in the measure except by unanthe speech from the throne, "that it would imous consent"; (3), that the Ulster volunbe disastrous for the House to proceed fur- teers be permitted to organize as a permanent ther with the Government for Ireland bill territorial body "as a valuable addition to the until the measure has been submitted to the nation's defensive forces," and as "an ultimate



KING GEORGE AS A BRITISH CITIZEN

judgment of the country." This was dedent from his words and the manner in feated by a vote of 333 to 255, indicating that which they were uttered that the British the majority that the government can count

While, up to the middle of last month, there had been no definite agreement between the imperial government and the leaders of the Ulster opposition over the questions of the relation of this section of Ireland to the Home Rule scheme, it is evident from guarded admissions made in the speech of Premier Asquith and his fellow members that they were inclined to consider favorably a plan pro-All the fire and challenge came posed by Sir Horace Plunkett, noted for his from the opposition and were advocacy of agricultural cooperation and techmainly to be found in the rather nical education and whose opinion on Irish provocative speech of Walter Long, formerly matters carries great weight with all parties. Unionist Chief Secretary for Ireland, who Sir Horace proposed that the Unionists accept opposition to Mr. Asquith's government. (1), that after a certain number of years they Mr. Long predicted civil war in case the de- be permitted to demand a plebiscite "to desafeguard upon which they might some day be Bohlen und Halbach, the "Cannon Queen," despite the veto of the Lords.

party in power, further included proposals for the reconstruction of the House of Lords, a measure for imperial naturaliza-Government.

Royal Germany German citizens. "a more unpopular burden imposed upon in 1917. crease of the Kaiser's army and navy. The extended. "Contribution to Defense," which is the sugar-coated title to the new tax, affects will Bethmannroyalty as well as the humblest of the proletariat, although the former has always Kaiser, it is estimated, will pay \$1,000,000 civil government of Alsace-Lorraine.

called to rely for the preservation of their of Essen, said to be Europe's wealthiest wormliberties." If regularly passed during the an, will give a million and a quarter to the present session of the parliament—thus re- war tax. The extent to which this tax will ceiving legislative sanction for the third time be paid by the wealthy and aristocratic por-—the Home Rule bill will become a law tions of the German people has been given as justification for the decision by the Socialist party, which has the highest voting The King's speech, which always power in the Reichstag, to permit the govembodies the program of the ernment to pass its military financial bill.

In addition to this special taxa-Prussian Finance and tion for important military purof Lords, a measure for imperial naturaliza- "German" tion for important military purtion, legislation dealing with general educa- Foreign Trade poses, several of the German tion and the housing of the poor, and prom- states have found it necessary during recent ises to resubmit the already hotly contested weeks to borrow money in order to carry out bills for Irish Home Rule and Welsh Church their rather ambitious programs of projected Disestablishment, and the various other do-public works. Late in January it was anmestic legislation, among which are the meas-nounced that the Prussian loan of \$87,500,ures fathered by Chancellor Lloyd George 300 four per cent. treasury notes had been for land reforms, the redistribution of elec- over-subscribed seventy-one times. The protoral seats and the abolition of plural voting, ceeds of this loan will be used chiefly for King George also spoke appreciatively of the the construction of the new Prussian railroad leaders of the International Conference for and canal systems. Meanwhile, alarmed by Safety of Life at Sea, which recently met at the decrease in the total of German exports London at the invitation of the British to the United States during 1913 (a drop of more than \$3,000,000 from the figures of 1912), a new international commercial organ-While the outside world has been ization, entitled the German Association for thinking of Germany during re- World Trade, was formed in Berlin, in cent weeks in terms of oppressive February, largely for the purpose of immilitarism in Alsace-Lorraine and the sig- proving business relations with the United nificant utterances of Admiral von Tirpitz, States. This organization is reported to be Minister of Marine, on the question of "big due chiefly to the initiative of Herr Albert navy rivalry" with England, the German Ballin, managing director of the Hamburgpeople themselves have been absorbed in American Steamship Company. This transeconomic problems affecting not only the in- atlantic line, which has just settled a long ternational position of their fatherland, but rate war with the allied rival lines of Engtheir personal fortunes and living habits as land, Germany, Holland, Scandinavia, and With the beginning of the United States, will, Herr Ballin hopes, the year the increased taxes imposed to sup- be greatly benefited by the trade expansion port the enlarged army establishment became along the lines contemplated in the new effective. Although this tax affects the mid- organization. Late in January, Herr Deldle class and others of moderate means only brück, Minister of the Interior, announced in slightly, and gives them three years in which the Reichstag that the government would not to pay, there never was (to quote Maximilian denounce any of the existing commercial Harden, the editor of the radical Zukunft) treaties, all of which are subject to change Unless the initiative for change the people of the fatherland." More than comes from foreign governments, said Herr \$250,000,000 must be raised for the in- Delbrück, these treaties will be automatically

Echoes of the Zabern incident, Hollweg Resign? which we have already recounted in these pages, were found in heretofore been exempt from taxation. The the resignation, on January 28, of the entire as his share; the Prince of Thurn und Taxis officials had bitterly opposed the aggression \$2,000,000; and Frau Bertha Krupp von of the military. It is being reported that as

a result of the vote of lack of confidence in the government, passed in the Reichstag early in December, and the subsequent criticism of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Holiweg will shortly resign his office. It is believed that the Kaiser has agreed to this and intends to appoint, as his successor, Admiral von Tirpitz, at present Minister of Marine. This bluff, Teutonic sea lord is known to be a most vigorous opponent of the little ravy idea, and yet extremely anxious for a complete understanding with England on the question of armament on the sea.

An interesting international exhibition to show the progress in and Wireless the book industries and the graphic arts will be held in Leipsic from May to October of the present year, in connection with the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Deutscher Buckgeverbeverein, the German bookmaking association. Leipsic is the book industrial center of Germany and all nations are invited to exhibit. An illustration of the advance of wireless telegraphy was given, on January 28, when the first message between Germany and the United States without relaying was transmitted directly by Kaiser Wilhelm to President Wilson. See our article. "The 'Wireless' Girdling of the Earth," page 327.

The Swedge De-mond e Larger Russia has been one of the ever-present factors in Sweden's foreign policy ever since, in the middle of the navy improvement.

KING GUSTAV V. OF SWEDEN

(Who has been speaking more frankly to his subjects than his ministers think proper)

The demonstrators showed great King Gustav and the Socialists enthusiasm and expressed their Differ readiness to make any personal past century, Muraviev, the famous Russian sacrifices to meet any increased taxation pronationalist statesman, made his declaration: posed for improvement of the national de-"We mean to swallow and digest the Finns fenses. The chief agitator behind this nabecause we have business beyond." This tionalistic patriotic movement is the explorer fear was dramatically demonstrated last Sven Hedin, whose publication entitled month when more than 30,000 small farmers "Warning Words" and numerous speeches and peasants marched to Stockholm, some all over the country paved the way for it. of them traveling more than 700 miles, and King Gustav declared that he heartily recipmade a monster demonstration before the rocated the desire of the pilgrims, and shared palace in Stockholm to demand an increase their opinion that the problem must be setin armaments. They came from all parts of tled immediately. The next day an almost the country, many in the picturesque national equal number of Socialists held a demonstracostume, and by petition and word of mouth, tion in front of the government offices in begged the King to put the nation's military Stockholm, protesting against any increased and naval forces on an effective basis— expenditure for armaments, and demanding "since the enemy is awake and moving." that the ministry work rather for inter-The agitators pointed out the fact that the national peace and fraternity. Premier Staaff state of the Swedish navy is deplorable, the replied that he was convinced of the necesnewest battleship being ten years old. They sity for strengthening the military establishcomplain of the slowness of the present Lib- ment, but counseled deliberation and caution. eral government, under Premier Karl Albert The Swedes are the best educated people in Straff, in pushing the matter of army and the world, and are well aware of the inevitable results of Russia's absorption of Finland.

ADMIRAL GOMBEL YAMAMOTO, PREMIER OF JAPAN (Whose government has been attacked in the Diet and in the public streets of the capital with more vigor and openness than that of any other Japanese ministry since parhamentarism began in Japan)

however, was not immediately successful, cluding women, over twenty-one years of age. Even this statesman was forced to inquire of the King whether he intended, in future, to express in public opinions not already known and acceptable to the ministry. It is reported

ministry of Premier Staaff was the extension to Swedish women of the franchise and their right of election to the parliament and other offices on the same conditions as men.

Since the accession, on May 15, Progress in Onners and 1912, of Christian X as King of iceland Denmark, the progress of the Danes has been gratifying along peaceful industrial lines. A few months after the new King's accession, the reform bill amending the revised constitution of 1866 was passed. By this measure women were given the vote and the right to sit in parliament. Other modifications in the franchise were made, including the abolition of "election by privilege and royal nomination." Following this, owing to the steadily declining numbers of "life peers," the Liberals and Radicals came into the ascendency. Denmark, meanwhile, has been growing enormously in the arts of peace, developing rapidly from an agricultural to a manufacturing country. While the leading occupation of the Danes is still agriculture, it was estimated recently by Alexander Foss, President of the Industriforeningen, the National Danish Industrial Society, that, by The King's outspoken utterance, 1925, manufacturing will have passed farm-Constitutional however, led to a difference of ing, and agriculture itself will have been fully opinion between him and the cab- industrialized. During the past few months inet as to the sovereign's right to speak thus the long-standing differences between Denpublicly on political matters without first con- mark and her North Atlantic island possessulting his ministers as is customary in con- sion, Iceland, have been settled. Iceland will stitutional countries. King Gustav, who is hereafter have complete home rule, but all a fearless man of strong opinions, although bills are subject to veto by the parliament at believed to be somewhat reactionary in his Copenhagen. The new constitution of Icepoint of view, refused to be bound by any land, developed during the past two years, such restraint. On February 10, therefore, having been adopted by the local parliament the Premier and the entire cabinet resigned, in the summer of 1911, will be submitted to The King then summoned Baron Gerald the electors on Easter Sunday. It will grant Lewis De Geer to form a new ministry, who, the right of suffrage to every Icelander, in-

The government of Baron Anti-American Yamamoto in Japan has been fa-Feeling in Japan cing demonstrations of popular that the King's reply was unsatisfactory. It disapproval with regard to both its domestic is, therefore, not to be expected that any De and foreign policies. It was in February of Geer ministry will have a long life. In fact, the past year that Admiral Yamamoto bethe dissolution of the Riksdag and a general came Premier, succeeding Prince Katsura, election is probable within the next few who soon afterwards died. It has been a There is a good deal of sentiment stormy year for the government at Tokyo. in favor of a republic in Sweden, and dur- Despite its patient persistence the Japanese ing late February there were rumors that Foreign Office, under the nominal head of King Gustav had intended to abdicate in fa- Baron Makino, the Minister in charge, but vor of the Crown Prince Gustav Adolf really conducted by the Premier himself, has and that the latter might close the Swedish been unable to emerge from the uncertainty monarchy with a short reign. One of the of its relations with this Government over measures which was being considered by the the question of alleged discrimination by the

publicly announced:

recognizes the necessity of elaborating other plans for the solution of the question. However, to the tregret of the government, the time has not yet they are aimed against that country." arrived for reporting on that point.

This was the signal for a violent attack upon the government by members of the opposition in the Diet, who contended that too much reliance had been placed upon Ameri-It has been intimated by can good will. officials in Tokyo that these "other plans" of the Japanese Government, to which the foreign minister referred, are in the nature of proposals for an entirely new treaty between the two countries.

A "graft" scandal connected with the purchase of supplies for the navy has also contributed to arouse violent opposition to the Yamamoto Readers of this REVIEW will government. remember the charges of corruption made against the Krupp cannon firm in Germany, and which were recounted in these pages for September. The Krupps had been accused of using illegitimate means to induce the German war department, and those of foreign governments, to purchase supplies from them. One of the officials of the foreign governments implicated, it now appears, was Vice-Admiral Koichi Fujii, formerly Japanese nawith the Japanese navy. ported, directed to commit hari-kari.

United States, particularly by the State of one of the members of the opposition, was de-There has been a good deal of feated by a very narrow margin. Premier popular opposition to the Yamamoto govern- Yamamoto announced that a rigorous invesment, large sections of the Japanese people tigation into the charges of naval corruption feeling that it has not been vigorous enough would be made at once. Increased naval esin protecting the rights of the Japanese in the timates included in the impending budget United States. This opposition made the have been the basis for another attack. Baron position of the ministry so insecure that Shimada, the leader of the opposition in the finally, in his annual address to the Diet, Diet, has publicly declared that he will deon January 21, Foreign Secretary Makino mand the rejection of the naval increase bill because, in view of the suspicion of Amer-No answer whatsoever having been made to icans regarding alleged Japanese activity in Japan's third note of protest presented in August Mexico and presumed designs on the Panama last, the government of His Majesty the Emperor Canal, such increases would be "likely to arouse suspicion in the United States that

> Japan, in common with the other Ravages of Earthauake nations of the Asiatic shore of the and Famine Pacific Ocean, is peculiarly subject to the destructive visitations of great natural forces such as earthquakes, eruptions of volcanoes, and violent storms and floods. During early January the volcano of Sakurashima, on one of the southern islands, some 600 miles from Tokyo, began violent eruption. Great loss of life resulted, nine out of eighteen villages on the island being totally wiped out by the eruptions and earthquakes following. Considerable damage was done to buildings in the city of Kagoshima, a few miles away. It appears that the earthquake consequent upon this eruption shocked all southern Japan. Meanwhile, owing to the unusually heavy failure of crops, much of the population of Hokkaido or Yezo, the great island in the north, have been suffering from want of food. According to figures compiled by missionaries, fully 9,000,000 people have been rendered homeless.

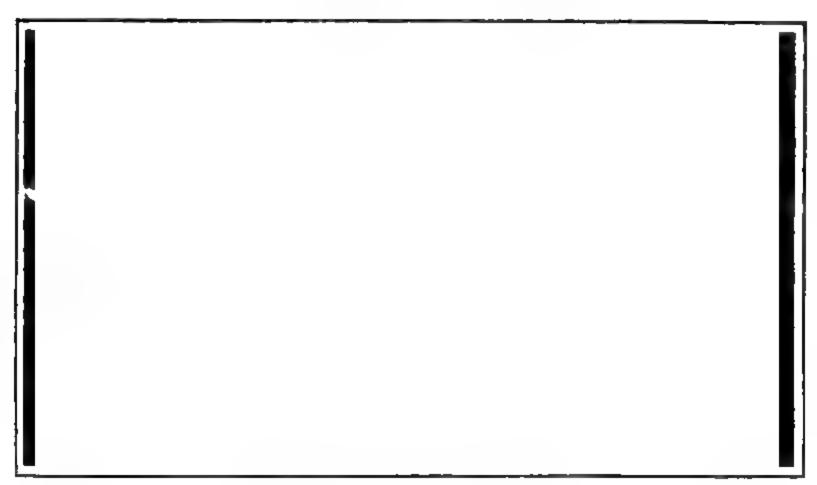
Only ten days after the closing World Agreement on session of the International Con-Safety at Sea ference on Safety at Sea, which val attaché at Berlin. This official was ac- had been sitting at London, a marine cused of having taken a commission from a disaster occurred off our Atlantic coast which German armament firm and an electrical con- afforded an impressive illustration of the cem for all business done by these companies great public good achieved by such a gather-The accused was ing, and called attention to the necessity for sentenced, on documentary evidence, to twelve agreement on additional points having to years' penal servitude, and later, it is re- do with passenger travel at sea. A collision, causing the loss of thirty-nine lives, occurred on January 30, when the Old Dominion line Popular indignation against the steamship Monroe was struck and sunk by the remainst was at fever heat when the Nantucket. Both steel ships of about these navel condetes the steamship was at fever heat when the Nantucket. these naval scandal revelations the same size, they came together just off were made public. Rioting, with some loss Cape Charles, at the entrance to Chesapeake of life, occurred in Tokyo and other cities. Bay. It was two o'clock in the morning, On February 10 a resolution of want of con- and there was a dense fog, and the Monroe hdence in the government, introduced by went to the bottom in ten minutes. The teswithin an eighth of a mile."

New Sea there represented (the United States, Great Britain, Austria, Canada, New Zealand, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and Denmark),

of events, however, including the ritual mur- of the self-governing Dominion in Africa.

timony as to responsibility for the accident is der trial of the Jew Beiliss at Kiev, appar-However, as a result of this ently convinced the government that the disaster, and following upon the official in- Russian state of mind is progressive, and that vestigation, it has been stated in Washington a new election might increase the representathat the Department of Commerce will re-tives of that turn of mind in the Duma. quest the other maritime nations of the world Premier Kokovtzov, who has apparently to adopt a rule requiring steamships to come proved too mild a man to carry out the proas nearly to a full stop as possible and "re-gram of reaction, resigned on February 12. main so as long as the lookout on the bridge But there are signs of awakening. A new is unable to distinguish moving objects clearly peasant party has been formed in the Duma. There is a general clamor for education, and. following an earnest appeal of Count Witte, The Safety at Sea Conference the former Premier, the Council of the Emended its work on January 20. pire (the higher chamber) recently promul-The final report consisted of gated a new set of rules to restrict the sale seventy-four articles, which received the of liquor, which is a government monopoly, unanimous support of the fourteen nations throughout the Empire.

Significant and far-reaching de-Bouth African Labor Leaders labor situation occurred last labor situation occurred was made public on February 15. It was month when the Government of General then submitted to the several governments Botha arrested ten of the leaders of the represented for their approval. A great many strikers, put them on a special train under important points were agreed upon, chief a strong guard, rushed them to the port of among which are the adoption of a proposal Durban, and sent them off on a vessel not of Rear-Admiral Capps, of the American to stop until it reached England. This action Navy, that passenger ships must be divided aroused violent opposition from the labor by bulkheads both longitudinally and trans- element in South Africa and in Great Britain versely into so many water-tight compart- itself. It was denounced as high-handed and ments that there is no danger of enough of the recall of Lord Gladstone was urged. them being opened by any accident to sink Later it became known that the Governorthe vessel; the rule that every vessel, except General had resigned at the beginning of the those carrying fewer than fifty passengers or year, but that his successor had not been apkeeping within one hundred and fifty miles pointed. It is said that the Rt. Hon. Sydney of the coast, must carry wireless telegraph Buxton, at present President of the Board apparatus of a hundred miles' radius, with of Trade, will take his place. This rigorous an operator continuously on duty; life-saving employment of martial law was legalized on apparatus of sufficient number and capacity February 2, when the South African parliato accommodate every passenger on board ment, by a large majority, passed the bill (two-thirds boats and one-third rafts), and "indemnifying" the Government for all its a sufficient number of men competent to acts and prohibiting the return of the strike handle them. Furthermore, every vessel, be- leaders who had been deported. General fore sailing from any port of the signatory Smuts, Minister of Defense, who introduced powers, must obtain a certificate that she is the indemnity bill, claimed that the disturbproperly supplied with life-saving devices, ance was not a mere strike, but a revolution-The United States Government, finally, is any uprising, which had for its object the authorized to take charge of an international overthrow of the Government by force. patrol of the North Atlantic and the discovery Whatever the result, the affair is apparently of icebergs and the destruction of derelicts, bound to increase the embarrassments of the Asquith ministry, and may possibly cause its Adjourning at the end of De-downfall. The Liberals have always taken cember, after its second session, great pride in the success of their policy in which began on October 28, the giving self-government to South Africa fourth Russian Duma left an almost barren They may disapprove of the acts of Premier It was feared that the government Botha in dealing with the strike, but it is would dissolve the assembly in the hope of difficult to see how the Imperial Government electing a more conservative body. A number at London can legally interfere with the acts



THE AERIAL FERRY-TONY JANNUS, FERRYMAN-BETWEEN TAMPA AND ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT TWENTY MILES

of the possibility of such a trip by two im- place in the exposition year, 1915. portant announcements last month. One was the publication of an offer by the PanThe Wanamaker Another aerial project which ama-Pacific Exposition of a prize of \$150,- Transaction— has attracted much attention, and ect has provoked skeptical comments from a by aeroplane.

March-8

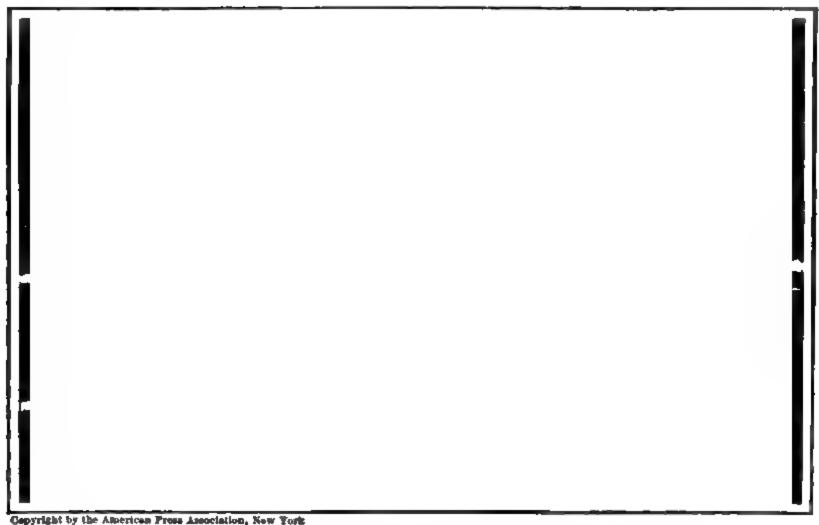
The prospect of conquering the number of skilled air pilots, much enthusiasm Atlantic continues to urge the has also been expressed, and a number of nosouls of ambitious aviators. Con- table aviators have already signified their insiderable impetus was given to the discussion tention to enter the race, which is to take

ana-Pacific Exposition of a prize of \$150,- Transation— has attracted much attention, and 000 to the aviator making the quickest trip around the world within ninety days. The the expedition fathered by Mr. Rodman winner would also, of course, secure Lord Wanamaker for a trip from Newfoundland Northcliffe's prize of \$50,000 for a trans- to Ireland. Mr. Wanamaker's entry for the atlantic flight,—provided that it had not al- Northcliffe prize has already been formally ready been captured. The route proposed filed with the Royal Aero Club of Great begins at San Francisco, crosses the United Britain, and his machine has been under States to New York, proceeds northward to construction for some months past. It is an Labrador, over the Atlantic to Greenland, aeroboat, designed under the supervision of thence to Iceland, down through Scotland Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss, and is to have a wingand England to Europe, across Russia and spread of eighty feet, as against the usual Siberia to Japan, over to Alaska, and down dimensions of about half that size. The the Pacific Coast to the starting point at San machine will be equipped with a motor of Francisco. The total distance is variously 200 horsepower, and will carry two pilots, calculated at upwards of 21,000 miles. The as well as fuel and provisions for a single Aero Club of America is taking a leading non-stop flight to the other side. It is expart in making the necessary arrangements pected that the sixteen hundred miles from for the contest, and the cooperation of for- Newfoundland to the Irish coast can be covtign aero clubs and governments along the ered at the rate of seventy miles an hour, proposed route is being sought in order to and that the entire trip will be completed make the trip a success. Although the dif- within a single day. This flying boat is to ferent stages of the proposed route have all be ready for trial in June, and the attempt to been equalled in distance by flights already cross the ocean is scheduled for July. The made, there are physical and financial diffi- fact that several flights of over a thousand culties which make this undertaking a tre- miles have recently been made leads to the mendously formidable one. While the proj- belief that the Atlantic will soon be crossed

Wireless Com-munication dent Wilson as follows:

PRESIDENT WILSON, Washington: I send you Wilhelm. countries.

The development of communica- nication Company from its German station tion by wireless telegraphy con- at Eilvese, near Hanover, to its American tinues to advance. We publish station at Tuckerton, N. J. Reply was elsewhere in this issue of the REVIEW an ar- made by cable, as the Tuckerton station was ticle describing the new project for the erec- not sufficiently completed for transmission, at tion of wireless stations to furnish a complete that time. Not many days afterward, howround-the-world system of communication, ever, direct wireless transmission from the Two notable instances of direct long-distance United States to Germany was opened by transmission have been recently reported, the same company from its station at Say-One was the sending of a wireless message ville, L. I., and various congratulatory mesfrom Emperor William, at Berlin, to Presi-sages were successfully forwarded to the German Emperor, the American Ambassador. and to various Berlin newspapers. It should my best greetings, boping that the wireless com- be noted that wireless messages have been munication will become a new link between our despatched over longer distances, but those exchanged between the United States and This message came over a distance of more Germany last month are said to be the longthan four thousand miles, and was trans- est which have been transmitted by a committed by the system of the Atlantic Commu- pany organized to do a commercial business.



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THE GERMAN KAISER AND HIS FAMILY ON CHRISTMAS DAY

This snapshot, taken at the new palace at Fotsdam, on Christmas Day, shows the German Emperor and Empress surrounded by their family, including all their children (except the Crown Prince), son-in-law, daughters-in-law, and nephew. In the background are seen the Kaiser and Kaiserin, standing, and the figures, reading from left to right, in the back row, are: Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe (the Kaiser's brother-In-law), Prince Waldemar of Prussia, elder son of Prunce Henry of Prussia (the Kaiser's horother-In-law), Princes Henry of Prussia (the Kaiser's brother), Prince Friedrich-Carl of Hesse (brother-in-law), Princess Henry of Prussia (sister-in-law), Princess Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe (second sister), Princess Friedrich-Carl of Hesse (youngest rister), Princess Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe (second sister), Princess August Wilhelm of Prussia (daughter-in-law), Princess Entel-Friedrich of Prussia (daughter-in-law), Duchess of Brunswick (daughter), and Duke of Brunswick (son-in-law). In the front row, reading from left, the figures are: The Hereditary Crown Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Meiningen (brother-in-law), the hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen (the Kaiser's eldest sister), Prince Entel-Friedrich of Prussia (the Kaiser's second son), the Crown Princess (daughter-in-law), Prince August Wilhelm (fourth son), and Prince Joachim (youngest son)

THE JAPANESE VOLCANO, SAKURAJIMA, IN ERUPTION

Dormant for 125 years, the volcano hurst into violent eruption on January 11. Ashes were thrown three tales high, and the lava streams rendered twenty thousand persons homeless. The loss of life was small. The city of Kagoshima, in the foreground of the picture, was damaged by a violent earth shock which accompanied the eruption. The illustration shows the effect produced when the hot lava stream met the waters of the sea)

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From January 17 to February 16, 1914)

PROCEBDINGS IN CONGRESS

January 20.—Both branches, assembled in the House chamber, are addressed by President Wilson upon the regulation of large corporations; the President recommends the creation of a trade commission, the prohibition of interlocking directorates and holding companies, and the defining of the exact meaning of the existing anti-trust law.

January 24.—The Senate, by vote of 46 to 16, passes a bill authorizing the construction and operation by the Government of a railroad in Alaska, to cost not more than \$40,000,000 and to be not more than 1000 miles long.

January 27.—The Senate, after more than two months' consideration, confirms the nomination of Henry M. Pindell as Ambassador to Russia.

January 29.—In both branches, the Administration's bill is introduced which would establish a rural credit system by the creation of cooperative and profit-making farm land banks.

January 30.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reports favorably the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland.

February 2.—The House, by vote of 111 to 90, amends the Burnett bill so as to exclude all Asiatse immigrants.

February 3.—The House, by vote of 203 to 54, rescinds its action in prohibiting Asiatic immigration; the Democratic caucus decides that woman suffrage is a State and not a Federal issue, and refuses to designate a standing committee on woman suffrage.

February 4.—The Senate refuses to seat Frank P. Glass (Dem., Ala.), who was appointed by the Governor to serve for the unexpired term of the late Joseph F. Johnston. . . The House passes the Burnett immigration bill, 252 to 126, imposing a reading test in any language.

February 7.—The Senate adopts the House bill making appropriations for cooperative agricultural extension work among persons not attending agricultural colleges.

February 9.—In both branches, the Administration's bill relating to Alaskan coal lands is introduced; the measure provides that the Government may mine certain sections and lease out others on a royalty basis. . . . The Senate passes the Fortifications appropriation bill, increasing the House provisions to \$6,895,200.

February 10.—The House passes the Shackleford hill, appropriating \$25,000,000 annually for federal aid in the construction of roads.

February 13.—The House passes a measure creating the grade of Vice-Admiral in the Navy and providing for the promotion of six Rear-Admirals to that rank.

February 16.—In the House, the Army appropriation bill is reported, carrying \$94,000,000.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-AMERICAN

January 17.—The President nominates Col. William C Gorgas to be Surgeon-General of the Army (see page 308).

woman suffrage is a State and not a Federal issue, January 20.—The Wisconsin eugenic marriage and refuses to designate a standing committee on law is declared unconstitutional by the Circuit woman suffrage.

Court.

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Ferruar 11-The Swedish cabinet, under Prea new . We want magne apen the refusal of King Guwhere are a making public unterances Sing George's speech opening the fourth with the source of the ministry.

- - Bertish Parliament urges mutual wateres in the Irish Home Rule controversy. A moiurism of "no confidence" in the Japan-

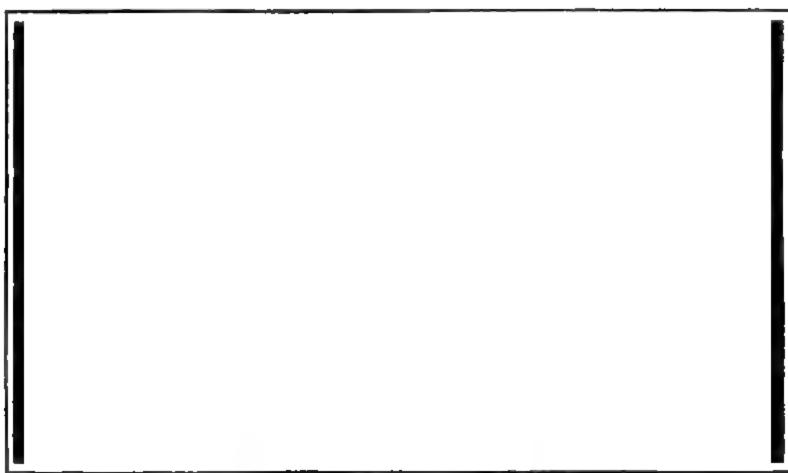
warmen are an a result of scandals relating to the

Two takes 22.—Announcement is made of the The Suit Africa, and the appointment of - - Buxma, president of the Board of Trade, The Russian Premier, Viadi-. H WE WAS BY, MERNING, TRIBES.

Severage 12-China grants the Standard Oil concessions in Shan-si and the Government to receive 371/2 we were stone stock of the development company.

The Opposition in the lower house and the second of a passing the adoption of a business tax The appropriate of a new cabinet

February 1x-The appointment of a new cabinet Argentias is amounted, with Jose Luis Mura-Property and the Property of the Nacion, as Minister of Foreign Affairs.



topper, no ny Marris di Kwiner, Washington, D. C.

SHELBY M. CULLOM

(For more than half a century Mr. Cullom was a distinguished public servant as Speaker of the Illinois Legislature, as Governor, as Representative, and for thirty years as United States Senator, retiring a year ago)

JAMES A. BEAVER

(General Beaver lived his en-tire life in Pennsylvania, serving as Governor, on the Superior Court bench, and as president of the trustees of the State College. He rose from private to briga-dier-general in the Civil War)

GEORGE D. PERKINS

(As editor and publisher of the Sioux (ity Journal for forty-five years, Mr. Perkins attained an enviable reputation, not confined to Iowa. He also served four terms as Representative in Congress, from 1891 to 1899)

THREE OLD-TIME REPUBLICANS WHO DIED RECENTLY

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

from the victorious insurgents at Ojinaga.

his annual address to the Diet, states that the re- Japan, are buried under a cliff by an earthquake. plies of the United States to protests against the to Japan.

January 27.—American marines from the cruiser prevent disorder during the revolt.

February 3.—President Wilson issues a proclamation lifting the embargo on the shipment of arms from the United States into Mexico.

February 4.—An arbitration treaty between the United States and Persia is signed at Teheran.

February 5.—A treaty signed at Washington between the United States and Denmark provides shall be submitted to arbitration at The Hague; a air 14 hours and 7 minutes. similar treaty, with Portugal, is signed at Lisbon.

February 13.—Arbitration treaties with Switzerland and Costa Rica are signed at Washington.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

January 19 .- A strike on the Delaware & Hud- an American altitude record of 12,120 feet. 100 Railroad, called as a protest against the dishours by the reinstatement of the men at the sug- Union.

gestion of the Federal Board of Mediation and January 20.-The United States Government Conciliation. . . . At the closing session of the begins at Fort Bliss, Texas, the task of caring for International Congress on Safety at Sea, represen-3,300 Mexican federal soldiers, together with 1,400 tatives of the fifteen participating nations sign an women and children, who fled across the border agreement embodying the recommendations of the various committees. . . . Three hundred refugees January 21.—The Japanese Foreign Minister, in from the eruption of the volcano on Sakura Island,

January 26.—Seventy-five women and children California anti-alien land bills are not satisfactory are burned to death in a fire in a moving-picture theatre at Surabaya, Java.

January 28.—Direct wireless communication is Montana are landed at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to established between Germany and the United States, Kaiser Wilhelm sending the first message of greetings to President Wilson.

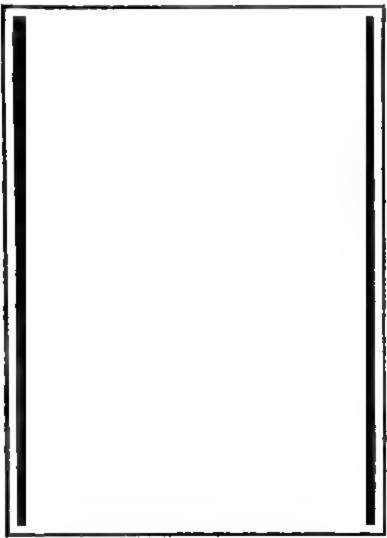
> January 30.—The steamer Monroe, from Norfolk (Va.) to New York City, sinks after being rammed by the Nantucket during a fog at night near Cape Charles; 41 of the passengers and crew of the Monroe are drowned, and 98 are rescued.

February 3.-A new aeroplane record is created that all disputes failing of diplomatic settlement by Brunolanger, at Johannisthal, remaining in the

February 7.- The German aviator Ingold flies February 12.—The United States formally recog- more than 1000 miles across country, remaining in nizes the new revolutionary government in Peru. the air 161/2 hours and breaking the recent record of Brunolanger.

> February 9.-Lieut. Henry B. Post, a United States Army aviator, loses his life by the collapse of his machine over San Diego Bay, after creating

February 10.—Andrew Carnegie contributes charge of two employees, is ended within sixteen \$2,000,000 toward the work of the Church Peace



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HON, AUGUSTUS O. BACON, OF GEORGIA

(Senator Bacon, who died suddenly in Washington last month, was one of the most conspicuous leaders in the upper house, of which he had been a member for nineteen years. During the past year he had been chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations)

February 12.—Henri Louis Bergson, the philosopher, is elected a member of the French Academy. . . Ground is broken in Potomac Park, Washington, for the \$2,000,000 memorial to Abraham Lincoln.

OBITUARY

January 16 .- Benjamin Holt Ticknor, the re- actor of New York, 55. tired Boston publisher, 71.

January 17.—Fernand Foureau, the African explorer, 63. . . . William Cullen, former Representative and one of the organizers of the Republican party in Illinois, 87.

January 18.—Alice Holmes, the blind poetess, 92.

January 19.-Gen. Marie-Georges Picquart, chief defender of Dreyfus, and recently French Minister of War, 59.

January 20.-Dr. Rudolf Genee, the German translator of Shakespeare, 89.

January 21.-Donald Alexander Smith, Lord don (see page 336). . Edwin Ginn, the Boston for his work for popular education in France, 74. school-book publisher and advocate of international peace, 76. . . . Bishop John Morgan Walden, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 83.

aviator, 28. . . . George S. Merriam, author and panion, 82 at one time editor of the Christian Union, 71.

January 24.—Peter A. Gross, the American falo surgeon and authority on cancer, 61. . landscape artist of Paris, 65. . . . Sir David Gill, the eminent Scottish astronomer, 70.

January 25.—Frank Avery Hutchins, noted for his creative work in the extension of Wisconsin's library system, 62 (see page 275).

January 26.-Friedrich Jodl, professor of philosophy at the University of Vienna, 65.

January 28.—Shelby M. Cullom, for thirty years United States Senator from Illinois, 84. . . . William G. Irwin, the Hawaiian sugar planter and refiner, 76. . . . Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, former dean of Georgetown University Medical School,

January 29 .- Samuel Billings Capen, the Boston merchant, president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 71. . George William Sheldon, writer on art topics, 71 . . Dr. Edward Payson Fowler, a well-known New York physician and author of medical works, 79. . . . Henry Thurston Holland, first Viscount Knutsford, long a prominent member of the Conservative party in England, 89.

January 30 .- Paul Deroulede, the noted French patriot and poet, 79. . . . Gen. Xenophon Wheeler, a prominent Chattanooga attorney, 79. . . . John Henry Buck, an authority on medals, 66.

January 31 -Gen. James Adams Beaver, former Governor of Pennsylvania, 76. . . Brig.-Gen. Alfred C. Girard, U.S.A., retired, chief surgeon of the Second Army Corps during the Spanish war, 72. . . . James Russell, a popular comedian, 50.

February 1.-Gen. James Grant Wilson, historian and noted cavalry officer of the Civil War. 81. . . . Charles Edmund Dana, the Philadelphia art critic, 71. . . . Mrs. Marie Robinson Wright, noted for her travels in and books about Mexico and South America.

February 2.—Rev. Charles Rufus Brown, for many years professor of Hebrew at the Newton Theological Institution, 64. . . . Vice-Admiral Paul Louis Germinet, of the French Navy, 68.

February 3.—George D. Perkins, the well-known Iowa editor and former member of Congress, 74.

February 4.—Zigmund Mogulesko, the Yiddish

5.—Representative Robert February Bremner, of the Sixth New Jersey District, 40.

February 6.—Charles Volkmar, noted for his work in art pottery, 73.

February 7.—Gen. John P. Hawkins, U.S.A., retired, a veteran of the Civil War, 83.

February 9.- John O'Neill, for many years professor of vocal music at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, 84.

February 13.-Alphonse Bertillon, originator of the system for the identification of criminals by minute physical measurements, 60. . . . Alcide Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner in Lon- Picard, publisher of educational books and noted

February 14.—Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate. . . . Rev. Theron January 22.-Charles K. Hamilton, a noted Brown, associate editor of the Youth's Com-

> February 15 .- Dr. Roswell Park, the noted Buf-John H. Harjes, founder of the Paris banking firm of Morgan, Harjes & Co., 84.

CARTOONS ON CURRENT TOPICS

UNCLE SAM "ARE YOU SURE SHE KNOWS I'M WAITING, WOODROW?"
From the Times (New York)

THE desire for prosperity is prominently reflected in the current cartoons; but, happily, signs are not wanting to show that Uncle Sam's patience will soon be rewarded.

I

HOW IT LOOKS NOW From the Bee (Omaha, Neb.)

ALL COMING IN!
From the Constitution (Atlanta, Ga.)

Chic The Prep

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY

"In a case of Joy riding, I believe in arresting the driver, not the machine."—President Wilson.

From the Central Press Association (Cleveland, Ohio)

EVERYBODY'S GETTING ONE From the World (New York)

Copyright by John T. McCutcheen

From the Tribune (Chicago)

THE CITIZEN AND THE INCOME TAX From the Times (Detroit, Mich.)

A little clause of thirty words added to culating one's income tax has become a kind the Constitution of the United States on of national game, albeit an exclusive one, October 13, last, has given a goodly number since only those with large enough incomes of American citizens much vexation. Cal-may play. Also, it requires study.

SORTING THEM OVER
From the Satterfield Cartoon Service (Cleveland)

THE UN-EASY BOSS
From the Eagle (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

The cartoonists note the care the President is taking in selecting the new Federal Reserve Board, as well as his attitude on the question of woman suffrage. Democratic liberality in the matter of appropriation bills also claims their attention, as do the troubles of Tammany Boss Murphy, and the political apathy of the ordinary voter.

HE SHOULD HAVE WAITED A FEW YEARS BEFORE DISCLOSING HIMSELF From the News-Press (St. Joseph, Mo.)

THE STATEGRAPHIC CICAR

UNCLE SAM FIGHTING THE DISEASE OF THE WORLD

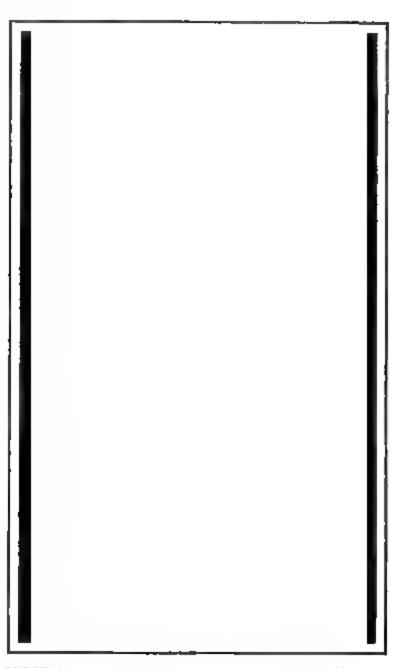
BY WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

F plague breaks out to-day in Calcutta, or Amoy, or St. Petersburg, or at Punta Arenas on the Strait of Magellan, or at Basra on the Persian Gulf, or at Topeka, Kansas, or at any place else in the whole wide world, certain governmental authorities at Washington will know of it to-morrow and the organization of defense against it will be put in operation. If the contagion is beyond our own borders, a barrier is immediately thrown up which makes it next to impossible for the disease to enter at any of the 17,000 miles of American coastline. If it is within, and a serious menace, a cordon of health police is thrown around it and science is set to work on its extermination. If it is some strange malady outside the realm of established knowledge, the spotlight of science is flashed upon it and all that man knows is brought to the solution of its riddle.

The Federal agency having in hand the gigantic undertaking of battling the disease of the world is the Public Health Service of the United States. With the idea that health is a national asset, this government bureau has been placed under the Treasury Department. The backbone of the service is its staff of about 140 surgeons who bear commissions, thus comprising a military organization which wears a uniform. Supplementing these is a staff of some 250 acting assistant surgeons, various internes, pharmacists and hospital attendants, which brings the direct employees of the bureau up to 1500.

EVOLUTION OF A FEDERAL HEALTH SERVICE

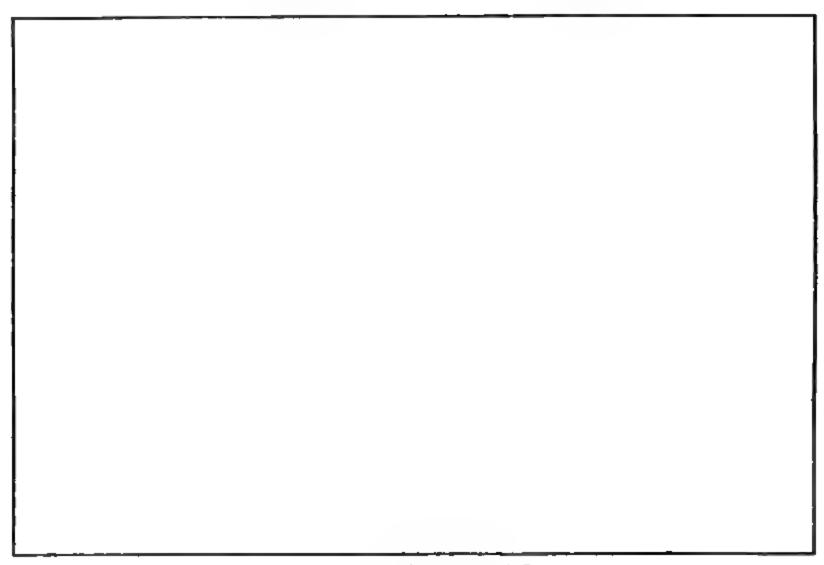
countries which know the necessity of a on the collars of the service. constantly improving condition of world beaith.



SURGEON-GENERAL RUPERT BLUE, HEAD OF THE FED-ERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Until 1912 this federal health agency was known as the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. It had its origin while This is the nucleus for Uncle Sam's fight the States were still colonies of the British against disease that might otherwise more crown. In those days seamen often fell sick seriously affect the well-being of his hundred in American ports and the colonists protestmillion citizens. But this organization fits ed to the King against the responsibility of into a general scheme of things that brings their care. Appreciating the justice of the to its aid the health authorities of all the claim, the Marine Hospital Service was States and of all the cities under the flag, created by royal edict. Its seal, a fouled which makes co-workers of the consuls of the anchor to represent a sailor in distress, and nation scattered throughout the world, which the winged caduceus, symbol of the healing labors hand in hand with other far-seeing art, was then established and is still worn

> As the result of a bill introduced by Robert Livingston in 1798, the Marine Hos-



A RAT EXTERMINATION SQUAD

(This phase of militancy became familiar in the anti-plague campaign waged in San Francisco several years ago)

pital Service of the independent nation was months, had been putting up a similar fight law was passed that authorized it to establish time. quarantines between the States. About 1902 creased.

SURGEON-GENERAL BLUE AND HIS RECORD

twenty years before reaching the top. Victor direction.

e, his brother, and his senior by eighteen big command.

established. It consisted merely of surgeons in the navy and received the appointment of at given ports to care for sick marines. There chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the most were no other duties and there was no mo- powerful post in the department, about a year bility in the service. Quarantine duties grew later. So did two country boys from North out of the service about 1832 because of the Carolina pursue different courses that led experience with epidemic diseases gained in it. them to the ends of the earth and on many It was not until 1870 that the force be- crisscross journeys between, reach high official came mobile and aggressive. In 1893 the position in Washington at about the same

The young surgeon, Rupert Blue, fought outbreaks of yellow fever and plague de- his first great fight when, in 1903-4, he headveloped the importance of this Governmental ed the forces that grappled with the bubonic About this time it was given the plague which had gotten a foothold in San authority over the sale of viruses, serums, Francisco. In 1905 he went to New Orand toxins and the development of the Hy- leans and engaged in the battle against yelgienic Laboratory began. In 1912, by act of low fever which cleaned up all the cities of Congress, it was denominated the Public the South and taught the world just how Health Service of the United States and this dread disease might be successfully conits authority and power were vastly in- tended with. Then there was plague to fight again on the Pacific coast in 1907 and Surgeon Blue was in command. He made a sanitary survey of South America and Europe in Surgeon-General Rupert Blue assumed 1910 and was the adviser of the governor control of the destinies of the service just of Hawaii on methods of preventing the inas it was coming into its own in 1912. He troduction of plague and yellow fever when had fought his way up from the ranks, hav- the opening of the Panama Canal should ing served on the disease battle line for just turn the tide of the world's trade in that From this task he came to the

OUTPOSTS OF SANITATION

From the world standpoint here are strategic points in the fight against disease. From the Far East there is always the danger of inroads of deadly bubonic plague or equally deadly cholera. Yokohama, Hong Kong, Amoy, Shanghai, and Calcutta are points where these diseases may originate and from which they may be spread, because the ships of the world call there. Naples is a lookout point for the Mediterranean; Libau, the Port of St. Petersburg, is the gateway for many emigrants; Guayaquil is a pest-hole of South America; Havana is the watchtower of the Caribbean; Rio Janeiro, the strategic point of the east coast of South America.

At all these points and at twenty others the Public Health Service of the United States has highly trained health scouts regularly stationed. The duty of these commissioned surgeons is to watch with unceasing vigilance for contagion and keep the home office posted. Likewise are they ever ready to strike when occasion arises. So vigilant are they that any one of them knows immediately when there is a dangerous outbreak of disease in his part of the world.

A CORPS OF CONSULAR "HEALTH SCOUTS"

Supplementary to these scouts of the Pubhe Health Service are the United States consuls. Disease spreads through trade, and a consul is stationed in every trade center of importance from pole to pole. In all there are 500 cities in the world in which are stationed representatives of the consular service, and these are the 500 most important commercial centers.

Every consular officer is a health scout. While he may not be a medical officer, as is the special representative of the Public Health Service, it is none the less his duty to maintain an eternal vigilance for contagion than to watch trade conditions. Every week each of these consular officers makes a written report to the Public Health Service. Every mail brings a stream of these reports to headquarters at Washington. Wherever there may be an outbreak of any sort of disease that may be regarded as serious, the consul uses the cable and Washington knows immediately.

A WEEKLY CLINICAL CHART

SURGEON T. B. MC CLINTIC, OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, WHO DIED OF SPOTTED FEVER CONTRACTED IN HIS STUDY OF IT

its possessions. This completes the survey of the world. From each week's accumulation of health reports is compiled a clinical chart of the world. This chart shows at a glance just what there is abroad in the way of disease the world around, and just where it is located. The chart is distributed to all the health and consular representatives that have contributed to its making, that they, in return, may be kept thoroughly posted as to the general health condition and aware of what may be expected. Any man in all this great plan can tell you at a glance the exact health condition of all the world. If a ship comes to his port from any other port, he looks at the chart and knows what disease he should look for on the ship.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN PLAGUE BREAKS OUT IN INDIA

Consul Norton, at Bombay, India, might discover the existence of plague at that port. He would immediately cable the health office at Washington. Washington would cable Through State and municipal health agent the Health Service representative in Calces and from its own representatives the cutta, the surgeon nearest Bombay, and that Public Health Service gets similar reports official would immediately take charge of the from every corner of the United States and situation with relation to the departure of

Washington would at the same time cable form of contagion requires a different sort posts would become watchful of ships from stupendously disastrous. the East. San Francisco would take precautions. New Orleans and New York would work. Whenever any ship comes to an Amerbe put on their guard. Other progressive na- ican port anywhere, she must be rigidly intions would pass the word and become equally spected by a Federal health officer. Always vigilant. The one flash from Bombay would there are many people anxious to get ashore. have tightened the health net of the world. Often every hour of delay will mean hun-

bites the rat, which gets plague. other fleas that bite the rat get the plague boat tries to meet all ships in all weathers on and give it to other rats, and take it from all seas with the least possible delay. The them to human beings. The problem in young surgeon aboard his launch trying to keeping plague from spreading is to keep the catch the ladder of a great steamer, with the

rats from traveling.

There being plague in Bombay, the con- task. sular and health officers of the nations see to hundred ports. it that no vessel ties up to a wharf in such a way that a rat may get aboard. These diseases sometimes get in. Smallpox occaofficers allow no freight to go aboard that sionally gets across the Mexican line. Yellow might carry rats unless it is known to have fever crowds up from Latin America. Plague come direct from a non-infected district. The has given the authorities a tussle at San Fransame regulation is applied to passengers and cisco and in Porto Rico within the last few state the facts with relation to all these ican Indians. Typhoid may be abroad over things. The health authorities want to make a great area. These give opportunity for commerce possible despite the existence of many a merry struggle between the health contagious disease. So do they prove them- officers and the monster of death. selves directly a boon to business.

It is there given a most thorough overhauling. particularly difficult situation. No lines are put out over which a rat might get to shore. A busy little tug may go alongside and its funnel gases may be caught with be otherwise fumigated.

OUARANTINE FOR CHOLERA AND SMALLPOX

of vigilance necessary. This is a water-borne their eyes. it are kept under observation for five days nation's stream of progress. prior to its departure. If a given ship is The State of Kentucky became aware of under suspicion, those desiring to land at a this condition. It felt unequal to so great 2

ships that were to make American ports is handled similarly. A suspicion of each Manila to guard against plague on all ships of vigilance, but the authorities at every port arriving from Bombay. The word would be know what to suspect on every ship that passed throughout the archipelago, to Samoa, lands, and all illnesses at port are looked Honolulu, Guam. The Mediterranean out- upon with suspicion, for the results may be

Maintaining this quarantine is strenuous

Plague is borne by fleas that are borne by dreds of dollars of loss to a large ship. The flea bites the plague victim, then health authorities want to cause the least All the possible inconvenience. So the Public Health waves running housetop high, has no easy But they do it day after day at a

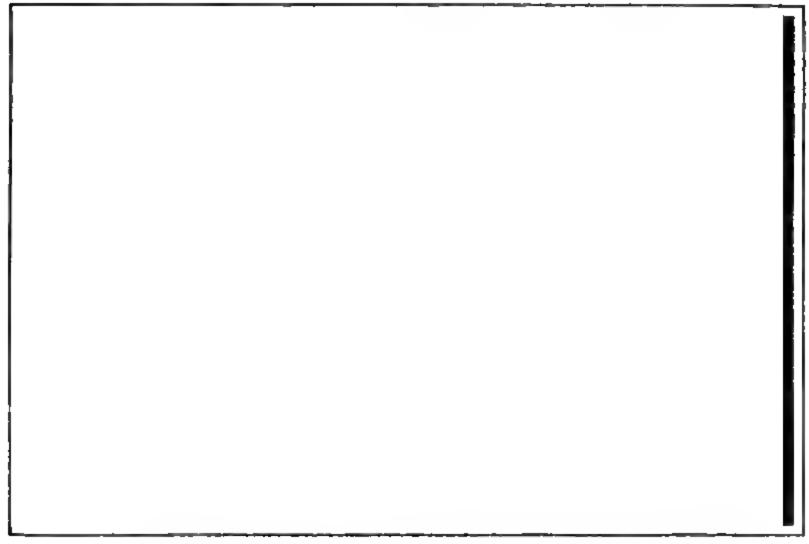
But despite these precautions contagious The ship's papers, officially signed, years. Trachoma is present among the Amer-

The authorities of every town and city and The vessel in the above case departs for the State report the presence of disease that may Philippines. From headquarters is issued a be of more than local interest. So is the naproclamation that all vessels from Bombay tional Public Health Service advised when an must report at Manila. If this vessel arrives outbreak may affect interstate health. So, at any other port, it is not allowed to land, also, may the Federal authorities be called in but must go to Manila for rigid inspection, when the State needs aid in handling some

THE INROADS OF TRACHOMA

Trachoma, against which there is such a hood and run into the hold of the ship and vigilance at the ports where immigrants are all life there exterminated, or the ship may admitted, is running riot among the mountains of Kentucky. Those men of the hills. whom the outside world has known chiefly through their feuds, are going blind because For cholera there would be a different sort of the immigrant disease that has got into There are six counties with disease like typhoid. It develops in five days 100,000 people among whom one in five has or not at all. When there is cholera in a trachoma. Blindness is bearing in upon these port, passengers and crew of any ship leaving pure-blood Americans lost in an eddy of the

en port are detained five days. Smallpox task as its eradication and called upon the



THE FIRST STEP IN STAMPING OUT PLAGUE CONSISTS IN MAKING A "SPOTLESS TOWN"

Service have gone into the mountains and soon established. have established four hospitals. Throughout the mountains they have sent their represenbeen blind will see.

BATTLING WITH PLAGUE IN PORTO RICO

plagues was well established.

caught in all parts of the city. The point of tion of a Spotless Town in Porto Rico. capture of each rat was carefully recorded. Each was examined for plague-infected fleas. If these were found, the disease was known March-4

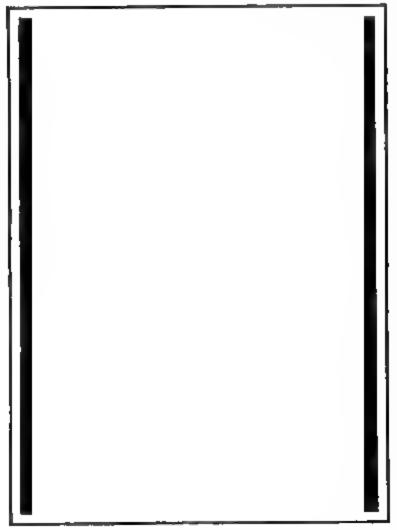
nation for help. Men of the Public Health it came. So was the extent of the disease

EXTERMINATING THE RATS

tatives and the blind are being cured. The Then was the battle begun to narrow that disease is being steadily crowded out and area. A rat-proof fence might be thrown many men of to-morrow who might have around a given block. Squads of men would then begin a cleaning up that was so effectual that no rat could find a hiding place within it. Basements were cemented and rat-proofed The recent outbreak of bubonic plague in and fumigated. All rubbish was removed, Porto Rico was a good example of the effect- every burrow fumigated. Block by block ive work that may be done in stamping out a was the area of plague-free territory indisease that might mean the death of a nation, creased. The infected section grew steadily There were thirty cases of it in Porto Rico smaller. Rats were constantly caught when the Public Health Service took hold of throughout the city as proof of its healthy the situation. This meant that the worst of condition. Such a cleaning up was administered to San Juan as has seldom been visited The service always has available a flying on any city except Havana and Panama and squad of surgeons that it may fling against Manila and some others to which Uncle any point of disease attack. Five of these Sam has given especial attention. It could young health crusaders were hurried to San have been accomplished only through that Juan. No sooner had they landed than the efficiency and thoroughness that modern men attack was begun. The first move was the of action and science are bringing to bear on organization of squads for the trapping of such problems. The result was not merely rats. Great numbers of the vermin were the eradication of the disease, but the crea-

DEALING WITH TYPHOID

Typhoid fever, which is transmitted to exist in the part of the city from which through water or milk, often grows prevalent



DR. JOSEPH GOLDBERGER, WHO CONTRACTED YELLOW FEVER AND TYPHUS IN HIS LINE OF DUTY

in a given city or a given watershed. the water drunk by the grown-ups affected is both were present in most American cities. and the cause of the epidemic is removed.

The young Davids of the Public Health Service are constantly going forth to battle with new and unknown Goliaths. Almost which read like fiction.

THE TYPHUS OF MEXICO

This is the ancient disease which caused many plagues in biblical times. It has been known as jail fever and camp fever during many a war. Until recently it was not believed to exist in the United States. Some years ago, however, it broke out in the City of Mexico. Three expeditions went there to study it. One was from the University of Chicago, one from the University of Ohio, and one from this Hygienic Laboratory of the Public Health Service. There were two men in each expedition. In each expedition one man came down with the fever. Of the Chicago party, Dr. Rickets died. Of the University of Ohio expedition, Dr. Coneff died. Of the Hygienic Laboratory expedition, Dr. Joseph Goldberger came down with the disease but eventually recovered. This case may be cited as typical of the dangers attached to this sort of work. Dr. Goldberger has contracted in the line of his work, besides typhus, yellow fever. dengue, and typhoid, the dangers of death from each of which is greater than from a bullet through the chest.

About the time that Dr. Goldberger returned from Mexico, Dr. Brill, of New York, issued a treatise on a fever which has since come to be known as Brill's disease. In The Government surgeons studied this report some cases it is a great piece of detective and noted striking resemblances between work to determine the source of this fever. Brill's disease and the typhus they had been Often it is beyond the local authorities and studying. They had proven that a monkey the Federal Health Service is called in. A infected with typhus fever, but which had recareful study is made of all past cases. Par- covered from it, could not be again infected. ticularly is inquiry made into the source of They infected certain monkeys with Brill's the milk and the water supply that has been disease. These monkeys, after recovering, used by those who have been sick. If they were taken to Mexico and exposed to the are mostly children, suspicion is thrown on typhus fever. They did not become infected. the milk, for children are the milk-drinkers. Other monkeys that had not been affected If there are a majority of grown-ups, the with Brill's disease readily took typhus. So water is under suspicion. If the milk drunk was it established that Brill's and typhus by a large percentage of the children affected fever were the same thing. Incidentally the is from a certain dairy, that institution is fact was established that both were transplaced under suspicion and investigated. If mitted in the same way by insects, and that

from a certain well or stream, that supply is This is typical of the original work of the given an overhauling. Eventually these men Public Health Service. The Hygienic Labof science trace the dread germ to its source oratory is the highly skilled institution that carries on such work.

SPOTTED FEVER AND GROUND SQUIRRELS

To the laboratory were brought a large every year some of them give up their lives collection of ticks from Bitter Root Valley, in this dangerous work, the chronicles of Mont. These ticks were well loaded with spotted fever, a complaint peculiar to the Rocky Mountains. Spotted fever is plentiful among the ground squirrels of the Rockies. The scientific world, for instance, is just Ticks bite the ground squirrels and incinow coming to understand typhus fever, dentally one occasionally bites a man. The

sistant Surgeon Thomas B. McClintic went the chance of getting plague. to Montana to study spotted fever. He wanted to find a method of eradicating it. In the course of his work Dr. McClintic ington.

is shown by these ground-squirrel extermina- quito is surely of this importance. lived. The hungry fleas pounce upon it and ship.

man in nine cases of ten dies. Passed As- are captured. The owner of the arm runs

ESTABLISHING HEALTH STANDARDS FOR THE WORLD

was bitten by one of these ticks, came down Altogether this health fight is a very large with the disease and died en route to Wash- task and one that is being creditably pergton. formed. So signally has Uncle Sam suc-In the meantime, however, he had acquired ceeded in Havana and Panama and Manila a great deal of material from which to study that he is being called upon to assist in drivthe disease and a nucleus of it had been ing disease from many foreign cities. There planted to grow at the laboratory. The dis- is, for instance, the case of Iquitos, Peru, the ease was transmitted to the guinea-pig that it rubber camp far up the Amazon. Iquitos might be watched in running its course in borrowed a surgeon from the United States one of these small animals. Eventually the who freed it of yellow fever in six months, a secrets of the disease were found out, and condition previously unknown. The risk of thereby the lives of a dozen sturdy citizens death encountered by these soldiers in the of Bitter Root Valley will each year be war against disease is always willingly assumed. The crusader feels that his risk may Ground squirrels have plague in California result, in the cycle of a century, in the saving and a long fight has been waged for the ex- of a million lives and that such a privilege termination of those affected. An example rarely comes to a man. Such a discovery as of the risks run by these battlers with disease the transmission of yellow fever by the mos-

tors. After killing the squirrels from a given Uncle Sam is establishing health standards burrow, these men want to know if plague for the world. The disease and suffering and is harbored there. To determine this fleas death that it is preventing is beyond estimate. from the burrow must be captured. A mem- Assuredly it contributes materially to the ber of the health squad thrusts his arm into happiness of the world, and gives the Amerithe hole where the suspected squirrels have can additional cause for pride in his citizen-

COLONEL GORGAS, PANAMA, AND THE WORLD'S SANITATION

A TWENTIETH-CENTURY EPIC

BY JOHN B. HUBER, A.M., M.D.

generation the seeds of destruction.

made it magnificent. The poetic tempera- its grateful embrace preventive medicine. ment may a little regret the extent to which the modern science of preventive medicine has damaged imaginative literature, so that Death," in which the bubonic plague was the biting. personified; nor another such work as "The When our army occupied Cuba, in 1898, continents.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

it is for man to work out his own salvation. in February, 1891, a series of tests to ascer-

VENERABLE folk can to-day recall how And the wisest statesmanship is now comin their childhood the medieval concep- prehending that through preventive medicine tion of disease still persisted—that the forces disease can be abolished, life prolonged, and evolving pestilence were mightier than man existence made happier. How sanely has could hope to struggle with, too awful to be Lecky observed: "The great work of sanidefied; the only hope for humankind lay in tary reform has been perhaps the noblest propitiating, if possible, these supernatural legislative achievement of our age, and, if powers. Hosts must succumb when the measured by the suffering it has diminished, angel of death spread his wings on the blast, has probably done more for the real happia cloud passed over a doomed city and from ness of mankind than all the many questions it a retributive hand scattered upon an evil that make and unmake ministries." And Dr. Eliot, of Harvard, is insisting that no religion Such images permeated literature and is worthy the name which does not take to

A MOST SALUTARY INVASION

As early as 1847 the idea existed that such sublime pictures as Milton portrayed, mosquitoes have somehow to do with the such superb visions as Byron and Coleridge spread of yellow fever. In 1881 Dr. Carlos saw, cannot now get themselves expressed; F. Finlay, of Havana, definitely set forth and (since human interest depends largely the theory, which he tried to prove but could on the extent to which events imagined may not because he used in his inoculation expericonceivably enter into human experience) ments mosquitoes that had bitten yellow would be little appreciated if they were pub-fever patients only within five days; whereas lished. We could not to-day enjoy, in quite it was later demonstrated that the mosquito the same way, another "Masque of the Red is harmless until twelve days or longer after

Wandering Jew," who personified the chol- Yellow Jack had been epidemic, indeed pracera that stalked spectre-like through three tically endemic (that is constant) in Havana; and despite all the then-known methods of fighting that infection there were about 1,500 cases and 231 deaths among American offi-The modern idea of warfare against dis- cers and men in the year 1900. Dr. George ease was expressed by Pasteur: "It is within M. Sternberg, Surgeon-General of the human power to banish all parasitic (infec- United States Army, appointed four surgeons tious) diseases from the face of the earth." who were then on duty in Cuba, Walter Here surely is a more reverent conception Reed, James Carroll, Jesse W. Lazear, and than that medieval one; for it does not hold Aristides Agramonte, a board to test the diseases to be scourges inflicted by a cruel theory of mosquito transmission. Realizing deity. And it is a juster conception, for it that human life must be put in jeopardy, holds most pestilence to be practically man- these men were unwilling to assume the remade; wherefore, and by the same token, sponsibility of asking others to risk death; such pestilences are man-preventable. And and they agreed to make the first experiments we are concluding that man, not God, fixes upon themselves. (This was, by the way, the death rate. Here, as elsewhere in life, after Dr. John Guiteras, of Havana, began

N. J.). Before the mosquitoes were ready for lessness." the tests Reed was ordered to Washington

on official duty and was prevented from taking part in the experiments: and quite rightly he did not afterward subject himself to them. Agramonte was an immune. Carroll was first bitten and suftered a very severe attack of yellow fever, from which he recovered, though for a long time his life was despaired of. And his premature death was certainly hastened by this experience. Next Lazear, while in a yellow - fever hospital, blood collecting from the patients for study, saw a mosquito settling on the back of his hand. Like the ancient Roman who thrust his hand in the devour-

it had satisfied its hunger and had injected Kissinger, fortunately recovered. with yellow fever and died of it.

DISEASE

tests offered a reward of two hundred dol- and his men slept for twenty consecutive

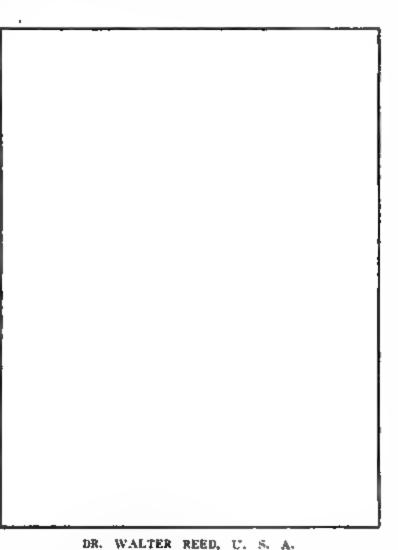
min whether yellow fever could be propagated lars. And, though his call was issued after in a controllable form by means of infected Lazear's martyrdom and when the army mosquitoes, thus securing immunization, as realized full well in what manner he and is done by vaccination i.i smallpox. He in- Carroll had suffered, "to the everlasting fected eight volunteers with mosquitoes, glory of the American soldier, volunteers three of whom died, including an American from the army offered themselves for exnurse (Miss Clara D. Maas, of Orange, periment in plenty and with the utmost fear-

The first to present themselves were two

young Ohio soldiers, John R. Kissinger and John J. Moran; but only on the condition that they should receive no pecuniary reward. Kissinger on three successive occasions was taken, clad only in a nightshirt, into a room where infected mosquitoes were confined and lay there quietly until they bit him; and he was infected with the fever, from which he recovered. Moran. similarly clad, entered the room containing the mosquitoes, where he lay for thirty minutes. Within two minutes from his entrance he was being bitten about the face and hands. On Christ-

mas morning he was ing flame, he calmly let it remain there till also stricken with yellow fever, and, like the lethal poison. Lethal? Yes, for five were in all twenty-two, thirteen of them days later this hero of the ages came down American soldiers, who submitted gloriously to the tests.

Into the tests to demonstrate that yellow HEROIC VOLUNTEERS IN THE WAR AGAINST fever was not conveyed through fomites (contact infection through inanimate objects, To establish the length of the period when contagion) seven persons entered. Dr. Robert an infected mosquito became harmful after P. Cooke, an acting assistant surgeon of the its biting of a yellow-fever sufferer, and also army and six privates of the hospital corps. the time which must elapse after the patient In a single room, fourteen by twenty feet, had been stricken before the disease can be carefully guarded against the entrance of conveyed to the mosquito for transmission, mosquitoes, its temperature maintained at Dr. Reed instituted a second series of experi- about seventy-six degrees, with a sufficient ments in "Lazear Camp" near Quemados, amount of humidity, supplied with a large Cuba. General Leonard Wood, then mili- quantity of bed clothing and wearing aptary governor of Cuba, gave all possible parel, taken from the beds and persons of sistance, and to encourage volunteers for the patients who died of yellow fever, Dr. Cooke



(Head of the board of army surgeons which conducted the experiments in Cuba that showed the part played by the mosquito in the transmission of yellow fever and thus led to the sanitation of Panama)

nights, handling and wearing the contami- the Pacific from a peak in Darien. Balboa nated clothing, "although the stench was is said to have contemplated a waterway almost unbearable." They came out of the connecting the two vast oceans; and his ordeal in perfect health, proving beyond the Spanish sovereign is historied to have enterpossibility of dispute that the disease was not tained the scheme, proposed in 1520 by one contagious and that the mosquito is the sole Angel Saavadra. A decade later Balboa's method of transmission.

"YELLOW JACK" VANQUISHED

and only that insect, serves as the intermediteenth and eighteenth centuries Panama was ate host for the parasite of yellow fever; this Spain's gateway, through which passed most disease is transmitted to the non-immune in- of the gold and silver after Pizarro's conquest dividual by means of the bite of stegomyia of the Incas; to which were added also pearls that has previously fed on the blood of one from the Islands, gold from Darien and the sick of this disease; an interval of twelve coast of Central America and from Mexico. days or more after contamination is necessary Panama in those days rivated the mother before stegomyia can convey the infection; country in her splendors. It was a life of the period of incubation (from the bite to almost Asiatic luxury. We shall have a the appearance of symptoms) in yellow fever word to say of peculation under the French varies from forty-one hours to six days; yel- occupation, but the spirit of "graft" was low fever is not conveyed by fomites, where- considerably pervasive in that olden time. fore disinfection of articles of clothing, For instance, the walls of that key to the bedding, or merchandise, supposedly contami- Pacific, of that "gateway to the universe" nated by contact with those sick of this alone cost over \$11,000,000; and that at a disease, is unnecessary. A house is infected time when labor, mostly by enslaved Indians, with vellow fever only when there are present was indeed dirt cheap. Philip II is said to within its walls contaminated stegomyia have gazed westward from his palace wincapable of conveying the parasite of this dow, shielding his eyes and observing that he disease; and while the mode of propagation was looking for the walls of Panama; for of yellow fever has now been definitely de-"they have cost enough to be seen even from termined its specific cause, like the specific here.' cause of smallpox, remains to be demonstrated.

Gorgas, then chief sanitary officer of the city, which Robert Louis and James Pyle have so proceeded to eliminate yellow fever from uncannily told; when Yellow Jack was the human experience in Havana; and this he undertaker-in-chief and Davy Jones' locker did within a year, although in at least one the graveyard; when hundred and fifty years that city had never been free of Yellow Jack. He screened cases of yellow fever, and all suspected cases; destroyed infected insects; and suppressed Panama, whilst White banished yellow dense and most pestilent tropical forest. Rio de Janeiro in 1909.

PANAMA BEFORE 1900

father-in-law, Pedro d'Avila, founded Panama, which some now claim to be the oldest American city; not quite correctly, it By such heroisms was it demonstrated seems, for d'Avila's stronghold was several The mosquito known as stegomyia, miles from the present site. In the seven-

Well, Morgan and his buccaneers and freebooters found Panama too rich a prize In February of 1901, by order of General to disregard; and they did for d'Avila's set-Wood, Surgeon-Major William Crawford tlement in 1671. Those were the days of

> "Ten men sat on a dead man's chest, Ho, ho, ho and a bottle of rum!"

Old Morgan did the job so well that no stegomyia through control of their breeding vestige of Panama was left; its site until the places. Later he turned the same trick in French occupation was overgrown by a fever from New Orleans in 1905, Liceaga to the American occupation this neck of from Vera Cruz, and Oswaldo Cruz from land binding together two continents has been made up of mountains and the valleys between them; dense, almost impenetrable undergrowth, making a veritable jungle; in-Properly to appreciate what Gorgas and dependent and conjoined bodies of stagnant his associates in preventive medicine have waters; swamp areas; bottomless quagmires, done in the Canal Zone one must consider with torrential river streams draining in the what Panamanian conditions were before the persistent rainy seasons the mountain water-It was one of Keats' sheds and deluging the lowlands on their way spirations—surprised Balboa viewing to the Pacific and the Mexican Gulf. HumDE JESSE W. LAZEAR, U. S. A

DR. CARLOS FINLAY

DR. JAMÉS CARROLL, U. S. A. (Who lost his life in the experiments conducted in Cuba to show forth "the mosquito theory" of yellow fever—which probably that yellow fever was transmitted by yellow-fever transmission as early hastened his death while experimentally as 1881)

boldt, a century ago, after a visit to the teenth century engineering. . beach at low tide, the latter by foul emanations from over-rank vegetation; then came the French headed by the grandiose De Lesseps, who squandered from 1881 to 1892 an equivalent of more than one dollar for every minute of time that has elapsed since Balboa first, in 1513, set foot on that wondertul and gruesomely fascinating Isthmus.

A reason why Panama has been peculiarly oceans in the western hemisphere; wherefore consciously felt or openly expressed. hundred years past, there have been more they were, how reckless of death! tation of being the unhealthiest known.

1885, wrote:

In all the world there is not, perhaps, now contentrated in any single spot so much swindling in the scene of this far-famed undertaking of nine- invitation to lunch the next day. But the

Isthmus in which he studied the conditions, operations is a damp, tropical jungle, intensely lot, wet, feverish, swarming with mosquitoes, snakes, alligators, scorpions, and centipedes, the cursed by yellow fever and malaria; the home, even as nature made it, of yellow fever, former he understood to be caused by the typhus, and dysentery; and now made immeasurdecaying mollusks and marine plants on the ably more deadly by the multitudes of people who crowd thither.

Except to note that De Lesseps spent \$260,000,000 and had, for all that, done but a fraction of the work, we can touch here only on the medical aspects of that Gallic débâclé; the suffering and dying were a veritable replica of the Black Death of the Middle Ages. Behind everything lurked always the grim spectre. "Eat, drink, and pestilent is that since Balboa the Isthmus has be merry for to-morrow you die" was everybeen the point of crossing between the two where the ghastly sentiment, either subthere have always been at Panama many strongest to-day would be among the buried unacclimated Europeans, who were easy vic- to-morrow. Yellow Jack claimed two out tims to the tropical infections. Gorgas be- of four, perhaps two of every three victims lieves that on the average, through four among those Frenchmen; and how brave unacclimated Europeans in Panama than in stance among them: Claude Mallet, the any other tropical city liable to yellow fever, then consul at Panama, accompanied a sur-Wherefore this region had acquired the repu- veying party of twenty-two to the Upper Chagres. Within a week all but Mallet and Froude, who visited the West Indies in a Russian engineer, Dziembowski were incapacitated by disease. This Russian asked Mallet to advance him money, against next pay day, for a new suit of clothes. On the afternoon of their return the clothing was dang heap of moral and physical abomination, as bought; and Dziembowski accepted Mallet's

e myslla, a utions. e most victims ect of " I have ery of fever st the ie full The i they

spreading rather than of checking disease, with only 45 deaths. The mortality rate of For, in order that their patients might not the Canal Zone for March of that year was be annoyed by the ants ubiquitous on the Isth-less than that of the City of New York, mus, they placed the posts of the hospital which is among the lowest, rural or urban, in tedsteads in bowls of water. In these bowls, civilization. During 1906-7 he had 1273 then, the death-conveying stegomyia were deaths among 32,314 employees; during bred; whilst no screens were put in the win- 1912-3 he had 483 deaths among 54,000 dows and doors of hospitals and other build- employees. ings, thus permitting the entrance of the malaria-disseminating anopheles mosquito.

GORGAS IN PANAMA

Such, then, were conditions in the Canal length of time, had 4,000 die. Zone before the Americans took possession. Its sanitary affairs were then put in the hands about \$15,000 to kill a man. In the Boer of Colonel Gorgas, who had so brilliantly row this item came as high as \$40,000. The The then military governor of the Zone, more reasonably—\$10,000 burned up in Colonel Charles E. Magoon, assured Gorgas making one man food for powder. Gorgas, that all the government's resources in that in the Canal Zone, has been saving human region were at his service. Whereupon the life at the actual cost of \$2.43 the individual. cities of Panama and Colon were renovated, Sanitation in the Isthmus under Gorgas has stalled; the towns of the Zone were divided building expenditures. into districts for mosquito extermination; against typhoid, the principal ingestion in the colossal enterprise.. fection; the "typhoid fly" was suppressed.

The result? Gorgas and his associates eases. His death rate was more than 30 than the other. per cent, lower in 1907 than in 1906. In

ignorantly furnished with the means of March of 1908 he supervised 43,000 men.

The French, with an average force of 10,000 men, lost during their construction period 22,000; the Americans, with an average force of 33,000 during about the same

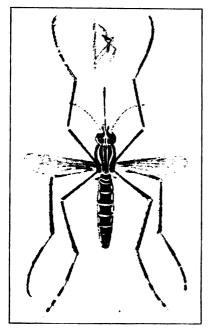
In modern warfare, by the way, it costs applied preventive medicine in Havana. Balkan mix-up with Turkey was conducted house by house; sewage systems were in- cost just five per cent. of the total canal

When, then, the Panama Canal is open to buildings were rat-proofed, to guard against the world's vessels let no one have to be rethe bubonic plague; medical inspectors began minded that this epic work could never have making daily house-to-house canvasses and to been accomplished had not devoted and zealreport suspected cases—all of which latter ous men, from Finlay to Gorgas, so magniwere at once, willy-nilly, segregated in hos- ficently, and with so much altruism, suffering pitals; all potable waters were examined and and martyrdom led up to and applied the disfoods inspected weekly, to guard especially coveries and resources of medical science to

GORGAS AND MALARIA

have made this region as infection-free as And what Gorgas did against malaria in any in these United States, and much more the Isthmus and elsewhere deserves a section salubrious than a great many. Panama now by itself. It is more difficult to cope with rivals Palm Beach as a health resort. malaria than with yellow fever, although the Yellow Jack has been absolutely banished latter is far the more fatal disease; because from the Zone since 1906. During 1907 stegomyia breeds about human dwellings, Gorgas did not have a single case of bubonic whilst anopheles loves to roam afield and in plague to deal with; he had 50 per cent. rural waterways. Wherefore, to sketch the reduction from 1906 in malaria, typhoid, anti-malarial work were, as honest Cassio dysentery, pneumonia, and other grave dis- might observe, even a more excellent song

And the consideration is of universal imthe region over which he has had jurisdic-portance, because the climatic and geographition (the Canal Zone and the cities of cal conditions for the breeding of anopheles Panama and Colon—a territory of 448 are ideal in the tropics all the year around. square miles, extending five miles on either It was Ronald Reed, an English Army surside the canal route), he has had in his keep- geon, who discovered in 1898 that the maing the health of many thousands of men larial germ, the plasmodium (which Laveran from widely different parts of the earth, had demonstrated) is conveyed to man only engaged in digging through the swamp land by the bite of this particular species of mosof the erstwhile deadliest region in existence. quito. Nowhere else on the globe could The In March, 1907, he had 36,000 employees Lady Anopheline who alone transfers the under observation, with 122 deaths; in plasmodium (being here, as elsewhere in the



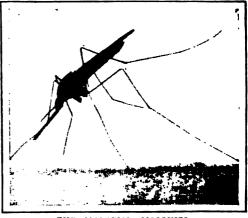
THE YELLOW-FEVER MOSQUITO (Stegomyia calopus)

about the work. Here, then, is Gorgas' scheme:

The habitat of anopheles during the larval stage is destroyed within a hundred fifty laborers to do the necessary draining; yards of dwellings. The larvæ of this mos- carpenters to keep the screens in repair; and quito live only as a rule in clear, fresh water that is plentifully supplied with grass and algæ. Drains are the most effective and economical plan; once put down they require no more attention; no water being exposed to the surface, there is no breeding place left for the mosquitoes; by means of a horsemower or scythe the grass over the drain can Failing tiles, an open concreted ditch may be put down; but the first cost here is nearly as much as for tiling, and the concrete ditch must be constantly be kept clear of obstructions in which breeding pools may be formed. Open ditches are the least effective and most expensive. 2. All protection for the adult mosquito must be destroyed. The adult is weak on the wing, not generally flying far and needing plenty of grass and

cosmos, deadlier than the male) flourish so brush for protection against the wind. Brush luxuriantly as in Panama, were not its breed- and grass are therefore cleared for a hundred ing frustrated by sanitary science adequately yards around dwellings; where the locality is applied. When malaria, then, can be pract to be occupied for a year or more it is best tically extinguished from the Isthmus, the graded and grassed, the latter kept well like can be achieved pretty much anywhere mowed. There is no objection to a little else, if the inhabitants of the given region shrubbery or a few trees about a dwelling. have but the acumen and the backbone to go 3. All habitations are screened, but effectively. Screens as ordinarily put up, without expert supervision, are of little use. Good wire should last three years; there is plenty of screening on the market that will not last six months. 4. Where breeding places cannot be destroyed by draining, larvæ are destroyed by means of crude petroleum, Phinotas oil, and sulphate of copper. The first of these is used in temporary pools, caused by bad construction, or at temporary camps where it would not be economical to drain, and wherever drainage is impracticable; the last two are used for killing the larvæ in the algæ and grass along the edge of a lake, a stream or swamp.

> For those interested in the health of industrial camps, Gorgas makes exceedingly pregnant observations: In and about the Canal Zone 50.000 laborers and their families have been scattered over 500 square miles, though they have been collected principally in some forty camps or villages along the line of the canal; these 500 square miles are divided into seventeen districts, all under a chief sanitary inspector with the necessary clerical force and three assistants, of whom one is especially wise in mosquito lore; the second expert in ditching, draining, oiling, etc.; the third a competent executive. Each one of the seventeen districts has had its district inspector, who has had from forty to



THE MALARIAL MOSQUITO (Anopheles maculipennis)

urging, though not compelling, employees to trivial; and that is why the world may be take three-grain pills as prophylactic doses. confident that Gorgas will clean up that The district inspector has reported daily to pneumonia job in the Rand and the grippe the central office the number of malaria cases job along with it. and the number of employees among whom the patients live. Each inspector has been held responsible for any excess malaria in his district. If the admission rate for malaria presentation of fourteenth-century conditions during the week has risen above one and a in a twentieth-century town made, under the half per cent. something is considered wrong, above caption, by The South American of and the assistants to the chief sanitary inspec- February 1, 1914. Guayaquil, Ecuador's tor are sent to discover the cause. These principal seaport, is one of the unhealthiest assistants have, moreover, been kept con-spots in the world. "It has a first mortgage stantly busy over the work, advising and en most of the malarial fevers in existinstructing the district inspectors. Herein ence and yellow fever might almost be said Gorgas has found the gist of the whole to be an industry." Occasionally efforts, situation: the district inspector and the work- more gruesomely diverting than effective, ing force, having usually no special know- have been made to fight infection. For exledge of mosquito life and habits, have had to ample, at a time when there were a score be constantly under the surveillance and su- of yellow fever cases in the Guayaquil hospreme control of the sanitary officer and his pital and the community was literally germ trained scientific assistants, who have then saturated, the local health authorities refused been held responsible.

CORGAS TO THE WITWATERSRAND

Gorgas has gone with the consent and apdying off in great numbers of pneumonia, was employed by the municipality. lem of pneumonia prevention, along with the was added to the list." others we have considered.

but choose; nor, as we have seen, would the

one or two quinine dispensers, who go about klein"—to the great man there is nothing too

THE "KILL" IN GUAYAQUIL

Consider, by way of contrast, the graphic a party from the North desiring to go to Quito permission to land on the ground that some of its members might bring in that The Chamber of Mines of Johannesburg disease. And many Northern papers were deinvited Colonel Gorgas to visit South Africa ceived to the extent that they praised the efand to study the sanitary conditions in the fective measures taken in Guayaquil. Again Witwatersrand mines. We may be sure that there was an absurd plan providing for a as a result there will be length of days for large quantity of drain pipes to carry off the many a poor Kaffir, who will otherwise have excessive rainfall; this, it seems, was because died untimely and most pathetically. Colonel somebody had an option on a supply of pipe.

The bubonic plague appearing in Guayaproval of our War Department. The work- quil, Dr. Lloyd, the American Marine Hosers in the Rand gold mines are reported to be pital physician, then on duty in that place, epidemics of which infection have been rap- the epidemic, by reason of his zeal, gradually idly succeeding one another. And the in-lessened and cases became sporadic, the port vitation came because Colonel Gorgas has "again became normal in its unhealthiness solved in Panama most beneficently this prob- and one more disease, and that the deadliest,

But there is now hope of Guayaquil be-As in the Canal Zone, Gorgas believes cause the rigid quarantine maintained at that the pneumonia conditions are part of the Panama by Gorgas is setting a standard grippe problem, because almost all cases which no other community, certainly none on of the former follow upon attacks of the the Mexican Gulf or the Caribbean Sea, People all over the world might can ignore. For no vessels coming from profitably consider this. Grippe and pneu- such ports or having touched there would monia, like the other diseases we have dwelt be permitted to enter the Canal without on, can be abolished if the people concerned exhaustive scrutiny and unendurable delay.

During two years past our own Governcost be beyond the resources of any com- ment has been quietly persuading the Ecuamunity, state or nation. With regard to dorean Government to clear up the Guayagrippe there is the erroneous impression that quil situation. And at the request of the latit is too trivial a matter to bother about. ter, Gorgas, heading a commission of experts, Well, the Dutch have put up a proverb in the visited Guayaquil, made a thorough scientific house where Peter the Great studied ship- investigation of conditions, and submitted an building: "Den Grooten Man is niets te elaborate report, which expressed no doubt as

mately 90 per cent, of which passes through bestow. Guayaquil. Not prohibitive, obviously.

FROM "LITTLE REBEL" TO SURGEON-

"What will be your career with much better served: chances in your favor?" Colonel Gorgas, in University, in Baltimore, said:

ed with six small children. She came to rate below that of the most modern cities. Baltimore and was there assisted and cared for by friends. These memories are vivid "With high administrative capacity and with demic disease. full command of the resources of sanitary the isthmian canal possible without serious of his monumental work. loss of life or incapacity from disease—a trifever, in the reclamation to civilization of preëminence.

to the ability of real live, conscientious men tropical lands—in results such as these are to to establish and maintain a clean, healthy port. be found the monuments of our laureate, his The cost would be some \$12,500,000, about victories of peace, to which this university half the total commerce of Ecuador, approxi- now pays tribute by such honor as it can

Many other just honors, many encomiums from every civilized nation, have come to this great benefactor. The latest is President Wilson's nomination of Gorgas (who There is a fine "billboard" displayed in the had in 1903 been made Colonel by special metropolis intended for the wholesome influ- act of Congress in recognition of his disence of our youth. The ascending steps in tinguished services) to be Surgeon-General of the career of General Grant from the hard- the Army of the United States, with the rank est conditions in life to the Presidency are of Brigadier-General. The Journal of the presented, underneath all being the legend: American Medical Association has well ob-

For his masterly ability as an organizer and an address delivered in June, 1912, at the administrator, highest praise is due to Colonel commencement exercises of Johns Hopkins Goethals, and any reward which Congress or the President may see fit to confer on him will be well "I am bound to the Baltimore of a former generation by the closest ties of gratitude and feats only in size. The work of the Sanitary friendship. I first came to Baltimore about Department under Colonel Gorgas has not only forty-five years ago-a ragged, barefoot little been the greatest task of sanitation that has ever rebel, with empty pockets and still more empty stomach. My father had gone south region which, since the earliest traditions of civilwith Lee's army. At the fall and destruction ization, has been regarded as a plague spot in of Richmond, my mother's house, with all which it was impossible for civilized man to live that she had, was burned, leaving her strandfor enjoyable habitation and labor, with a death

The unique value of the work of Colonel with me and can never be effaced." How Gorgas lies in his practical demonstration beautifully rounded out, then, was this "hu- that regions of the earth hitherto closed to man document," when Johns Hopkins gave to the white man can be made as habitable as Colonel Gorgas its honorary degree of doctor any portion of our own country. Any sec-In conferring this Dr. Wm. H. tion of the earth can now be made open to Welch extolled Gorgas' signal service to his civilization. Nor can civilized man now profession, to his country, and to the world recede to his own position of fatalism, resignaby his conquests of pestilential diseases, tion, or indifference to the ravages of epi-

This, then, has been the career of Colonel science Colonel Gorgas has given to the world Gorgas. It is characteristic of the man and the most complete and impressive demonstra- of both the professions of healing and of tion in medical history of the accuracy and soldiery which he so nobly represents that no life-saving power of a knowledge concerning reward in the form of great wealth has ever the causation and mode of spread of certain been his, nor would it have ever been condreaded epidemic and endemic diseases. He sidered or accepted. The satisfaction of it is who, in spite of obstacles and em- work well done for the good of humanity barrassments, has made the construction of is the modest distinction worthy of him and

There should, finally, be a Department of umph of preventive medicine not surpassed in Public Health in Washington, with a Secreimportance and significance, in the conquest tary of Public Health in the President's of science over disease, in the saving of un- Cabinet. Ninety millions of people would told thousands of human lives and human be vastly benefited, in the most vital relations treasure, in the protection of our shores from of life, by the appointment, with his acthe once ever-threatening scourge of yellow ceptance, of Brigadier-General Gorgas to this

TWO NEW YORK HEALTH UNIVER-SITIES

BY WILLIAM H. ALLEN

*HREE recent happenings in New York promise nation-wide results as important to health and education as was the redemption of Panama and Cuba from malaria. Each emphasizes two facts which American teachers, philanthropists, and statesmen too often overlook, namely, (1) that it is not truth but continuous educational, administrative use of truth that makes us free; (2) that what America has been doing to the immigrant, the needy, and other weaker links is worse than anything the immigrant and weak links have done to America.

The three factors referred to are New York State's new health university, New York City's new health administrator, and the national Government's investigation of food conditions at Ellis Island.

If this triumvirate shows Uncle Sam in an unfavorable light, we must not forget that Uncle Sam has persisted in paying for unfavorable light not only at Ellis Island but in his whole health and education program. Not only has our national Government farmed out to the private contractors the privilege of making money out of food sup- DR. HERMANN M BIGGS, NEW YORK STATE COMplied to the poor immigrant during his short stay at Ellis Island and other ports of entry, but it has been abetting contractors in serving tamps and in city tenements.

ent program of health instruction that I be done. doubt if the public school could do as much *thool.



MISSIONER OF HEALTH

The two changes in city and State which less than was paid for, fly-contaminated and stand out in striking contrast to the national other foods unfit for consumption, and foods Government's failure to discover and to cortorbidden in the contract. Miseducated at rect food conditions at Ellis Island have to Ellis Island means harder-to-educate in labor do not so much with new ideals of health service as with new plans for realizing those ideals in everyday work. Dr. S. S. Gold-CITY AND STATE, GREAT SCHOOLS OF HEALTH water has been made city health commis-From the moment, however, that the im- sioner because of his experience as gettermigrant becomes the subject of New York done and teacher. Dr. Hermann M. Biggs State or City his status changes. He joins a and Dr. Linsly R. Williams have been made great health university where he is both State Commissioner and Deputy Commisteacher and pupil. He is taught for his own sioner of Health for their experience as teachsake and for others' protection. He is taught ers and getters-done. Both State and city and compelled to practise personal and social departments are pledged to give not more hygiene, and his experience is now to be used sanitary science but more sanitary practice, to teach ten million neighbors. So compre- not more knowledge but more getting done hensive and so fundamental is even our pres- the things we have all along known should

The benefits to the rest of the country will without it as it could do without the public be in this demonstration of getting done on a large scale, continuously, evenly, progressivethe minimum definite things to be done, we water's task is to use this program, not to shall all know whether the new dream is launch new programs; to get done, not to chiefly talk or whether it means more efficient invent; to be heroic in attention to details. health work, higher health rate, and lower to inspire and train an existing army rather sickness or death rate. dramatic and conclusive because State and inheritance is his misfortune I really mean city are starting at the same time, neck and great fortune—the opportunity to teach a naneck. Both have keenly expectant publics, tion the greatest of all lessons in hygiene-Both have leaders who have far to fall in efficiency in daily routine work by all health public and professional esteem if they fail to agents, including the public. do better than this country has ever yet known. Both city and State have each about five million individuals to be benefited, which means five million teachers, five million puefficient or not quite efficient.

THE METROPOLITAN HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S ACTIVITIES

It is Commissioner Goldwater's misfortune (from the standpoint of gallery applause) tune to start his work against a pretty dark that he finds a complexly organized health background. Almost "any old gait" if Statedepartment with the most pretentious pro- wide will be an improvement upon the previgram of any American city. Every day in ous gait of State health administration in this metropolis publicly supported agents are New York, especially outside one or two of performing health services so diverse and the larger cities. So obvious was this made numerous that few university professors of in the report which led to a new State healthsanitation or sociology could remember the education program (Dr. Biggs himself being majority of them: free dental clinics, prenatal chairman of the report division) that I puband postnatal instruction of mothers in milk licly expressed regret last February because stations and in their homes, leagues of little the commission did not say frankly that the mothers, clinics, city and country hospitals, old law and the old administration could school boats, house-to-house nurses and phy- and should have done vastly more for health sicians for the tuberculous, plus instruction promotion and education. and weighing of their families; inspection of milk in city and country, compulsory pas- State has promised to carry out "up-State" teurization; medical inspection and physical (not including Greater New York): (1) the examination of schoolchildren; follow-up State Commissioner is held responsible for work to secure operations when needed; home enforcing public health law; (2) each of the instruction; disinfection; inspection of foods, twenty sanitary districts is to have an expert nuisances. houses.

health department alone is doing. To all the to be added to the State department's staff; health work done by the park department, (4) midwifery is to be regulated; (5) educatenement house department, police depart- tional work is to be extended; (6) educament, street cleaning department, city hospi- tional institutions in the State are to be tals, board of education must be added work encouraged to introduce courses in practical costing millions of dollars done by private sanitation: (7) inspection of local and conagencies, who, if properly encouraged, become tagious disease hospitals; (8) to establish an integral part of the city's own health central laboratories or constitute local laborauniversity.

York in its most crowded sections is to-day a health officers and take charge of local health

ly. Because the public has a clear picture of cities and many farms. Commissioner Gold-The test will be than to enlist a new army. When I say his

THE STATE'S PROGRAM FOR IMPROVED ADMINISTRATION

Recent investigations of food inspection pils, and five million testors, besides the mil- and typhoid prevention have shown that herelions more who visit us or pass through our tofore commissioner, supervisor, patient, dealcity and who benefit or suffer according as er, and public have been tardily and inadeour city and State health universities are quately informed and protected, because routine methods of describing work done, when done, have been inadequate and inaccurate, while statements of work done and of deaths have been misleading.

State Commissioner Biggs has the good for-

Following is the program that New York smoke, barber-shops, lodging-sanitary supervisor devoting full time to health work; (3) a bureau of child hygiene And yet these are but part of what the and a bureau of public health nursing are tories as State agents for examination of spu-Such progress has been made that New tum, water, milk, etc.; (9) to supersede local 'ace to be born in than are most small work where the latter is not up to the State's

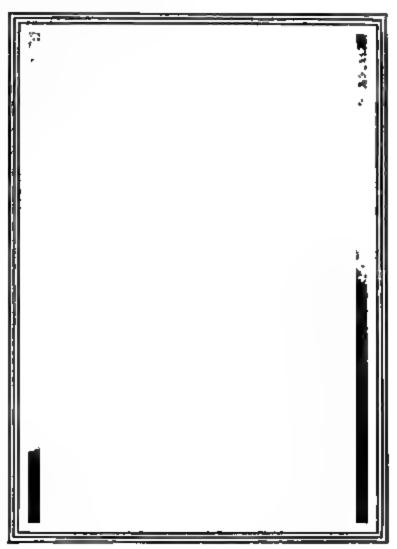
minimum standard. Moreover, the new law requires (10) that towns and villages spend at least 10 cents per inhabitant on the salary of the health officer; (11) local officers must be paid their expenses to attend the annual sanitary conference of health officers and conferences called by the sanitary supervisor of the district; (12) complete registration of births, deaths, and other important health facts is compulsory. Cities, counties, villages, and towns may employ trained nurses as infant welfare nurses, school nurses, tuberculosis nurses, etc.; suppress or remove (at owner's expense), so far as equitable, any accumulation of water wherein mosquito larvæ breed or constitute a nuisance or a danger or injury to life or health.

On local health officers are lodged four special duties of great consequence: (1) making an annual sanitary survey of their territory; (2) making sanitary inspection periodically of all school buildings and places of public assemblage and reporting thereon to those responsible for the maintenance of such buildings and places; (3) promoting the spread of information as to the causes, nature, DR. S. S. GOLDWATER, HEALTH COMMISSIONER OF and prevention of prevalent diseases and the preservation of food and health; (4) attending the annual conferences of sanitary officers the high-school laboratory. Heretofore the called by the State department of health, teaching of chemistry and bacteriology in the sanitary supervisor.

EDUCATING THE PUBLIC

properly organized: practising physicians and problem material. nurses; tradesmen; agricultural colleges; eninsides that circulate among rural districts"; work to do which will vitalize them. tions; prison congress, etc.

Typical of the opportunity which will de- country. velop in numerous places to harness educa- tendencies. As Mr. E. H.



and local conferences within their sanitary schools and colleges has not been as interdistrict to which they may be summoned by esting as it might have been because not related to every-day problems of importance. Too little money has been given for equipping high-school laboratories; altogether too For many years the new State commis- little for equipping and manning city health sioner has maintained that the greatest work and testing laboratories. With continuous of sanitarians is to educate the public. It pressure and illumination from the State may be expected that the teaching of hygiene health university, we may look forward to in the public schools will take on new signifi- partnerships among school and health and cance in the State, and to this faculty of city laboratories by which even small compaid health officers will be added the follow- munities may have properly equipped teaching ing teachers, who are always effective if and testing laboratories always supplied with

We shall soon hear, too, of traveling health gineers; lecturers; hospitals; private and museums, of bulletins and lectures, and of public institutions which care for the sick field training for sanitary administrators and and the needy; church clubs; labor unions; inspectors, which will justify my applying chambers of commerce; women's clubs; teach- the term university to our new State health ers' institutes; newspapers; magazines; special department and will give our State education writers; the Grange and other farmers' or- department severe competition. And medical ganizations; farmers' magazines and "patent and dental societies will be given community

normal training schools for teachers; State The large figures which are required to and local conference of charities and correct describe New York's experience always make a deep impression upon other parts of the easier to see arriman once They also make i tional forces to the State health program is said about municipal research: "If it succeeds in New York the country will believe laboratories; careful current checking of birth that it will succeed everywhere." So, if the and death records, cases of transmissible disnew health education program for New York eases-in a word, a continuous audit of work City and New York State succeeds, un-done by health officers who have these tredoubtedly those cities and States which are mendous and necessary powers. still behind rather than ahead of us will be Finally, future health laws should speencouraged to adopt similar programs. Other cifically state that health records, especially governors will be encouraged to appoint com- records which show the efficiency or ineffimissions for hurried surveys and reports ciency of health officers, should be opened to which will prove the need for more efficient public inspection. Because of a provision health study in country districts. mayors will ask men of known executive City's board of health power to limit the citiability to make health education as efficient zens' right of access to public records, health as health administration.

SUGGESTIONS TO OTHER STATES

There are so many slips twixt cups and of dollars annually. lips, so many gaps between programs and deed, that there are one or two reminders which may help other States.

stead of stating that he "shall not engage education in every part of the United States. in any occupation which would conflict with In getting done the results which New York the performance of his official duties."

State supervision, as Greater New York is It was to anticipate such happenings and exempted under the new law. If cities are such demands that the Training School for better protected than their States, their help Public Service, now conducted by the New is needed; if less protected, they need State York Bureau of Municipal Research, was minimum requirements and stimulus.

qualifications, according to modern merit in St. Paul. Dayton, Pittsburgh, Atlanta. tests, should be required for all appointees Reading, Springfield, Syracuse, Hoboken, and agents of the State department; a little Newark. It is at hand to supplement official energy spent in testing fitness before appoint- agencies for training sanitary administrators ment will save regret and many lies after and to make practical health work in New appointment.

mean more health service, and because the desiring to enter health work in other test of a health university is what its incon-localities. spicuous men do, not what its conspicuous men say, the reorganization of health work who wants unequalled returns for his investefficiency, such as time-sheets; daily, weekly, incidentally make several medical colleges and monthly reports for supervisors' research unnecessary.

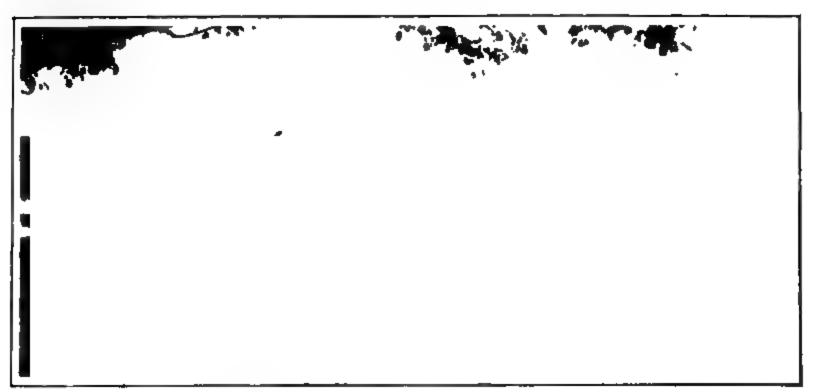
Other in the New York law, giving New York progress has been seriously delayed, unfit milk and unfit foods tolerated, and typhoid losses permitted which have cost tens of thousands

THE TRAINING OF SANITARIANS

If New York's two health universities-Full-time service should be specifically re-city and State—do their work well, there quired of a State health commissioner, in-will be demand for a new kind of health now demands, many sanitarians will be No largest city should be exempted from trained who can go out into other States. started in 1911. Its men have made careful Minimum essentials and other definite administrative studies of health departments York a laboratory and training ground for Because more money does not of itself those already in health work or those

Here is a chance for some philanthropist in our American States must include current ment. The money needed to endow one reports that will show specifically and legibly medical college, if spent in utilizing present what remains to be done or what is im-opportunities for training health workers via properly done. This means that we must field work in public health service, would idealize the unromantic details that spell save untold losses of strength and life and





THE COLLEGE CAMP AT GETTYSBURG IN THE SUMMER OF 1913

MILITARY CAMPS FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

BY ARTHUR WALLACE DUNN

HEN college educators of prominence, eligible to attend the camps when recomversities and other institutions of learning, seven. it means that the scheme must present commendable features. The most famous college professor of the time, the Hon. Woodrow upon a much larger scale in the future.

and training are given to young men of ages of eighteen and forty-five years. the higher educational institutions.

students accepting the privilege offered by services of volunteer officers are needed. the camps are subject to the discipline and orders of the officers.

All students at universities and colleges March-5

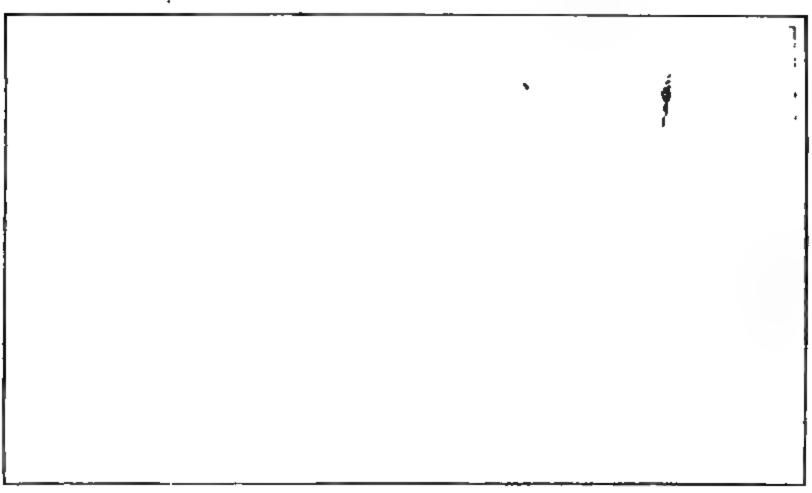
without a single dissenting voice, give mended by the heads of the institutions. approval and support to a system of military While no maximum age limit has been set, training and education for students of uni- it is expected that it will be fixed at twenty-

TRAINING VOLUNTEER OFFICERS

The object of these camps is to afford Wilson, heads the list of eminent educators educated young men an opportunity to take who have given their endorsement to a plan a short course in military training, which evolved by the War Department, which has will enable them to be prepared to some exbeen tried out, and has passed the experi- tent to command and care for troops in case mental stage, and is to be put into operation they are called into military service in an emergency. By the laws of the United Briefly, the plan is the establishment of States the militia of the country is reckoned summer camps, where military instruction as the total of able-bodied males between the case there were a demand for even a small Two camps were established last summer, proportion of this vast number there would one at Gettysburg, Pa., and the other at be need of many officers, and it is expected Monterey, Cal., and proved to be such a that in the future, when volunteers are called success that plans are now being made for into service, the officers will be selected from four such camps next summer, to be located those who have received instruction at the most advantageously for the great student student military camps. The records of effibodies in American colleges. These camps ciency which the students make at the camps are under the control and management of will be filed in the War Department for officers of the United States Army, and the future reference if the time comes when the

WHAT THE STUDENTS WILL GET OUT OF IT

That the camps will be popular and atand members of the graduating classes at tended by as many young men as can be high schools over eighteen years of age are accommodated and instructed there seems no



A FAMILIAR CAMP SCENE

tunity to spend a portion of their vacations military policy." in a profitable and novel manner. They can ceded to be a good thing for every youth just country. entering manhood.

of the best educational institutions in the They will learn milit country to study the organization of modern making; how to handl armies, and to acquire a knowledge of mili- tion, and everything eltary history, and to inform themselves as tary activity. They w to the military policy of the country and go on practice marches the needs of the nation in respect to military and break camp, and ta affairs. These student camps are not to in- when thrown upon their ment.

officers the students are to be taught "the the service. true military history of the country, not the illusive school-book version of our few victories, but the real accounts, taken from the official records, of our many defeats and the an interesting feature. The Government fur-

They afford the students an oppor- present; necessity of some sound, definite

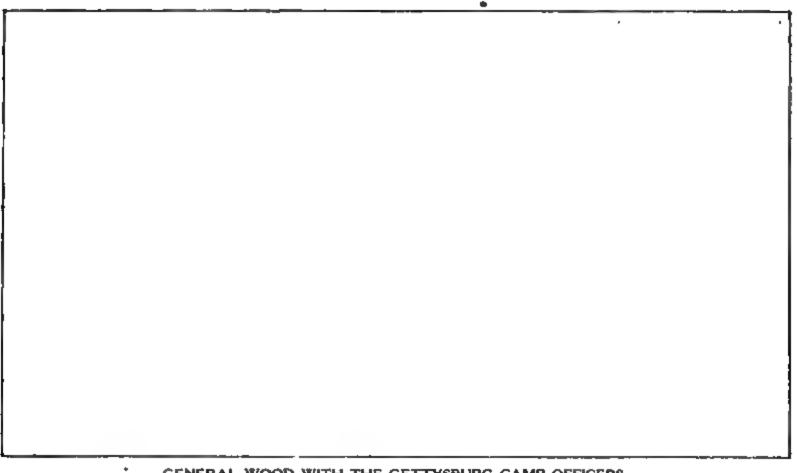
The quoted words show more clearly than mingle and become acquainted with the stu- anything else could, the object of the War dents of other colleges and institutions, learn Department in instituting and carrying on something from them, and secure a wider these camps. It is the desire to educate the range of vision generally. They receive in- students in all the great universities and colestimable physical benefits from a life in the leges and in other institutions to a better open and sleeping in tents in a healthful understanding of the necessity for adequate They will acquire increased busi- preparation for war on the part of our Govness efficiency, learn self-control, and accus- ernment and the importance of accurate tom themselves to a discipline that is con-knowledge of military conditions in the

The students are to be instructed in the Another object of these camps, however, theoretical principles of tactics, which will is to afford an opportunity for the students be explained in informal talks by the officers.

culcate ideas of military aggrandizement, but will be instructed in personal hygiene and to encourage methods of preventing war by camp sanitation, and how to handle thema more thorough preparation and equip- selves and subordinates in tent and field. In addition, they will be taught the uses and In lectures and informal talks by army duties of the different arms and branches of

CAMP EXPENSES AND RECREATIONS

Of course, the cost of this camp-life is rsons therefor; military policy past and nishes everything in the way of camp-equip-

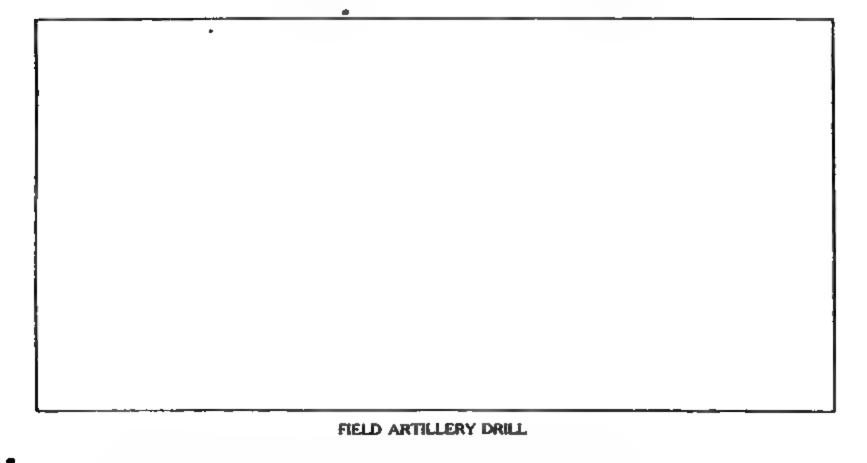


GENERAL WOOD WITH THE GETTYSBURG CAMP OFFICERS

their fare to and from the camps, and pay to the camps. \$3.50 per week for subsistence, or \$17.50 Five weeks is the period fixed as the time goods. Details regarding the outfit will be there are good swimming facilities, and will

ment, arms, etc. The students must pay furnished to the students designated to go

for the period. The students must furnish the students shall remain in camp. They their clothing, which consists of a suit of will be subject to the rules and regulations olive-drab cotton, one pair of extra breeches, prescribed by the officers, and cannot leave hat, leggings, and two olive-drab cotton without good reason. They are to live whole-shirts. The cost of this equipment is from some lives in well-cared-for camps, in a \$5 to \$10, according to the quality of the healthy climate, near streams or lakes where



be given ample means for recreation. They one in the mountains of Virginia for the will engage in real military work, however, South Atlantic States. and it will not be a five weeks' lark or play spell. Students will not be limited to one ATTITUDE OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES term in the camps, but as long as they are camps.

site will be selected for the Middle West and of Massachusetts Institute of Technology,

Almost without exception the leading edueligible they will be permitted to attend, cators of the country have endorsed the mili-The more experienced and efficient will tary student camps. President Drinker, of be made non-commissioned officers in the Lehigh, after spending some time at the excompanies which will be organized at all perimental camp at Gettysburg, wrote a most enthusiastic endorsement of the system. The location of the camps will depend Among others who have given hearty apupon finding suitable sites with wood, water, proval or encouragement are President Hiband sufficient open fields for drills, in a ben of Princeton, President Hadley of Yale, healthful summer climate, and near enough President Lowell of Harvard, President the educational institutions whence the stu- Nichols of the Virginia Military Institute, dents will come to encourage attendance. President Denny of Alabama, President One camp will be located near Burlington, Hutchins of Michigan, President Finley of Vt.; another at Monterey, Cal., and one at the University of New York, President Spokane, Wash. It is expected that another Wheeler of California, President Maclaurin

> President Bryan of Indiana. President Vincent of Minnesota, President Garfield of Williams College, Chancellor McCormick of the University of Pittsburgh, President Stockton of George Washington University, and President Sharp of Tulane University of Not only has Louisiana. President Wilson given his approval, but former President Taft has expressed the earnest hope that the system will succeed.

> > So interested were the

students attending the summer camp of 1913 large summer homes, or those who can travel that they formed an organization for which abroad, or who can spend money liberally they adopted the name "The Society of for their boys while they go to seashore and

the National Reserve Corps of the United States." Seven college presidents, all of whom have expressed cordial interest in the plan of holding these summer camps, have consented to act as an advisory committee of the student organization. They are Presidents Hibben of Princeton, Loweli of Harvard, Hadley of Yale, Denny of Alabama, Hutchins of Michigan, Nichols of Virginia Military Institute, and President Drinker of Lehigh. The students, recognizing the active interest which President Drinker taken in the camps, having become personally acquainted with him during his visits to the camps at Gettysburg and Mount Gretna, elected him president of the new organization. The following student-members of the camps were chosen as an executive committee: Hugh A. Murrill, Virginia Military Institute; Charles D. Gentsch, sity; Hervey B. Perrin,

G. H. GASTON, A PRINCETON Western Reserve Univer- STUDENT AT GETTYSBURG CAMP

University of California; George H. Gaston, military camps the young men would have Jr., Princeton. Mr. Gaston was elected sec- a few weeks of unrestricted and unhampered tetary and treasurer.

SOLVING VACATION PROBLEMS

college boys would heartily welcome an op- expedition.

vacation period. Very rich people, with but which is easy compared to the severe

mountain resorts do not worry about what to do with the boy when he comes home for vacation. very poor, likewise, do not worry, because the boy must go to work if on the farm, or into the factory or shop if in the city or town. But the average family is always at a loss as to how to give the college boy on vacation a good time without too much expense: to afford him recreation and outdoor life; and to avoid having him spend his time about the streets and shops, cheap theaters and the "movies."

It would seem that the military student camps have solved the problem for a large majority of parents. The young men will have an outdoor life, recreation, and be under discipline, at the same time receiving instruction of a most valuable character. They will be taught how to care for themselves, care for a camp, care for accoutrements, besides military instruction which will be of great value

Yale; Francis R. Larvell, Yale; R. Gellon, to them in the future. Coming out of the vacation, which would give them the real holiday before they returned to college.

In this connection it may be pointed out The point of view of parents of students how successful is the vacation period for will have much to do with the success of the young men at the military and naval acadenew scheme. Without regard to the bene- mies. When graduation or commencement heial effect upon the future military policy of week is over at West Point the cadets are the country it would seem that the parents of sent to the country on a military camping They learn a certain kind of portunity for "disposing of" or "taking care military duty, but it is not of the grilling of" such boys for at least seven weeks of kind they have had for eight months. They their summer vacation. Counting the time have recreation and opportunities for some going and coming and the time required leisure. And all the time they are under for preparation and also the time spent in discipline. After June Week at Annapolis camp, about seven weeks should be consumed, the midshipmen go on a practice cruise of The most trying time of the college career three months, where they are taught much of a youth—trying for his parents—is the that they must know as officers of the Navy,



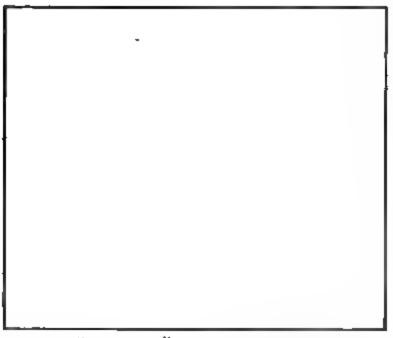
THE TEN MASTS WHICH HOLD ALOFT THE AERIALS OF THE NEW WIRELESS STATION NEAR CARNARVON, WALES, WHICH IS TO WORK WITH A SIMILAR MARCONI STATION IN NEW JERSEY-A PART OF THE WORLD CIRCUIT

THE "WIRELESS" GIRDLING OF THE EARTH

BY J. F. SPRINGER

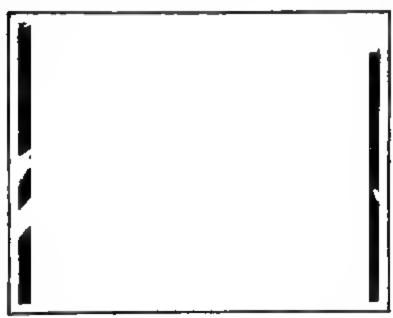
peoples must have had 'wireless.' "

THERE is a story which runs something But the Assyriologist was wrong, and for like this: Two friends, an Egyptolo- a reason additional to that, perhaps, which gist and an Assyriologist, were talking the reader may have in mind. It is not corarchæology one day, when the Egyptologist rect to assume that with the new telegraphy put forth the proposition that the ancient wire is totally eliminated from consideration. Egyptians must certainly have been familiar "Wireless" requires wire,—not a great deal with telegraphy—perhaps not precisely the perhaps, but still some. In the great re-Morse system, but still something similar ceiving station now being erected for the and equivalent to what we have had for half Marconi Company at Belmar, N. J., two a century. He claimed telegraphy for one-mile lengths of silicon-bronze wire are Egypt, saying, "The bits of wire which have to be arranged horizontally in two parallel been discovered there prove my contention." straight lines at a height of 400 feet above "That is a fine argument," said the Assyrio- the ground. These aerials, as they are logist, "and a similar one enables me to prove called, will become a vital part of the reto you from the entire absence of all re-ceiving device. At New Brunswick, N. J., mains of wire in the ruins of Assyrian and thirty miles distant, thirty or more such Babylonian constructions that these ancient wires will become an essential part of a great transmitting station.



WIRELESS "ANTENNÆ" ON A LACKAWANNA TRAIN (Messages are sent from the train while in motion to the Lackawanna stations at Binghamton and Scranton)

As far back as 1842, Dr. S. F. B. Morse operates in an entirely different manner. It originated a method of telegraphing in which wires were partially eliminated. rassed by the failure of a demonstration of his ordinary system between Governor's Island and Castle Garden occasioned by the hreaking of his submerged conductors by a passing vessel, he conceived of a method which should dispense with such wires, and with this end in view experimented successfully on the Susquehanna River. A telegraph line was erected along one side of the river and another along the opposite side. In the midst of the one line, he placed a receiving station; and in the midst of the other, a battery and transmitting apparatus. If submerged, insulated connecting wires had been used to join the termini of the land wires, he would have had a complete circuit of the ordinary type. But he wished to avoid the use of wires passing through the water; so he terminated the two wires along



THE MARCONI WIRELESS SCHOOL-STUDENTS PRAC-TISING THE CONTINENTAL CODES reless messages are taken through telephone receivers)

shore by copper plates, putting the latter, however, beneath the water. He discovered that with this arrangement of metallic conductors it was possible to transmit the electric current despite the fact that the circuit was interrupted at two points by the river. That is to say, a message could be sent across the stream in the absence of wire connections between the two sides. This then is an example of wireless telegraphy. It is in fact typical of the numerous efforts made to effect transmission by conduction-without wires indeed, but still with the aid of some substitute for them. None of these ever resulted in anything having real commercial

WHAT IS MEANT BY "RADIATIONS"?

Wireless telegraphy of the present day

WIRELESS OPERATOR ON A TRAIN

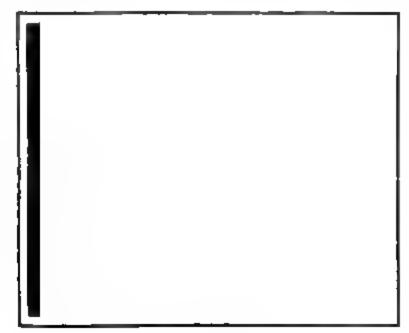
depends upon the possibility of sending out electric energy as light and heat are sent forth from the surface of the sun. It has in fact been found possible to radiate electric energy, to send it forth in the form of what may be termed "waves," having the same wonderful velocity as that possessed by the "waves" of light-186,000 miles per second. Essentially, the successful commercial systems of to-day consist in generating such radiant waves of electric energy and in receiving them in a responsive manner. It has been customary to radiate the outgoing lines of activity indifferently in nearly all directions. Mr. Marconi has, however, developed a method of largely concentrating the radiation along a single line-or perhaps

it is really more accurate to say, along or within a single plane. This is the directional system.

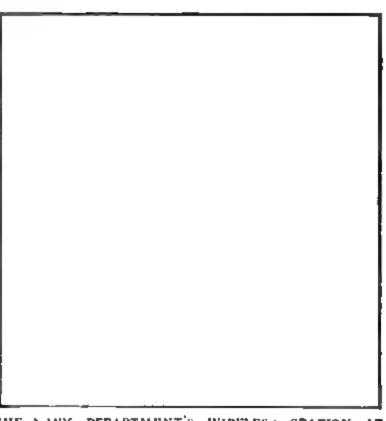
The electric waves are frequently spoken of as Hertzian waves from their discoverer. Prof. Henry R. Hertz of Bonn. Clerk Maxwell of Cambridge, England, had previously deduced their existence from theoretical considerations; but Professor Hertz in 1888 actually produced them. They are conceived as existing in the ether, the hypothetical substance with which physicists have filled interplanetary and interstellar space and which they assume to penetrate among the ultimate particles of matter. If light and electricity are indeed propagated by waves, then some such substance seems necessary in order that we may preserve our We could hardly conceive logical balance. of waves of light coming to us from the sun THE NAVY DEPARTMENT'S WIRELESS STATION AT across 93,000,000 miles of absolutely empty space. On the other hand, if one does not wish to commit himself to the hypothesis of the ether, he may speak of the transmission of light and electricity as accomplished in the form of radiations, leaving the question undetermined whether these proceed by waves in the ether or by the projection of some form of material particle. Although one may not say a great deal when he speaks of radiations, yet he has the merit of remaining pretty well within the boundaries of ascertained knowledge.

LOSS OF INTENSITY IN LONG-DISTANCE TRANSMISSION

similarly to other forms of radiated matter distance of 200 miles. The incoming mesand energy. That is, they appear to proceed sage received by a ship 3000 miles away in right lines under ordinary conditions; and will be $\frac{1}{200}$ as faint as by one at the



THE WIRELESS OPERATING ROOM ABOARD THE WHITE STAR LINER "OLYMPIC"



ARLINGTON, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.

(One of these towers is 650 feet high and the other two 450 feet each. The antennæ are strung from the tallest tower to the other two. All our naval vessels will eventually be moved by the use of these towers. An even larger station is to be erected at Panama, which will have regular communication with the Arington station) ton station)

sumably, the intensity decreases in a ratio that varies inversely as the square of the distance. This is the law observed by sound, light, and heat. If we stop a moment to realize its significance, we shall readily comprehend the difficulties of long-distance transmission. Under this law, the intensity of an impulse sent out from the great Government station at Arlington, Va., near Washington, D. C., will be four times as It seems that the electric radiations behave great at the distance of 100 miles as at the they may be reflected or refracted. Pre- distance of 100 miles. It may very well be that surrounding conditions will modify the law of decrease in intensity. Nevertheless, under the best of circumstances, it requires the generation of enormous impulses to reach out over a distance equal to one-eighth of the terrestrial circumference with sufficient strength to affect the receiving apparatus.

THE SENDING OF MESSAGES

Once we have a stream of impulses generated at a transmitting station and received at a receiving station, we have the basis of intelligent communication. All we have now to do is to provide a means of conveniently interrupting and resuming the continuity of the stream of impulse and to arrange between the operators a code of

enience and under the concrete form reless development.

ESS OF WIRELESS

yed in the sending n of wireless messtervening between sary. In spite of Il amount of wire m wireless is fully us lengths of wire ry system of teltions with one aniated. This is a ommercial importcable system cones with Honolulu use of about \$20,-

> 000,000; while the cost of wireless stations capable of transmitting and receiving messages over the same spatial interval amounted to only \$500,000. It is said that the expenses of up-keep and operation for the two systems have about the same relation to each other. That is to say, the

AND WALES

The wires to be used at Belmar are quite vet, a very large part of the construction It is possible to-day to create a succession work at this station is concerned in the erecgton and London. The possibility great tubular steel towers are in course of

THE PROCESS OF ERECTING THE GREAT STEEL MASTS FOR THE MARCONI STATION AT BELMAR, N. J. (SEE PAGE 332)

signals, the signals being made up of various first cost, maintenance, and operation of a groupings of interruptions and resumptions, wireless station can be secured for about Thus, we may agree that a minute resump- 2.5 per cent. of the money required for tion when followed by a longer resumption the same items in connection with the regu-(--) shall be regarded as the letter a; lation cable system. Of course, the inaugthat a long resumption followed by three uration of trans-oceanic wireless connections short ones in succession (----) shall repre- must result in enormous cheapening of sent b; and so on. It matters not whether the messages. message made up of code letters is received by the ear, or whether a recorder translates THE NEW DUPLEX STATIONS IN NEW JERSEY it into dashes and dots—all that is necessary is an agreed-upon code made up of longs and shorts, whether sounds, marks, or what small and insignificant as to weight. not.

of long and short electric impulses at one tion of suitable supports. This particular point which will result in the creation of a station is the receiving part of a duplex stasecond and corresponding succession of long tion located in New Jersey, which will work and short impulses at a separated point, even with a similar station in Wales. the two points be as far apart as up in proper position the two little wires, six

erection. These towers are each provided with a heavy concrete toundation in the form of a cube ten feet on a side. From the upper surface of the foundation to the top of the steelwork of a tower will be 370 feet. A wooden mast will rise from the interior of the uppermost tubes and project upwards thirty or thirty-five feet further. The six towers, a fifth of a mile apart, are being built in single file. Their locations are points on the great circle of the earth which passes through Belmar and the Welsh station; so that the bronze aerials will he on the shortest line connecting the two points. The transmitting aerials in Wales will also lie on this same line. The result of this arrangement, it is confidently expected, will be an increased certainty in transmission and a reduced consumption of electric energy. The station at Belmar is to work with Wales and Wales only. (See the picture on page 327.)

AROUND THE EARTH BY WIRELESS

The stations in New Jersey and Wales form part of what is to be a gigantic complete one-way station, and that the maof starting.

lations.

to be supported amounts to thirty or more, station. requiring a double line of towers. it is remembered that eighteen or twenty enormously tall towers are required for a



HOW THE MAST GROWS

telegraphic girdle of the earth. Other sta- jority of the seven are to be two-way stations tions in Egypt and India, and at Yokohama1, requiring a double number, it will readily Honolulu and San Francisco, are either be seen that the construction of a wireless under construction or in contemplation, world circuit is a considerable undertaking. With perhaps two exceptions, the intervals However, all that we have been considering are to be traversed by wireless methods, is really only a part of the construction Between San Francisco and the New Jersey necessary. Operating buildings must be station, the usual telegraphic processes will erected; and, because the stations are ordibe employed; and possibly also between narily distant from built up regions, extensive Wales and Egypt. Upon completion of the accommodations for the operating force must seven or eight great wireless stations, it will be provided. Thus, at Belmar, a small hotel be possible to send a message from any one is being erected besides one or two dwelling around the earth and back again to the point houses in addition to the operating building proper. The number of men employed at Most of the stations will be duplex-that New Brunswick will be small for the reason is, the station will work with the nearest that the human operation of the transmission one on the east and also with the near- to Wales will be chiefly done at Belmar. est one on the west. There will thus be The operating keys for the wireless transfour portions to each of these stations- mission of messages to Wales will indeed be two transmitting and two receiving instal- located at New Brunswick; but these keys will be automatically worked by telegraph At New Brunswick the number of aerials wires controlled by operators at the Belmar

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INTERFERENCE

As already said, the towers will stand on a great circle passing through the Welsh

There may be changes made in the location of one station. At Belmar, the line of direction of two of the stations. Thus, it is possible that Hong-kong may be selected instead of Yokohama. the aerials will be 50° 15′ 21″ east of north,

CONDENSES ROOM OF THE WARRING POLESS HOUSE NEW BROWS TUK, N the results of the property of the forms which starts the

that the impulses to be deand so the energy comment on this seaton texted are no doubt so weak that no inter-

ratus at this last point is "attuned" to the waves which it is intended to receive, and is consequent-

ly out of "harmony" with those emitted from New

Brunswick. There are thus three distinct provisions against interference. The reason for such elaborate precautions turns on the eact that the impulses which might otherwise come in at Belmar from New Brunswick are presumably vastly

more powerful than those

coming in from Wales. A

further probable reason is

from Wales will pass that flat a small scretch ference should be permitted, whether weak er land. Sim and, the line of outping of strong. ereng wil on artis Managan Kanil and so traverse land our out a small traction or the total distance. As this descred to . The building construction involves nothing transcrit and receive similarme says the of especial interest, but the erection of the powerful discharges of energy at New Brunss seed towers is a matter worthy of our attenweek would occurre to contuse the most tion. They are great tubes of steel. At incoming impulses at Beiman, it sufficient Belman, the lower half of each tower is precautions against interference were not being given a diameter of thirty inches. The taken. One of the productions consists in upper half will measure six inches less. The the relative locations of the two stations whole is built up of many pieces bolted to-with respect to Wales. The line of most gether. Two semi-circular shells, each ten powerful discharge at New Brunswick tol- feet high, are bolted together along vertical lows the great circle passing through that flanges to make a section, and the sections station and the receiving station in Wales, are secured to each other by bolts binding The line of least discharge is, accordingly, at together horizontal flanges. A diaphragm right angles to this great circle. It is on having a square hole is placed between secthis perpendicular line that the station at tions, thus separating the horizontal flanges Belmar is located.

However, the designers have not rested content with this arrangement as sufficient set up; but the pieces are bolted into their by itself to overcome or prevent interference, exact final positions one by one. The method At Belmar, an aerial is to be set up which of getting these in place and providing the will lie along the line connecting this station workmen with a suitable platform is quite with the one at New Brunswick. It is ex-novel. It is illustrated by the photographs pected that this aerial will absorb a large reproduced on the two preceding pages. proportion of any stray impulses coming in We will suppose that the first two sections from the New Brunswick transmitting have been built in place and that consestation, and so prevent them from in-quently the tubular tower has risen to the terfering with the incoming impulses height of twenty feet. Inside the tower is grown faint from the trip across the a wooden mast forty or fifty or more feet Atlantic Ocean. But so important is non- high. It fits not too tightly in the square interference that a third provision for it holes of the diaphragms and is thus held is made. The waves sent out from New erect. Near its upper end are arranged four Brunswick in the direction of the Welsh horizontal arms. From these is swung a coast will be made to differ very considerably kind of circular balcony, which may be

CONSTRUCTION OF THE TOWERS

from actual contact.

The tower is not put together and then

from those coming into the receiv- raised and lowered by the workmen on it t Belmar. The receiving appa- by simply working the chains and hoisting

THE OPERATING HOUSE AT MARSHALLS, CAL.-THE KEY WHICH CONTROLS WIRELESS COMMUNICA-TION BETWEEN THE PACIFIC COAST OF THE UNITED STATES AND HONOLULU

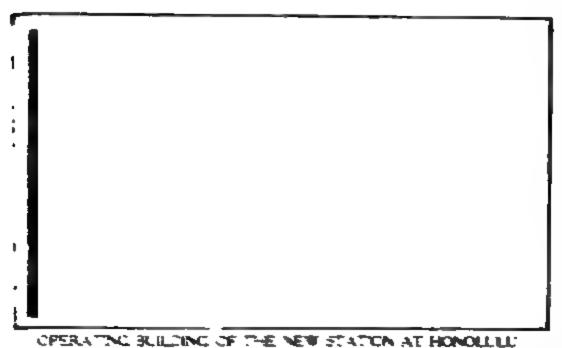
blocks concerned in the support of the bal- through holes in the walls of the tower and cont or cage.

ten feet higher than before,

construction. At or near the bottom of the hoist. mast, inside the tubular tower, a grooved grooves arranged in it. Grooved wheels, thirty or thirty-five feet of the tower. the rope downwards. On one side, the rope on either side of the wooden mast. mast will be lifted. A steel bar passed of support are a thousand feet apart and the

another hole through the wood of the mast The semi-circular steel shells are hoisted serves to support the latter in its various by means of a fifth hoisting block, secured positions. However, at the very beginning, to the wooden mast. When such a piece is the bottom of the mast rests on a steel plate first raised to a point above its final destination which the lowermost circular flange is tion and then lowered a little to its position, bolted. This plate is liable to have more or the men in the cage place it and partially less cement on its upper surface, left there secure it onto the top of the unfinished tower, when the top of the foundation block was The companion piece is similarly brought to finished off. The writer was a witness of position, when the whole is securely bolted the embarrassment which arose upon one The tower is now complete to a level occasion when the mast was securely gripped by the cement and would not budge when the It will accordingly be necessary to raise hoisting engine attempted to make the lift. the wooden mast a distance of ten feet and This was tried and that. Finally, after secure it, in order to enable the workmen to chipping away cement, which was awkwardly go ahead with the next "story." The reached by a tool through the holes provided method of doing this is one of the most in- for the supporting bar, the mast was suffiteresting and novel concerned in the whole ciently freed to enable the engine to effect the

When operations have been carried on, wheel, or sheave, is fixed. A steel rope runs section by section, until finally the topmost in the groove, passing upwards on opposite steel section is bolted in place, the wooden sides of the mast and lying in vertical mast is left in position to form the final temporarily secured to the top of the tower, insulating device which is employed to supprovide means for guiding the two halves of port the bronze aerials is hung from an arm will be secured; on the other it will be run aerials, one on either side, are not gripped around another grooved wheel near the at the points of support as is the case with ground and off horizontally to a hoisting ordinary telegraph wires, but lie in the engine. When the drum of the hoisting grooves of metal wheels, and are consequently engine is turned, winding in the rope, the free to expand and contract. As the points



climic in the lacker-upon at the left

variation in temperature may amount to one ropes are, accordingly, not continuous. The hundred or more degrees. Eutrement, this short lengths have interposed between them provision for ease or movement would seem as junction points great big blocks of porceto be important. towards Wales are firmly secured in a fixed lain is not put under a tensile stress, for The other ends are attached to which it is, of course, unsuited, wires of a different material which run over one or two grooved wheels to weights which put a certain definite strain upon the aerials -no more, no less, whitever the tempera-tions aiready established and now being proture.

N 160 11 242

erecting the towers and supporting the of which the one is in actual operation and aerials at Belmar applies pretty closely to the other is undergoing final preparations for the same matters at New Brunswick, except service. Both of these involve extraordiat this point the towers are larger in diame- narily long distances. By the Telefunken ter, are set up in a double row, and the system, communication is had between numerous aerials are, for the most part at Nauen (near Berlin) and Sayville, Long least, carried by insulators hanging from Island, N. Y.; by the Goldschmidt system, transverse supports extending from each a message was recently sent from a station tower to a companion tower with which it is near Hanover in Germany to Tuckerton on abreast.

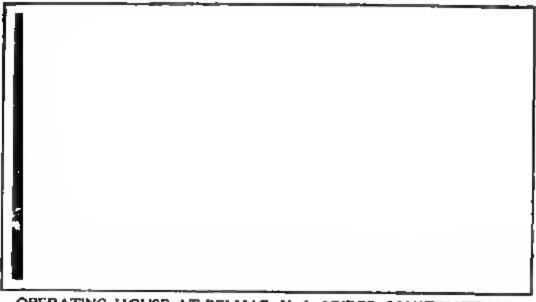
strong, yet the stiffness and strength would be quite insufficient to maintain them through the vicissitudes of the storms to which they are necessarily exposed. Accordingly, steel guy ropes are employed to give the necessary support. guys for a single tower are arranged on four sides, ninety degrees apart as one circles around. The anchorages at the ground level are four great blocks of concrete, From each a 'uy ropes extend els of the tower. At Belmar, five ropes correspond to each block; 22 New Brunswick, eight. These ropes are made of very fine steel and are one inch in diameter. Some of the towers require more than two miles of such rope each.

It is very necessary that the guy ropes should not get to vibrating in unison or nearly in unison with the vibrations of the aerials. Consequently, it was deemed advisable to break them up into lengths short enough to avoid this. The

The errors or the wires iam. The junction is so made that the porce-

THE GERMAN SYSTEMS

There are, in addition to Marconi connecvided for, two German lines of communica-What has been said of the method of tion between Germany and the United States, the lower New Jersey coast. This message While the towers are fairly stiff and came a distance calculated to be 4062.5 miles.



OPERATING HOUSE AT BELMAR, N. J., UNDER CONSTRUCTION (At this point all messages will be handled. The receiving aerials start at this building and run back a mile and a quarter. Here, also, by means of land line and relays, the electrical waves are controlled that emanate from the aerials of the transmitting station thirty miles away)

It was a word from Emperor William to the American executive, and is reported to have read as follows:

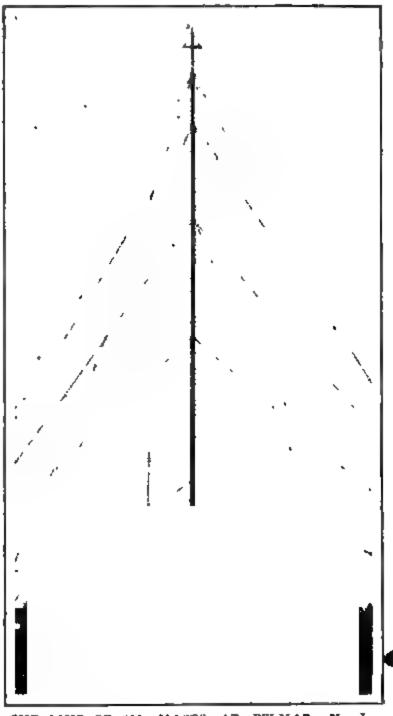
PRESIDENT WILSON, WASHINGTON: I send you my best greetings, hoping that the wireless com-munication will become a new link between our WILHELM. countries.

The message came in one leap from Germany to the United States. It was received at Tuckerton and then transmitted to Washington by more ordinary methods. The reply was sent by cable, as the Tuckerton station was not yet prepared for transmission. This message was sent from Germany on January 27, 1914, the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Emperor's birth.

The distances covered by both the German systems are enormous, amounting, in fact, to leaps of nearly one-fourth the circuit of the globe at an average latitude of about 461/2 degrees. The longitude of Berlin is about 131/3 degrees east of Greenwich; that of Sayville is about 73 degrees west: so that

the total is about 861/3 degrees.

It is well known that wireless radiations are more effective when they pass over the surface of water than over that of land. But these German systems both include a large section of land transmission, the European stations of both being located in the heart of Prussia. Apparently, it is not going to be essential in long-distance operation to have the communicating stations on the sea coast. The penetrating power of the long waves seems equal to the problem of getting through an extended region of the busiest gent message, so will the received stream.



THE LINE OF SIX MASTS AT BELMAR, N. J (The Belmar station is now completed)

The station at Tuckerton is one of the part of Europe. It is certainly a marvelous greatest in the world. The tall towers rise fact that a radiation of any kind can be set to heights of about 825 feet in order to supup in the vicinity of Berlin and yet be strong port the aerials at the desired level. Un-enough when it reaches the New Jersey coast, like the tubular towers of the Marconi Com-4000 miles away, after having passed across pany at Belmar and New Brunswick, these western Germany, across the southern part are skeleton structures. At the base, the of Holland, across northern Belgium and a towers come to a point, or rather, converge small part of France, in addition to the pas- upon a steel ball. The ball in turn is carsage across the Atlantic—it is marvelous that ried by a steel base. Intervening between the waves should still be strong enough to the metal base and the concrete foundation enter the receiving apparatus at Tuckerton are blocks of glass, thus insulating the entire and there manifest themselves in the form of tower from the ground. As at Belmar, the an intelligent message to President Wilson, upright position is maintained by means of But whether we understand it or not, and guy ropes secured to suitable anchorages. whether the radiations proceed as waves or These are joined to the tower at four levels not, the great fact remains that a stream —three guy ropes in a circuit. Half of the of impulses in Germany is capable of creating ropes are said to be three inches in diameter, a corresponding stream of impulses here. If and half of them two and one-half inches. the transmitted stream constitutes an intelli- And this heaviness of the guys we may credit when we think of the height of the towers.

LORD STRATHCONA: EMPIRE BUILDER

BY AGNES C. LAUT

Strathcona's life links us with the era of discovery in America. That was also the year when Lord Selkirk, the first of the colonizers of the West, died. It will be recalled that the Selkirk Colonists - Scotch Highlanders and disbanded Napoleonic Regiments first settled on Red River. then drifted down the Mississippi as far as Des Moines and Dubuque and St. Louis, where their descendants are found as "first families" to this day, so that Strathcona really links discovery with colonization, and colonization with empire.

When Strathcona came Canada, as Donald Alexander Smith, the whole country was a no-man'sland from the St. Lawrence River to the Columbia. Men did not even know boundaries west of Lake Superior. For instance, Selkirk's land grant from the Hudson's Bay Company extended far down in Minnesota. Not a bushel of wheat was exported. In fact, wheat was imported. The sole product of the country was fur, with occasional summer shipments of

great discoverers, died; so that and British Columbia. The company-as

LORD STRATHCONA, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA

IT is a mistake to speak of Lord Strath- timber for ship-building. The whole country cona as dead. For Canada his influence —an empire larger in area than Europe—was will never die; but his bodily dissolution regarded as the fur-traders' realm in permarks the final transition of the Dominion petuity. Canada meant Quebec, with a drift from colony to over-seas empire. It is almost of a few hundred thousand population—less impossible for our hurried, short-lived, super- than a ward o. New York-west of the O' ficial generation to grasp the span of this tawa in what we now know as Ontario. Not man's life. He was born in 1820. That was two thousand whites were in what we now the year when Alexander MacKenzie, the know as Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta,

of Oregon as far south as California.

MacKenzie River, west on the Saskatchewan. make him let go.' When Hill and Kittson laid their plans for with its plans.

vealed nothing. "Look ahead; and hang settlers. answered slowly. on! Hang on! Never let go."

Hudson's Bay Company, who at the time had pay the weekly wages of the construction shook the musty shades of the dingy old with their knives out for forty-eight hours. offices on Lime Street.

prophecies more than verified."

FINANCING THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

I asked a railroad man, closely associated to finance on nothing a year. with Strathcona in the building of the Cana-March-6

the Indians called The Hudson's Bay fur-dian Pacific Railroad, what he considered traders, with emphasis on "The"-ruled all the secret of his success. He thought a moment. Then he answered: "Donald Smith The span of the man's life is, perhaps, had the Scotch shrewdness that almost visbest expressed by saying that Strathcona was ualized the future. No-I don't mean a a contemporary of John McLaughlin, of blind instinct; but he mastered every detail Oregon. Before Upper and Lower Canada of a subject. Having done that, his knowledge had been united, before the Civil War in the gave him an almost prophetic foresight. Then United States, before the Confederation of be bought, bought low, when other men were 1867, before American government had been scuttling to sell. Then he had the daring to set up in Oregon and California—Strathcona go ahead in spite of all opposition. Once was at work, east in Labrador, north on the he had undertaken a thing, hell couldn't

There followed an anecdote. It was in railroad construction in the Northwestern the days when a syndicate of Montreal capi-States, it was to Strathcona they came with talists, of whom Strathcona was chief, had their projects; and when the Canadian taken over the building of the Canadian Pagovernment planned its great transcontinental cific Railroad from the Dominion Governline to bind British Columbia with the Mari- ment. As has happened in the building of time Provinces—it was to Strathcona it came almost every railroad in America, the cost was exceeding the estimates fabulously. HIS SECRET OF SUCCESS—"HANGING ON" Land could not be sold, or practically given away, at 25 cents an acre. The great land I once asked him the secret of success, grants to the company were a locked asset, A smile twinkled beneath the bushy brows, on which it could not borrow, for immigrathat hid everything all his life long and re- tion had fallen to nothing; and money could "Save half you earn," he not be borrowed on land which had no

The company was so close to the edge of Afterwards, I asked the secretary of the a smash that it literally had not a dime to been acting in that capacity for fifty years, gangs. At one time a gang of Italian navvies what he thought of that answer. The little in the Rockies surrounded the divisional congentleman burst in an explosive laugh that tractor in his car and kept him pinned there Down on the Lake Superior division, Sir "Hang on! Ha-Ha," he laughed. "By William Van Horne had circumvented cir-George—I should say he has hung on! Why cumstances by going to his friend, Frank I remember the day—'71 or thereabout, and Smith, the wholesaler of Toronto, and getthen again, 1885, when stock was lower than ting the provisions for the winter, "grubpar, when it was a drug on the market—I re-staked" on a pure gamble of the company member the directors imploring Donald being able to meet the bills in spring. These Smith to realize money by sacrificing their provisions Van Horne had sledded in 700 land. We could have realized 25 cents an miles from a railroad with a construction acre from big British colonization compa- gang of several thousand men. It was a nies. Smith set his face against it like flint. pretty good guess that if the men were once He scoffed at the very idea. He told them dumped 700 miles from a railroad in the they would live to see their stock at a pre- wilds north of Lake Superior with plenty to mium of 300 or 400 per cent. from the sales eat, and it "40-degrees-below" weather set of that land—that it would sell at \$100 an in—the men would stick it out and work acre if they would wait. They thought him through the winter, waiting for their wages a mad man; but they couldn't throw him out. till spring, rather than "foot it out" 700 There was no one with his mastery of detail miles. It is interesting to note here that to take his place; and time has seen his Mann and MacKenzie, of Canada Northern fame, were, at this time, divisional contractors on the Canadian Pacific. They must have learned some valuable lessons on how

Well, the question was, if the company

how were wages to be paid in the spring? Riel uprising; and the money was hurriedly Sir John Macdonald did not dare to back granted by Sir John Macdonald simply beanother loan for the company. Had he not cause the completion of the line was the sole granted it millions of acres of the best land means of forwarding the troops and crushing in the world? Canadian Pacific stock at that the rebellion. That is why if you asked time went begging at $48\frac{1}{2}$, with nothing re-Strathcona, or Mount Stephen, or Van motely resembling a dividend in sight for a Horne, which of the three should have the hundred years. The wages were paid that most credit for pushing the railroad to comwinter by Strathcona and Mount Stephen pletion, each would disclaim any honor to mortgaging the last cent of their private re- himself or the others. Each would answer, sources for carrying expenses, while the com- "We didn't build the Canadian Pacific. pany besieged the government for a loan. Louis Riel, the rebel, built it." The first Strathcona, or Donald Smith, was, at this Riel rebellion of '71 compelled the newly time, over sixty years of age. How many federated Dominion to realize that East and men do you know who at sixty years of age West must be linked by an iron chain. In would dare their all on a gamble, from that first rebellion was born the first thought which every capitalist in the world shied? of a transcontinental line for Canada. The But Strathcona knew facts, knew the re-second Riel rebellion compelled the reluctant sources of the country he was backing; and Canadian Government to advance the money he and Van Horne in the darkest days used for the road's completion. to bet on the country some day having a population of a hundred million. But the time came—it was a mighty dark winter; times, desperately hard; no immigrants; In- American realize what a period Strathcona's dian unrest in the West scaring capital off- life spanned is to say that when he sailed for when even Mount Stephen lost his iron Labrador it took seven weeks to cross the Stephen, a man of the Montreal Bank, He told me the terrible hardships they enand every man jack of the company paced dured on that first voyage. That such a man feverishly up and down a private room of should have been permitted to pass away the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, wring- without giving an intimate autobiographical ing their hands.

ada will smash on our collateral."

bushy brows, that revealed nothing and hid to some charity. everything, the fury of a general balked on a field of battle.

couldn't sell lands, or raise money on notes, world knows, wires flashed the news of the

EARLY DAYS IN LABRADOR

Perhaps the best way to let the average There was one night when Mount Atlantic. Now it takes less than seven days. account of his life is nothing short of a na-'My God, George," one of them ex-tional tragedy, and will leave uncontradicted claimed, "what are we to do? If we don't the thousand apocryphal stories that have get a loan through the House, we are not sprung up about him. The baseless nature only totally ruined, but every bank in Can- of many of these stories will be self-evident on following the merest outline of his life. That is, every man despaired but Donald I have heard these stories in London, when His short, quick steps were heard they made my blood boil and I could refrain pattering down the corridor. Mount Stephen from insulting my hostess only by leaving opened the door and shut it behind him. His her house—a hostess, perhaps, mouthing quick glance took in the panic of the de- chimney-corner gossip while she was literally spairing faces, and there flashed under the besieging Strathcona for a \$50,000 donation

Strathcona, or Donald Alexander Smith, was born in 1820 in Moray, Scotland, of par-"What's this?" he asked with terrible in- ents so poor they hardly had the wherecisiveness and inexpressible scorn. "Is this a withal to clothe "the bairn." To his mother, way to win the members to our cause? Will Strathcona attributed much of his success: you win them, when you doubt yourselves? inasmuch as she taught him to save half of Instead of huddling here wringing your all he ever earned, though he began at eighthands, get out-get out every man of you een on only \$100 a year. He had intended among the members! Refuse to take 'no' to to join the East India Service; but family our demand for a loan! Will you stand ties drew him to Canada. In the first place, by and see Canada set back for twenty he was related to that John Stuart so famous And he was off in a flash back in Irving's "Astoria," as the leading spirit among the members. So was every man who in Astor's fur-trade projects on the Pahad been despairing in that room. As the cific, and later a leading spirit in the North-

partmental store, London, to Montreal, at night. where he built up a colossal fortune as a There success in wealth to ponder those figures.

So instead of joining the East India Service, at the age of eighteen, Donald Smith empire—Labrador. feared, worshiped.

LIFE AS A TRADER

here that he contracted those almost abstemi- cling many of the apocryphal stories. ous habits of his later life. The enforced fasts, the rough fare, the long hours beginning at dawn and ending only when work

west Company and the Hudson's Bay Com- personal correspondence was finished before pany on the Saskatchewan. Later, Mount seven; his office correspondence before nine. Stephen-George Stephen-who was also The day was then given to real affairs; and a relative, came from a clerkship in a de- he seldom ceased work before seven or nine

There is a curious memory of him as a merchant and a banker. As a child, I trader in Labrador. He would not keep used to know the man who was Mount books. If by spending all his time in trade, Stephen's first roommate and partner in he could double, treble, quadruple returns, Montreal. He has told me that on no ac- then he refused to waste time on work which count did they ever permit themselves to "a semicolon" man, or "a red-ink man" could spend more than \$18 a month on their com- do. I think this characteristic marks all bined living expenses in those early days. It great captains of men. They master detail. is well for those who envy the results of They do not let it master them.

HIS MARRIAGE

It was in Labrador, if I mistake not, all engaged with the Hudson's Bay Company apocryphal stories to the contrary, that at \$100 a year; and he was assigned to the Strathcona met his wife. She belonged to bleakest, hardest, most desolate section of its one of the most famous families in the old empire—Labrador. I happened to visit fur-trade aristocracy—the Hardistys. When Labrador in '98 and talked to old half- barely out of the convent and little more breeds and Indians who remembered him, than a child, according to the custom of the Though sixty years had passed, he was still day, she was married to a son of another of sending out what would equal two car-loads the famous families-a family that founded of clothing and food for his old dependants the first educational institutions of the West; and the children of his old dependants. I but this man was unworthy of the name he set this fact down because I have often heard bore and unworthy of his wife. Unless I it stated that though Strathcona gave mag- have been misinformed by Strathcona's old nificently he only gave in a way to reflect friends in Labrador, it was a tragically uncredit on himself. Who knows of those de- happy union. The man died of his own dispendants of his helped in Labrador? The sipations in the wilderness interior of Labmemory of him there was of a man revered, rador. The widow and her little family—I forget whether there were one or two children from this union; certainly only one is living to-day—were left destitute. Strath-He has told me of his days there, when cona married the girl widow. The only the ice-locked harbor barred out the spring child from this union was the Hon. Mrs. ship and the fort was reduced almost to star- Howard, whose son inherits Strathcona's vation, living only on dried fish and deer title. The marriage was according to the meat, without flour or salt for months at chartered law of the company, according to a time. He has told me how in long nights the law of Canada, tested and validated in by the tallow-dip candle he has seen the the courts in various trials over the estates wolves looking in the unshaded window of of fur-traders. It is well to put this fact the little log hut where he lived. It was down plain and clean-cut, because around it

TWO THOUSAND MILES BY DOG-TRAIN

For thirteen years, at the bleakest fur post was finished gave him a delicate stomach, in the company's empire, Strathcona served which he had to pamper all his life. Half his apprenticeship to future greatness; and the time Strathcona ate no luncheon. Though he served without union hours, for wages the costliest wines were served on his table, beginning at \$100 a year and never exceedhe seldom partook of them; and to his eighty- ing \$1500; and he saved. Put that fact sixth year he kept up the rigid long hours down plain and clean-cut, too! We all reof work disciplined into him at this period. member the tragic death of Leonidas Hub-It was at this period he embodied into his bard trying to come out of Labrador. Well, life the adage, "He who rests out rusts out." young Donald Smith thought no more of Ordinarily, he awoke with the dawn. His coming down to Montreal, 2000 miles by

dog-train, in the teeth of the wildest Nor'- Lake Superior; from Lake Superior to Monteasters, than we do of walking a block in real-changing runners and dogs at each fur-New York on a windy day. Once his eyes post, traveling by day and night, literally went wrong-snow-blindness from fishing tied on their sleighs at night to keep from through glare ice and making long trips in falling off, eating their meals on the sleighs. the face of blizzards. down to Montreal in midwinter, had his reached Montreal in time. Hardisty fell aleyes operated on, and in two days set out on most unconscious in the house of a relative. the return journey. happened to be the resident governor for slept without waking for forty-eight hours, the company. He was famous for the drive and did not fully recover from the strain he put into his men; but the man who set for six weeks. the pace and did not flinch went up to pro- took a drink, not of rum, but of tea! Then motion as inevitably as the years went round. he changed his clothes and hurried down to Sir George made careful note of this young the conference of the powers. How did he fellow, who took 2000-mile trips in mid- do it? Don't ask! Look at the fire under winter and quadrupled returns in the com- the bushy brows! pany's poorest section.

TRANSFERRED TO THE NORTHWEST

By 1861, the Hudson's Bay Company's history. affairs were becoming terribly confused in civil government in Manitoba, the Metis, the Northwest. Oregon had been practically fearing loss of their lands, rose under Louis Manitoba or Red River-might both go the new province of Manitoba did not dare ensame way. A handful of colonists in each ter the country. Donald Smith was sent in section was agitating for civil government. to pacify the Metis. He was held prisoner The natives were restive. The day of transi- by Riel. He was present when Scott was tion was at hand. A wise head was needed, shot in cold blood inside Fort Garry, or Strathcona was transferred to the Northwest. modern Winnipeg. His pleadings could not I found his salary in the Minute Books of save Scott from the lunatic, Riel; but his the Hudson's Bay Company running from influence undermined the wild leader so with 1851 to 1871, from \$2000 to \$7500. One the half-breeds that when General Wolseley of the old dog-train post carriers told me arrived with the troops the rebels had fled. an episode of this era. I heard it round a camp-fire one night on the site of old Fort Pitt. In Edmonton I had had the privilege of meeting the widow of Lady Strathcona's period, I can only answer—on the wing. days. It was at the period when confedera- of Lake Winnipeg; another, north of Edmonbrought word to Strathcona at Edmonton down in Ottawa! From 1874 to 1879, he that Sir John Macdonald needed his advice was land commissioner for the company. at once regarding Manitoba's admission to In 1889 he was elected governor of the Hudwith his brother-in-law, later Senator Har- life was wrapped up with railroad-building -no mistaking the nip of 40 degrees, or the a member of the Dominion House for a gales that lashed it into the pit of your Manitoba constituency in 1872—an election stomach and the marrow of your bones!

each set of traces. From Edmonton to Fort Memories of it echo through the corridors Pitt they coursed over the wintry wastes; at Ottawa to this day. from Fort Pitt south to Carleton; from Carleton to Red River; from Red River to Hill, Kittson, and George Stephen, he bought

He "dog-trained" They exhausted a dozen dog-teams; but they Sir George Simpson He was put to bed and plied with rum. He Not so Strathcona!

THE RIEL REBELLION

From 1871 Donald Smith's life is national When Canada tried to establish New Caledonia or British Columbia, Riel in rebellion. Canada's governor of the

AS RAILROAD BUILDER If you ask where Strathcona served at this brother and hearing rare tales of the old One month finds him at Norway House, east tion was being arranged. My informant, ton on Athabasca Lake. Then, presto, he is the mail carrier—by dog-train, of course— in conference with Sir John Macdonald the confederation. Strathcona was staying son's Bay Company. From this date on his disty. It was midwinter, a terrific midwinter and empire-building. He had been elected so riotous that police had to restore order— Hardisty said that if Strathcona could but later, when the scandal arose between the stand the journey he could. Hardisty got the Pacific Railway and Sir John Macdonald's dog-trains together and the swiftest runners; government he withdrew his support from two sleighs with two teams of a dozen in Sir John. It was a terrible and bitter scene.

It was in 1877 that in conjunction with

sands. Hill was an expert at economical lege for women. management. He came to New York and bought up the discarded rolling stock of Eastern roads. In a few years, the dividend from this investment netted each investor some five millions.

Government failed to "put over" the Cana- mounted men from the West. public services. It seemes inevitable that severance. every famous man on his way up should en- A constant and intimate friend of royalty, counter the jealousy and almost hatred of indeed, credited with being royalty's banker, his former associates. It was at this period Strathcona's life has been spectacular for the that the city of Winnipeg made the mistake past eighteen years; but there are those of us of refusing to elect him when he ran for who think that his greatness of soul was member of the Dominion House. Hence- even more spectacular when he coursed the forth, Sir Donald Smith centered his interests leagueless wilderness alone, alike indifferent and philanthropies in Montreal. These phil- to fear or favor.

up the bankrupt St. Paul and Pacific Rail- anthropies it is almost impossible to enumerroad of Minnesota to connect with the Cana- ate. They include the magnificent Royal dian Pacific from Manitoba. Immigrants Victoria Hospital and endowments to Mcwere pouring into Minnesota by the thou- Gill University and the Royal Victoria Col-

LAST YEAR AS HIGH COMMISSIONER AT LONDON

From 1896, Sir Donald Smith became Canadian High Commissioner in London. The most of men would have rested on There the scope of his public service witheir laurels here. He was now nearly dened. When the Boer War broke out, he sixty. Not so Smith! When the Canadian equipped and maintained a troop of 500 dian Pacific as a national road, Smith and his Queen's Jubilee, in 1897, he had been raised confréres took over the project. How nearly to the peerage with the title Strathcona and this second project came to the rocks has Mount Royal. It seemed but natural that been hinted; but in 1885 the last spike was the famous fur-trader's coat-of-arms should driven on the road by Donald Smith. In include a canoe, four men paddling, a beaver, 1886 he received the title of knight for his a maple tree and the simple motto-Per-

OUR RECENT IMMIGRANTS AS **FARMERS**

BY LAIOS STEINER

[The following article presents the view-point of the "land-hungry" immigrant from southeastern Europe who has worked in our mines or factories long enough to accumulate a few hundred dollars which he is ready to invest in a farm, either here or in his native land. He is more likely to choose the latter because his knowledge of American farmlands is usually limited.

Mr. Steiner's article was submitted in manuscript to Professor J. W. Jenks, who is one of the leading authorities in this country on the general subject of immigration. In commenting upon the article Professor Jenks says: "There is not much use in our attempting to steer immigrants to the farm when they first land; after they have been here for two or three years the opportunities for persuading them to go are much better, provided one can get at them. I think that our people have neglected that opportunity far too much, although there are both Jewish and Italian agencies working companying along the lines of Mr. Steiner's recommendations. In the matter of accommendations of the lines of Mr. Steiner's recommendations. ing somewhat along the lines of Mr. Steiner's recommendations. In the matter of counteracting influences that are leading the immigrant to export his savings and re-migrate to Europe, the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration is doing something; several of the States have bureaus looking in the same direction; and certain private organizations are likewise doing a little. Much more, however, ought to be done. I think that a national organization of the type that Mr. Steiner recommends would be helpful if it were well supported. It should, however, develop rather slowly in order to be sure not to make too many mistakes. My own feeling has been that people are likely to work better in many cases if there is something of an economic motive back of their activities, and I think that a good plan of promoting private settlement societies that should buy land and get immigrants of the right type to settle on this land with the thought of purchasing their own homes on instalment plans might quite possibly be the best solution of the difficulty,—in addition to the work now done by the Federal Bureau and several of the State bureaus on a small scale, but which they ought to do on a large scale. I think the question is one of vast importance, and that Mr. Steiner has, on the whole, the right solution."—THE EDITOR.]

MOST of our recent immigrants were come of many employment offices, unscruputillers of the soil in their native coun-lous lawyers, politicians, notaries public, large cultivation for over a thousand years and is foodstuffs, and an army of other auxiliaries. still fertile and productive. These new resi- They all live on the inexperienced and credudents are land-hungry, and save all that can lous immigrant. The masses of peasant imbe saved out of their wages for the purpose migrants are, practically, kept from learning of purchasing land. The ambition of our about American institutions, methods, and peasant immigrants is to save enough by in- ideals. Agricultural opportunities in the dustrial wage-earning to enable them to buy United States of which these types of settlers land. They consider the status of the owner might avail themselves are secrets for them. of a farm—even of a very small farm—far sealed with seven seals. They desire to disabove that of the industrial employee. The continue industrial employment as soon as social and financial status of a farm-owner is possible and reëngage in agriculture on land deemed to be the most desirable one, except- of their own. Knowing nothing of farming ing probably that of the owner of a saloon. in this country, they are easily influenced by All their present hardships are forgotten for the exploiters, and are induced to re-migrate this cause, all their energies are expended for to Europe when they have saved enough this end, all their visions of happiness in old money to buy a little land. In a great many age are pictures of the yearned-for farm.

Besides the "immigrant bankers," who sult of such re-migration. stimulate the exportation of the immigrant's savings and the re-migration of the immigrant himself, the agents of certain foreign governments, financial institutions, agricultural concerns, and a large number of other parties cooperate in keeping our peasant immigrants Hungary to pay taxes and buy food. For in ignorance of American opportunities, raiment and repairs he could spare little, if This work ignorance is the source of the in- anything. Fellow countrymen wrote from

They are good farmers. The soil numbers of foreign-language newspapers, cerwhich they farmed in Europe has been under tain town-lot sharks, speculators in land and instances total and irreparable ruin is the re-

AN ILLUSTRATION FROM LIFE

The following is a composite case: Paul Magyar could hardly earn enough in

and the payment of taxes.

thoritative officer. He lost about \$90, but among kith and kin, is still a dream. there were those who lost much more; some men lost all of their savings. Paul Magyar arranged by correspondence to have his family follow him. Papers were prepared by another banker, certified by the consulate, so land as would support the family. Each mense profits to the exploiters. terest in the royal postal savings bank.

RE-MIGRATION AND ITS DISAPPOINTMENTS

the native village.

America of the wages which could be earned instalment of \$1500 on the land, expended at the coal mines in Pennsylvania. So he about \$400 for seed, stock, implements, and mortgaged his few acres and his dwelling and the rental of a house in the village. Paul came. At the mine he was paid \$1.75 a day. Magyar felt happy; once more he was a tiller Each month he paid \$3 for the cooking of of the blessed soil. Twice he paid interest, the food which he and seven other boarders and also a little something on the debt itself. at the house of a fellow countryman pur- Still, at the end of the third year he found chased jointly; the bill of the grocer and that he owed more than he did when he made butcher amounted to about \$6 monthly; the purchase. Fees, interest, repairs, and clothing, repairs, dues, tobacco, and drinks other expenses confounded his calculations. cost about \$3 more per month—making total But mainly, the crops did not fetch anything expenses \$15 a month. The balance of the commensurate to the high price of the land. savings of Paul Magyar were sent by the Twice, during the early fall, he had to leave local banker to his native country. Of these and serve for a fortnight in the army at savings, about \$20 was deposited at the royal the biennial drill of the Reservists. High postal savings bank; the remaining \$8 or \$10 taxes, the expenses of the schooling of the was used by his family for living expenses children, and the other bothers of life in the old country completed his failure and com-After about fifteen months of wage-earn- pelled him to give up hope and decide to ing in Pennsylvania, the local banker ab- part with the newly acquired land. Delay sconded, taking much money with him, funds would have caused more losses—the loss of of laborers entrusted to him for transmission, all. He tried to sell, had much difficulty, which he failed to transmit. Paul Magyar and finally did sell, but for less than half of cannot understand even now, after a decade, what he had paid—only \$750. His children how such a thing could be possible. The were happy at that, so long as they were to banker was a notary public, an official whose return to "God's own country." The Magsignature was accepted at the American offices yars came back, older, poorer, but wiser as well as by the consulate; therefore, in not too old yet to begin anew, and cheerfully the mind of the peasant immigrant, a most encouraged by the delight of the children. competent, absolutely trustworthy and au- The dream of independence, of life on a farm

EARNINGS IN AMERICA ENRICH THE OLD

Great numbers of re-migrants lose all, or that his wife could sell the land and dwell- the greater part, of their savings in their ing. The wife and children arrived, and native lands, and they find themselves farther thereafter the Magyars kept boarders. The away from the yearned-for farm than ever. wife did the cooking and washing, while he The lot of such people is exceedingly discontinued to work in the mine, and they tressing. Is there relief in sight? Up to the saved, saved, and saved, so that in time present time our peasant immigrants have enough should be accumulated to buy as much had no choice; their exploitation gave immonth the savings were exported to bear in- are numerous, omnipresent, influential; they have political "pull" and connections, and are unmolested in their practices. About 40 per cent. of our peasant immigrants re-migrate; they export perhaps \$300,000,000 each nor-At the end of seven years \$2000 had been mal year. During industrial depressions or saved. By that time Paul Magyar was tired panics these figures become larger. Re-migraof the bossing of the foreman, and his wife tion and the influx of the savings have made of the cooking and washing for the family bad conditions only worse in the respective Literature was received in European countries. Available land is insuffirelation to the parcellation of an estate near cient over there and prices are driven up to So Paul Magyar con- yet more unreasonable heights. Lands which tracted for twenty acres at \$5000, and re-were sold abroad some twenty years ago for migrated, much to the disgust of the "kids," about \$40 an acre are now purchased by rewho wanted to stay here. He paid the first migrants for \$500 an acre, and even more.

WHY THE NEW ARRIVALS GO INTO MINES AND FACTORIES

The United States Immigration Commission reports:

Economically the newcomer must at once engage in some occupation that will give him immediate returns. He has no money to travel, and no capital; of necessity he becomes a wage-earner. Furthermore, the chances are that he knows nothing about the opportunities in agriculture. . . . Not only is it economically impossible for the newcomer to buy land and engage in farming, but in addition to immediate wages, day labor in industry offers the comfort and companionship of his fellows. . . . The deterrent influences are the isolation of rural life, ignorance of the location of suitable farm lands for sale, the lack of experience in American farm methods, and the tardy and uncertain returns from independent agriculture. . . . Investigation has plainly shown that a comany system of farming and that the isolation of a few families is likely to spell failure even in the midst of favorable natural conditions. . . . Some few colonies have been promoted. . . . Some of deserted, every factory fallen into disrepair. the exploited colonies failed utterly. . . . They are not content with the financial returns from the farms they occupy, but they are less content with their educational advantages. Nearly everywhere, too, they voice an intelligent protest against an unregulated commission marketing system, against exorbitant express charges and unreasonably high railroad rates for short distances. . . . Some of the conditions are inevitable, but there are other obstacles, such as "exploitation" of the newcomer by real estate agents, buying of unimproved but untimbered tracts, settlement in locations remote from villages and railroads.

The census of 1910 shows that out of our 6.361,502 farmers, of whom 5,440,619 are but that such production is decreasing at an white, 669,556 were born in foreign countries. Of these, a total of only 80,793 were born in Hungary, Italy, and the Slav coun- CAN MORE IMMIGRANTS BE TURNED TO tries, though the bulk of our recent arrivals is composed of these three races. During the last fiscal year their number was 706,467 about two-thirds of the arrived immigrants.

LAND AWAITING THE FARMER

directed, up to about twenty years ago, into of Immigration reports a total of 611,924 agricultural occupations. Economic writers departed. This is over 40 per cent. of all have stated that just about twenty years ago arrivals, the number of the latter being our resources in available land became ex- 1,427,227. The thrifty among our peasant hausted. This statement is not supported by immigrants re-migrate to Europe, although 000,000 acres of homestead land. Our total here. They, unfortunately, do not know arable land is, according to the report of the this to be so. If we kept them, they would Secretary of Agriculture, 935,000,000 acres. materially aid in producing foodstuffs and Only about 400,000,000 acres of this is in therewith reduce our high cost of livingfarms and improved. Less than 40 per cent. What a change for the better it would be of the land is reasonably well cultivated, and if these land-hungry, useful people would less than 12 per cent. is yielding fairly full re- invest their savings in our farming, make

turns. Official reports state that every one of our forty-eight States offers farm lands for agricultural settlers. Besides the idle farms in the Eastern sections, about 485,000,000 acres of agricultural lands are idle and await tillage.

An industrial development of unparalleled dimensions has taken place during the last twenty years. It necessitated laborers, and drew away from the farms great numbers of the able-bodied. Scarcity of farm labor ensued because of the steady and comparatively better wages paid by the industrial employers.

President Wilson has thus described the resulting situation:

It has, singularly enough, come to pass that we have allowed the industry of our farms to lag bepact group . . . can carry on successfully almost hind the other activities of the country in its development . . . we draw the sources of life and prosperity, from the farm and ranch. . . . Without these every street would be silent, every office

> On September 22, 1913, at the annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association, the executive committee said:

> We are facing conditions in the production of meat products which would have been thought impossible ten years ago. The shortage of live stock, which has been impressed upon us for several years, has been intensified during the last year. Demand exceeds the supply of meat products to such an extent that we have abnormally high prices. And there seems to be no prospect of relief. Statistics show that farmers are not increasing their production of meat food animals, appalling rate.

FARMING?

It seems to be urgently necessary to inaugurate a comprehensive economic policy for the utilization of our idle agricultural land. During six years 6,230,257 immigrants arrived, and 2,652,250 departed. During the The stream of inflowing immigrants was fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, the Bureau We have as yet a total of about 680,- farm land is more abundant and cheaper

our millions of idle acres bear and grow farm produce, create wealth, and contribute look after the welfare of the new settlers, to public resources! On farms the Ameri- to prevent their exploitation and to make canization of this sturdy, healthy people it possible for them to thrive. Instructors would follow as a matter of course,—their should visit and advise the new settlers of descendants would become as patriotic and the methods of production so that they may loval citizens of the United States as the succeed on American soil with American descendants of the earlier arrivals. None of methods. our other industries would be harmed,—only demonstration farm and teach scientific those would leave industrial occupations who farming and the use of farm machinery. On do so at the present time. The change for the other hand, settlers with their European the better would be called forth by having training would furnish object-lessons in the the funds now exported, and their departing rotation of crops, in intensive farming methowners, engage in farming in this country, ods, the preservation of the fertility of the These new agricultural settlements would soil, and such other procedure as may prove furnish opportunities to tradesmen, mer- worthy of adoption. chants, banks, hotels, druggists, physicians, and transacting business amongst them.

a farm owner. Our resident peasant immi- by the immigrants.

grants have the desire, the ability, and the This organization should assist in the counteract these influences.

A NATIONAL ENTERPRISE

A national organization is needed. women. The cooperation of our Federal and facilitated. State governments should be secured, and organization should be the encouragement,

the people who would be benefited by it. lasting prosperity of the United States.

Local committees should be formed to Each county should maintain a

Propaganda for farming in the United and a multitude of others to thrive by living States should be made. Meetings and lectures should be arranged for prospective The beauties of farm life need not be settlers. Trustworthy and detailed informapreached to the peasant immigrant. He does tion of available agricultural opportunities not have to be urged. He has not to be should be disseminated in the respective taught farming. He does not need financial languages by pamphlets, circulars, views, aid. From the first day he landed he has maps, pocket geographies, histories, and arbeen saving with the sole view of becoming ticles in those newspapers which are read

cash funds. All they need is a friendly hand selection of the locality and the farm, in to guide them aright. Unfortunately, while the arrangement of the terms of purchase, there are many influences at work to make in securing clear title, in obtaining seed, them export their savings and to have them stock, and implements. The new settlers re-migrate, not enough is being done to should be located according to race in groups and with special care regarding their agricultural training. The marketing of their the establishment of creameries, cooperative laundries, agricultural credit It systems, farmers' associations, and the imshould be formed by public-spirited men and provement of rural life in general should be

The example of the successful pioneers of those social, educational, and religious would attract followers in ever-increasing factors in the environment which are in a numbers and counteract the influence of the position to cooperate. The objects of this immigrant bankers and the other exploiters.

At the time of our high cost of living, assistance, and direction of qualified resi- of the tide from the farms to the cities, of dents to purchase and cultivate farms in social unrest, and agricultural decadence, so the United States, instead of emigrating to valuable an asset as our qualified farmer foreign countries to engage there in agricul- residents should not be wastefully squandered away to our irreparable loss. Peasant pro-The scope of work of this organization prietors, unlike tenants, take interest in preshould include the preparation of a survey serving the fertility of the soil and improving of available farm lands, data of the precise the farm. As owners and taxpayers they location, climate, quality of soil, size of are interested in lasting progress and welfare. farm, prize, terms, title, improvements, The proper colonization of our qualified building material, transportation facilities, immigrants on farms in the United States roads, crops, markets, churches, schools, etc. would certainly result in better conditions, This information should be published in in the increase of food supplies, in the augvarious languages and disseminated among mentation of the general welfare, and the

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

AMERICAN MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

variety of its contents, as well as for the induced to authorize the undertaking. high literary quality of most of the articles. The revivification, so to speak, of the The number opens with a discussion of North American Review under the editor-"Newspaper Morals," by Henry L. Menck- ship of Colonel Harvey, is one of the imporen, a trained newspaper man, who believes tant recent developments in the field of pethat the newspaper, like the lawyer, must riodical literature. Elsewhere in this numadapt its pleadings to the limitations of the ber we have made several quotations from jury which makes up its constituency, that Colonel Harvey's comments in his February is, the general public. Looking over the number on the diplomatic appointments of forward movements of recent decades, Mr. the Wilson administration. Mencken is convinced that public morality number there is a brief statement by Majorhas, on the whole, been advanced by the General William H. Carter, U.S.A., reefforts that have been made by the news- garding the military preparedness of this papers, which appeared at the time spas- country in the event of intervention in Mexmodic and hysterical. After each of these ico. Most of what General Carter has to campaigns, in fact, we may have slipped say is extremely reassuring. So far as perback, as Mr. Mencken says, but each time fection of plans, equipment, and character we have stopped at a higher level.

Doctrine and Latin America" is contributed and cavalry, he says, are armed with rifles by Señor Calderon, who describes the atti- which have no superiors the world over. tude of the Latin-American peoples toward once rigid and perilous."

Fanny Hardy Eckstorm outlines some of the fect in our army organization.

Dunn, who advances many considerations Unity," by Calvin Dill Wilson. about to be undertaken by the Government son's theory of his office is contributed to the

THE March issue of the Atlantic Monthly investigators are likely to be quite different is especially notable for the range and from those predicted when Congress was

of officers and men are concerned, he thinks An important article on "The Monroe there is little to be desired. Our infantry

There has also been great improvement in the United States as the dominant power of our field artillery and in the matter of accuthe western hemisphere. His conclusion is racy and reliability of shooting there is no that the Latins must learn to appreciate the comparison with any former period of our United States more fully and to judge it own service. We also have an incomparable more fairly, and that, on the other hand, system of communications, the army is well the United States must "renounce all aggres- fed, comfortably clothed, and well equipped. sive policies and give over a Monroeism at Our men are well trained, athletic, and mentally resourceful. There is, however, a se-The essay on "The Education of the rious deficiency in numbers of organizations, Girl," by Mary L. Harkness, is a plea for as well as in the strength of existing units. the broadening of women's education. An This condition, which has confronted us article entitled "The Wasted Years," by throughout our history, is the one grave de-

problems that beset American women in the Former Chairman Theodore P. Shonts, of years intervening between school and mar- the Isthmian Canal Commission, pays a deserved tribute to the work of the railroad There are two important papers in this men in the early days of the American occunumber dealing with different phases of the pation of Panama. Other articles in this labor problem—"In the Mind of the Work- number are "The Foundation of the State," er," by Randolph S. Bourne, and "War and by David Jayne Hill; "Regulation by Comthe Interests of Labor," by Alvin S. Johnson. mission," by Samuel O. Dunn; "A Scholar's "The Valuation of Railroads" is the sub- View of Mr. Bryan," by J. Kendrick Kinject of a well-reasoned article by Samuel O. ney, and "The Great Stakes in Church

tending to show that the results of the work An interesting analysis of President Wil-

amination of Professor Wilson's works on himself influenced. committees, achieve legislative efficiency, and dent of the United States. whole people."

In the March Forum Vernice Earle Dan- Ting Fang Thought of Us." ner writes on "Making Government Effi-

can Novel":

Naturally it is more difficult for an American its people—in other words, to digest his material than for the imaginative creator of any other country to master his data. Our world is so big, so facts. Our railroads, schools, skyscrapers, steamphysical elements, the socialized elements of our part of this big country. common life. But the creative artist should begin where he should begin. And it is precisely the described by Walter Prichard Eaton. make his task exhilarating to the American writer.

by James D. Whelpley.

writes from the English view-point on "The suggestion to other cities.

February Forum by Lindsay Rogers. He Too Adaptable American," pointing out bases his study on the President's views of many ways in which the Britisher, by his the executive in our scheme of government assertiveness, is able to influence conditions as disclosed in his various writings. An ex- wherever he goes, while the American is

government clearly shows that in his con- The March number of Harper's contains ception of the presidential office "his is the a hitherto unpublished article on "Moguiding hand which must coördinate the nopolies," by James Madison, fourth Presiinsure that, one by one, party pledges are kept, besides, articles on "Dynamic Education" not in a haphazard manner, but according (describing the vocational schools of Gerto the wishes of the head of the nation's des-many), by John L. Mathews; "The First tinies, for he alone is representative of the Ascent of Mount Matutum" (in the Philippines), by an army officer, and "What Wu

The February Scribner's is largely a mocient," Albert L. Whittaker on "Bergson: tor car number, five of its articles being con-First Aid to Common-Sense," Lewis M. cerned more or less directly with motor high-Terman on "Teeth and Civilization," and ways at home and abroad. In the March James David Kenny on "The Irish Home number Mr. Richard Harding Davis shows how a great picture-play is produced, illus-In the current number of the Yale Review trating by the method employed to put "Sol-(quarterly), Robert Herrick has this to say diers of Fortune" on the films at Santiago. concerning "The Background of the Ameri- In the same number the story of the Ameriican excavations in the ancient Lydian city of Sardis is related by Howard Crosby Butnovelist to know his own country and understand ler, and Madame Waddington continues the account of her "First Years as a Frenchwoman."

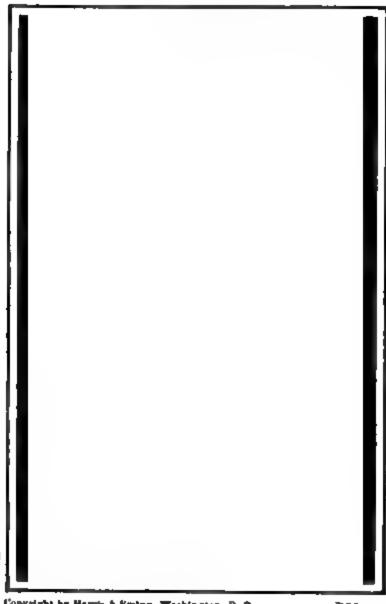
In the American Magazine for February diversified, physically and socially: So much mains as it was only yesterday, as it might tradi-mains as it was only yesterday, as it might tradi-tionally be expected to be to-day! We often hear of "Letters from the Field," under the ticle "Scenes from America." No one is better fitted by equipment to report the really beat, and food may be highly standardized,—the important things that are going on in every

The interesting experiment made in Atwhere these appurtenances cease to control life.
What are the dominant ideas? How does an lanta, Georgia, to fight the loan sharks by American think about himself and life? That is lending money on the security of labor is state of flux in our life, the complexity and bigness operations of American gamblers, especially of the American social background that should in their previous upon upon a property and in their preying upon wage-earners, are por-Also, the conviction he may well have that this trayed by Hugh S. Fullerton. The princisoil has not been ploughed again and again, but pal feature of the March American is the merely scratched here and there for a hasty opening article in the series entitled "They harvest.

Who Knock at Our Gates," by Mary An-Elsewhere in this department allusion is tin, the author of "The Promised Land."

made to two of the articles in the February The February Everybody's has an excel-Century-"The Theater of Yesterday, To- lent description of the workings of our pat-Day, and To-Morrow," by Johnston Forbes- ent office by William Hard. Under the Robertson, and "The Mexican Menace," by title "Safety First," Gordon Thayer makes W. Morgan Shuster. The March Century a plea for a national museum of safety. has timely articles on "What Have Women George Creel tells how in the latter half Done with the Vote?" by George Creel; of 1913 the city of St. Paul sold directly to "The Next Step in Prison Reform," by the people more than \$1,000,000 worth of Richard Barry, and "What About Russia?" participating certificates, each representing a \$10 interest in a municipal bond bearing 4 In the February Harper's Sydney Brooks per cent. interest. It is an experience full of

COLONEL HARVEY'S COMMENTS UPON THE NEW AMERICAN DIPLOMATS



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piquant and brilliant pen to the praise of Woodrow Wilson, and to the advocacy of that Mr. Wilson would make a President of in turn, made known his declination. . . . place to condemnation. At first there was to either him or themselves." the endeavor of the editor to protect the less of his own feelings.

In the February number, Mr. Harvey discusses President Wilson's appointments to foreign posts under the title "The Diplomats of Democracy." He first surveys the appointments of ministers and ambassadors to European capitals and courts, and then takes up the designations to service in the republics of our own hemisphere, under the subheading "Political Debauchery in Latin America." Commenting upon Mr. Page as ambassador at London, the editor says:

It is no reflection upon the personal character or professional ability of his [Mr. Reid's] succes-sor, Mr. Walter H. Page, to record the simple fact that he is regarded in London as comparatively commonplace, not so much because of his quieter and more becoming manner of living as of his seeming lack of equipment for the performance of his varied and exacting duties. Although for long a competent editor of magazines, Mr. Page's interests and training had been educational rather than political, and necessarily his knowledge of the affairs most directly concerned in his official work was casual rather than profound. It was but natural, therefore, that at the beginning he should, as in fact he did, make an occasional faux pas. Nevertheless, signs are manifest that Mr. Page's sterling qualities and willingness to learn are gradually obliterating the effects of his early indiscretions, and it is unlikely that the President will find it necessary to exercise the privilege, which he reserved in a clause of his formal appointment of the ambassador, of withdrawing him at any time. Indeed, to do so, despite the understanding, except with Mr. Page's THE editor of the North American Resistance the chief difficulty with which the new ampiquant and brilliant new and denti-

Mr. Harvey's reference in the sentence Mr. Wilson's promotion to the Presidency, above is to the attitude of the British public that his continued interest in the public ca- in view of the fact that "the original designareer of his hero was to be expected. But a tion of President Eliot gave way to surprise painful and a bitter thing has happened. The when the offer was rejected, and surprise editor who above all others was so certain yielded to positive chagrin when Mr. Olney, wise policies and consistently high regard for In a word, Mr. Page suffered at the outset public duty has become depressed, discour- from the feeling of the English that his final aged, and disillusionized. Praise has given appointment implied little, if any, compliment

Colonel Harvey attributes the appointment President's good intentions while reluctantly of Mr. Gerard as ambassador to Germany to exposing his mistakes. Each successive issue "political exigency arising from the strength of the North American has revealed the edi- of Mr. O'Gorman in the Senate," reminding tor's struggle between his desire to support us, however, that "Mr. Gerard was a liberal the President through thick and thin, for rea- contributor to the Democratic campaign sons of personal loyalty and consistency, and fund." We are given the assurance, neverhis desire to deal squarely with his readers theless, that although he lacks the advantage and tell the truth about public affairs regard- of Mr. Leishman's "long experience and familiarity with the German language." he is

a most enviable position.'

Referring to the post at Vienna, Mr. Harvey declares that the retiring ambassador, an embassy need not be regarded as prejudicial, Mr. Kerens, "had paid handsomely and re- in view of his promptness in relieving the Govceived his reward, in conformity with Republican practice," and that "the like is true of his successor, Mr. Penfield, who eagerly sought and gleefully obtained 'recognition' for his 'services' in time of need." Mr. Harvev is, however, fair enough to allude to Mr. Penfield's former public service in the foreign field, although he seems not quite willing to have his readers know that Mr. Penfield is a scholar and writer of exceptional accomplishments, and that he is widely versed in international affairs.

To only one ambassador of Mr. Wilson's choosing does Colonel Harvey accord unqualified praise. He makes the following pleasant allusions to the gentleman who now court:

Of Thomas Nelson Page it may be said without hesitation, as of Dr. van Dyke, that a more creditable appointment could not have been made. Eternal City.

lock's to Belgium. Although he does not not be imagined. assign him the same rank as President Schurries and financial heresies, is a scholar and a President to his duty in these matters. forgiving his opponents."

With that delicate sarcasm so tempting to and consular service. sured that

doing well and has already "won for himself the fact that Mr. Birch began somewhat extensive preparations for his diplomatic labors by ordering a quantity of embossed stationery under the misapprehension that the legation at Lisbon is ernment of the expense incurred through his own inadvertence.

APPOINTMENTS TO LATIN-AMERICAN POSTS

It is, however, for the appointments to the American republics that Colonel Harvey reserves his most sweeping criticism. names twelve such ministers, appointed by the present Administration, setting the qualifications and experience of each one over against those of the man whom he succeeds. He refers to this branch of the diplomatic service as one

whose reformation upon a higher plane, initiated by Secretary Hay, and scrupulously safeguarded by Secretary Root and Secretary Knox, with the full approval of Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt, represents the United States at the Italian and Taft, reflects the highest credit upon the Republican party-and alas! the scene changes.

> Having taken the twelve cases seriatim. Colonel Harvey sums up as follows:

The average experience of the former ministers As a litterateur of high repute, a student of inter- to these South and Central American republics national affairs, and a cultivated linguist, he fully was fifteen and one-third years, and their average realizes the excellent traditions which in former age at the time of their expulsion was forty-seven. vears were generally observed. Despite the long All spoke the language of the countries to which and valuable experience of his predecessor, Mr. they were accredited. The average age of the O'Brien, it must, we think, be conceded that Mr. new ministers is fifty-four and one-half, five being Page is the better equipped for the services which past sixty; no one of them, we believe, underdevolve upon the American representative in the stands Spanish; and none, of course, has had diplomatic experience. In other words, twelve trained and capable representatives, several of Mr. Harvey finds the ministers to the whom entered the service under competitive exsmaller European courts of better quality amination and all of whom had long since forthan the ambassadors to the larger ones. He hacks whose ages clearly disqualify them for concommends Dr. Henry van Dyke's appoint- tinuance in office for sufficient time to equip themment to The Hague, Mr. Pleasant A. Sto- selves for proper performance of their duties. A vall's to Switzerland, and Mr. Brand Whit- clearer case of partisan political debauchery can-

The discussion ends with recent quotations man, who was sent to Athens in the fall of from President Wilson, affirming his advo-1912 by President Taft, Mr. Harvey never- cacy of civil service reform in principle and theless finds that Mr. George Fred Williams, practice, and pointing to the force of public of Massachusetts, "despite his political vaga- opinion as the one power that can hold the

gentleman," whose appointment to Greece Colonel Harvey has taken his stand upon has "served an excellent purpose in illus- the policy of building up,—by careful selectrating the President's remarkable facility in tion of young men and subsequent promotion upon merit,—a professional diplomatic It is our purpose Colonel Harvey, because he commands it so merely to summarize Colonel Harvey's comreadily, the new minister to Portugal, Colo- ment upon the appointments of the present nel Birch, of New Jersey, is praised as "a Administration, and not to suggest any congallant and spirited staff officer" who served trary view, either touching the policy itself "as personal aid to the predecessor of Gover- or the individual merits of the gentlemen nor Fielder, of New Jersey." We are as-whose names have been confirmed by the Senate as foreign ambassadors and ministers.

MEXICAN INTERVENTION

"SOLITAIRE, GENTLEMEN!" (This cartoon represents an attitude of mind opposed to the view set forth by Mr. Shuster) From the Journal (Boston, Mass.)

N the series of articles contributed by $M\tau$. W. Morgan Shuster to the Century Magazine "The Mexican Menace" is the title of the February instalment. From Mr. Shuster's view-point the Mexican situation is not wholly an American affair; it is rather a world affair. He illustrates his meaning in this way: The plague spot may be most dangerous to those living in the immediate vicinity of it, but it is also dangerous to the entire community. We no longer leave it to be cleared up only by those whose nostrils are reached by the stench. Sanitary work of this kind is community work. So in regard to any outside police work that may become necessary in Mexico. work does not belong exclusively to Mexico's nearest neighbors.

Besides the well-recognized predominant political interest in Mexico's condition in the future that the United States has, there is a further interest that she shares with other There is a precedent as regards this further interest in the international relief expedition that was sent to Peking at the time of the Boxer troubles in 1900. this the United States cooperated with Japan, Russia, Great Britain, and France, and the American flag was the first foreign color to be raised on the walls of Peking. Here was an instance of the successful and harmonious an instance of the successful and harmonious The Powers (to the public nuisance): "See here, invocation of the international police power you, if your guardian neighbors can't make you behave, then, fence or no fence, we'll attend to you ourselves." for the protection of the lives and property

of the subjects and citizens of the powers interested. The American legation and citizens in China, in common with other foreigners, being in grave danger, American participation in the relief of Peking was deemed justifiable. As Mr. Shuster looks at the matter, the present state of anarchy and chaos in Mexico differs not at all from the Boxer rebellion, save, perhaps, in degree. He proposes, then, that the vast moral influence and repressive force which could be exercised by three or four of the leading European nations acting in harmony with the United States be now invoked for similar service in Mexico. It is assumed that the other nations should and would agree in advance on certain general conditions under which, the contingency arising, the task should be undertaken.

Mr. Shuster proceeds to offer a plausible argument to show that such joint action by all the powers interested would be far more effective than anything that could possibly be done in the direction of intervention by the United States alone. The details of such a joint expedition, he thinks, could be arranged on the basis that the United States should be predominant in the common official direction of the allied forces and that the question of indemnities to be exacted should be submitted to arbitration.

A LIMIT TO PATIENCE

From the Star (Montreal)

PAN-AMERICANISM, AS SEEN IN ARGENTINA

barriers, may not be realized for many years to come, but to Latin America it is a noble aspiration, suggested by the analogy of race, language, institutions and spiritual aims."

Retue Sud-Americaine, a new monthly pub- isolation, to the rank of mere subalterns. lished in Paris in French, for the purpose dense his excellent article written in crisp, literary French as follows:

Anglo-Saxon America has realized the principle, and has accepted, as a duty, the rôle of champion of democracy in the New World. We Latin Americans admit that this aspiration is a bond of union between us, and it is well that it should be so. All great human achievements have a spirnual conformity for a basis, but we Latins have not known how to establish the difference existing between the ideal, the idea, and the fact.

Given as we are to blending ideas into political and religious concepts whose metaphysical unity might satisfy the intellect, we have failed to give any practical formula to the complex phenomenon that constitutes the life of nations. We have made the mistake of legislating upon Pan-Americanism without being sure that such a thing existed.

However, it is better to do something even mistakenly than not to do anything at all. The United States has also made the error of exaggerating its imperialism in the matter, until the question reduced itself to a merely commercial affair. While we Latins were spending ourselves in idealivic enthusiasm, the cool-headed Saxon was minimizing the importance of the question and subcrdinating it to interests that surely were not worth the prestige jeopardized. All this has tended to weaken American unity, and that at a time when all the civilized world is endeavoring to group itself racially—to increase its strength and to offer resistance that may at any moment be turned to hostility.

Never, continues Señor Lugones, has the realization of Pan-Americanism been more necessary in the New World than now.

Europe is on a war footing and there is every indication that it will continue to be. Perhaps it may succeed in maintaining peace by that means, but armed peace is a fatal paradox, which has colonial aggression for counterpoise, viz.: armed intervention in Africa and Asia, where European Powers fairly elbow one another and where there is nothing left worth fighting over.

Militarism is an instrument of conquest. The

THE Pan-American ideal, in countries mean a real peril to us—if not to-day, perhaps to-morrow—and what resistance could our disunited morrow—and what resistance could our disunited states offer? It may never come to that, but on the other hand it may.

Pan-Americanism would give Latin Americans, this Argentinian writer believes, both This is the theme of an impressive article the "form and the formula under which we by Señor Leopold Lugones, the well-known could become,—and ought to become,—one of Argentinian political and economic writer, those entities, instead of living perpetually which appears in the first number of the exposed to absorption,—or reduced, through

But Pan-Americanism means nothing without of informing continental Europeans as to the United States,-which represent in America the conditions in Latin America. Señor Lugones realization of the right to independence and the is himself the editor of this Revue. We continue to the realization of the right to independence and the triumph of democracy. The first formula of Panderse his excellent article written in criep.

Americanism, limited to the needs of a policy of defense, is the Monroe Doctrine. Its declaration constitutes the most significant and decisive act toward guaranteeing the independence of the Latin-American States. Thanks to the Monroe Doctrine our territorial integrity has been preserved-and that in itself is enough to assure the United States our lasting gratitude. Through it the United States has proved that its citizens are always ready to engage in enterprises of generosity.

This is one of the things that European militarism will not understand. The case of Cuba has been recalled apropos of the present troubles The European press with perfect in Mexico. unanimity declared that President Wilson's policy aimed at the conquest of a part of Mexico, and when this statesman declared that it was not so, the same press hastened to interpret this declaration into a confession of "incapacity,"—a similar mistake caused some trouble to Spain not so very long ago.

None but the "blind can fail to realize the economic and maritime forces at the disposal of the United States. It could dominate Mexico and take its territory by merely indirect pressure, that is, by simply preventing any communication with the outside world.

The serenity with which President Wilson accepts the most ill-natured criticism-even to the point of endangering the material prestige of the United States—is the best proof of the honesty of his idealistic policy. But this policy has suggested to its critics two significant consequences. Some say that the policy favorable to the dictatorship, as it existed under General Diaz for thirty years, was considered as more effectual in maintaining order and protecting the interests of foreignershence the conclusion being that Mexico was in-capable of governing itself. The President of the United States thinks differently, and, although the interests of his country are involved in the great-est extent, his policy tends to help Mexico to emerge out of the opprobrium of that thirty years by its own efforts.

The United States know that democracy is a immense capital involved demands it, else politi- vital necessity for the American people. On the cal and economic bankruptcy must ensue. Gain other hand, the Monroe Doctrine would become is the inexorable law of capital. Therefore milian absurdity if it guaranteed sovereignty to the tarism must continue to produce, and that may Latin states that they might use it to commit suicide-by inviting through internal disorders Euro- brought out a New World in order to re-establish pean intervention. If the Monroe Doctrine guar- the equilibrium of the Old." Thus we may yet antees to these states the integrity of their terri- become for the civilization progressing towards tories and their institutions, Latin Americans have constituted democracy what we have already been nothing to fear.

constituted democracy what we have already been in re-establishing the balance of the Old World.

But, while the present state of things exist, "let Latin Americans beware."

Only the other day, in Germany, it was said that the efficiency of the Monroe Doctrine will be proved by the distance that the guns of the United States can cover. Perhaps they may not reach far them to take part in the common cause, if the which our sons will have to solve. necessity should arise. Sooner or later democracy will have to make a firm stand against a decisive

England, always noble and sensible, has recently signified her approbation of the American policy with regard to Mexico. If France would do as much—which would be worthy of her—the "en-tente" of these two great European democracies would soon see their diplomatic influence extend very much farther. And let no one think that distance makes of this hope only a vision. Ten years enough — considering the enormous growth of ago Paris was twenty days from Buenos Ayres, European militarism. But behind the United which is the most farther port of South America. States are Argentina, Brazil and Chili. The To-day the distance is shortened to fourteen days. South American states that possess no artillery To-morrow it may be eight. One would have to have other means of defense which would enable be singularly obtuse to fail to see the problem

But come what may, concludes Señor Leoattack of despotism, for war means the imminent pold Lugones, "we can afford to await the probability of reaction. We will then be able to militarist crisis, which is not far distant, with render European democracy an inestimable service. It would be nothing new, Canning said, altrogrammed over the belief that the Monice. It would be nothing new, Canning said, altrogrammed over the belief that the Monice. luding to England's recognition of the independ-ence of the old Spanish colonies in 1823. "I have dependence, will preserve it to us to-morrow."

IS THE PANAMA CANAL SAFE FROM EARTH-**OUAKES?**

ON the night of October 1, 1913, the though it would on the whole seem probable that Isthmus of Panama was visited by the prospect of serious damage is but slight. strongest earthquake experienced in that region for more than thirty years. The shock, mistic on this subject. The first is the wellas perceptible to the human senses, lasted for known immunity of the Canal Zone from about twenty-five seconds. The seismograph severe shocks in the past. needles at Ancon, after recording a trace of three inches amplitude, were jolted off the earthquakes, besides that of October 1, have atrecord sheet, but, on returning, continued to register vibrations for an hour and a quarter. The epicentre of this quake appears, from the Ancon record, to have been about 115 miles from that place, and the principal damage was done in the province of Los Santos, which is about 100 miles from the canal. The latter was not injured. The only effects The latter was not injured. The only effects quake in the Colchester district [of England] benoted in or near the Canal Zone were a few fore 1884, and of few shocks of any kind in South cracked walls in Panama City. Less severe in 1886. shocks were felt on the isthmus on October 23 and November 13.

the canal in the event of future visitations of

There are three reasons for feeling opti-

Since the Spanish conquest, only two violent Carolina before Charleston was partially destroyed

A second reason has been suggested by Mr. D. F. MacDonald, geologist to the Isthmian Canal Com-Dr. Charles Davison, who, since the death mission, in a paper published in the Scientific of Milne, is the leading English authority on earthquakes are generally due to fault-movements American for October 18. He points out that, 25 earthquakes, discusses the above-mentioned and occur in mountainous districts, and as few shocks in the Geographical Journal (Lon-faults of any consequence are traversed by the don), especially with regard to the safety of canal, and all mountains are at some distance, the Isthmian zone is one in which strong earthquakes the canal in the event of future visitations of this character. He epitomizes his views as follows:

are not likely to occur. The argument deserves consideration, but it should be remembered that our knowledge of the superficial structure is not sufficient, for earthquakes originate as a rule at The question raised by these earthquakes— some depth (it may be a few miles) below the surwherter future shocks may be strong enough to face. Geological surveys in mining districts reveal injure the canal works—is one of great import the fact that faults exist at the depth of the mines tance, and it is unfortunate that the fears which which the surface survey would never have made have been entertained cannot be allayed entirely, known. Moreover, some earthquakes, such as the

Carlisle earthquake of 1901 and the Swansea probable, that, in such a case, there might be ex-

not the slightest indication.

Lastly, even if severe earthquakes were to occur within range of the Isthmian zone, it does not follow that the canal works would sustain serious barm. The late Professor Milne was the first to discover that earthquake-motion at the bottom of an artificial pit is much less intense than on the adjoining surface, and the elaborate observations made by his pupils, Professor Sekiya and Omori, fully bear out his conclusion. They showed that the intensity of a strong earthquake shock depends less on the large undulations than on the small and very rapid vibrations or ripples, and that, at the bottom of a pit eighteen feet deep, these ripples are to a great extent smoothed away, so that the resultant intensity of three strong earthquakes within the pit was only about one-sixth of that on the free surface.

It thus seems to follow: (1) that, judging from past experience, it is probable, though by no means near the canal as to injure the works; and (2) the surface; though it is possible, and indeed tive quarters.

earthquake of 1906, prove that there are deep- tensive landslides from the sides of the cuttings, seated faults of which the surface structure affords especially if the earthquake occurred after a prolonged period of heavy rains.

> By way of postscript it seems worth while to turn back to Mr. MacDonald's paper in the Scientific American, already cited. As to the argument from the seismological history of the isthmus, this writer says:

> The liability of the canal to injury and destruction by earthquakes has been proclaimed; but the fact is that no earthquake since 1621 would have inconvenienced it, and the shock of that year, though severe enough to shake down adobe houses, and even some masonry structures, would have had no serious effect on canal slopes, and little effect on such rock-founded, solid concrete structures as the locks.

Mr. MacDonald's article is, on the whole, certain, that no violent earthquakes will occur so even more sanguine than Dr. Davison's. Both of them effectually offset the dire preimum injury to the works would be wrought near dictions occasionally heard in less authorita-

ITALY'S AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION

of production are exceptionally favorable, and where agricultural operations are conducted on a vast scale. Through inability to compete successfully with the foreign producers, many Italian farmers having small holdings have been forced to part with their farms and seek a livelihood in lands beyond the sea. chiefly in North and South America.

Another difficulty with which the Italian farmer has to contend regards the matter of farm labor. With smaller returns from the crease the wages of farm laborers sufficiently to meet the higher cost of living. This, also, has encouraged emigration and has notably reduced the available supply of this class of to better this state of things by a judicious the latter, as far as this was clearly shown to be practicable.

THE agricultural population of Central However, Senator Cencelli calls attention and Southern Italy is just now passing to the fact that conditions often differ greatly through a very trying period. In the opinion in this respect in different parts of Italy. of Senator A. Cencelli, as expressed in an While in some provinces or districts at a article in the Nuova Antologia, this is largely given time the demand for labor considerably due to the greatly increased facilities for exceeds the supply, in others those able and transporting to Italy agricultural products of willing to work in the fields lack employment. all kinds from countries where the conditions ()f the best remedy for this the writer says:

> Where the equilibrium between one region and another is upset, this should be remedied by a migration of farm laborers from one to the other. Our countrymen, so many of whom are ready, without hesitation and with abundant self-confidence, to undertake very long and costly journeys into far-off lands, with the money, language, and customs of which they are wholly unacquainted, should all the more readily and confidently migrate from one province to another within the boundaries of their native country.

What is really lacking is a satisfactory organization of such migrations. While for emigrants products, it has scarcely been possible to in- to foreign lands there are in every community, even the smallest, agents who carry on a propa-ganda in the interest of the different steamship companies, furnish necessary information, and afford all possible facilities, migration in the interior of the land is altogether left to chance. The labor in many parts of Italy. It is true that Department of Agriculture, indeed, occasionally the Italian Government has done something issues pamphlets treating of this subject, but these are known only to a few and generally concern past conditions. There are also some employment and conciliatory intervention in the recurring bureaus and agencies, but in very restricted numconflicts between proprietors and laborers, so ber and narrowly limited in their sphere of activas to favor the granting of higher wages to ity. What is needed is an organization similar to that of the commercial banking houses and agencies, which would quickly spread intelligence as to there being a plethors or a scarcity of farm laborof migration from one region to another within the realm. Those who answer the call should be afforded all possible facilities of travel to and from the chosen point, and all other forms of assistance that are, or at least ought to be, accorded to the emigrants to foreign countries.

While the scarcity of farm labor has favored an increased use of mechanical appliof land, and the small proprietor lacks the the raising of many other crops.

source of foreign supply, just when his own perish!

ers at any given point, so as to determine a current crop has fallen below the average, while formerly his shortage would have been partly offset by a higher price in the home market. Only in the case of the wheat crop is there still a certain stability, owing to the considerable duty imposed on imported wheat. In concluding Senator Cencelli writes:

The present agricultural depression in Central ances, this is only possible for large complexes and Southern Italy will necessarily result in the survival of the fittest among our agriculturists, and will also force them to utilize each piece of means to buy or even to hire machines. land only for the crop that can be best produced Moreover, manual labor is still a necessity in thereon. On the one hand we shall have a more viniculture and fruit-raising and largely so in intensive cultivation, and for less productive lands a more extensive one. But this ought not to mark a decline in our agriculture, for farming on a wide . The pressure of competition has also intro- scale, if rationally carried on, can well constitute duced an element of uncertainty in the choice an economic progress. Certain it is, however, that of the crop to be raised, as the farmer may at any time be forced to compete with a new forced to the wall. Either mend your ways or

EARLY ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS

In Italy, as elsewhere in Europe, study of the old files. journalism began with manuscript news-This was a four-page sheet, serve as an example: published weekly, there being from 60 to 64 lines to the page, which measured about $8\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The news items are transmitted from cer- the epitaphs defaced. tain principal cities serving as news centers. Thus Venice furnishes news from the Orient. time center are drawn the most important those in authority.

THE beginnings of Italian journalism notices of matters pertaining to shipping and have been made the subject of special trade by sea. Of the general character of the study by Prof. Luigi Piccioni of Turin Uni- news this pioneer newspaper spread before its versity, and in the Rivista d'Italia he gives few readers in Rimini, the following indicasome interesting data regarding certain early tions are given by Professor Piccioni from his

There is no lack of information regarding letters; the earliest printed gazette seems to the spread of the plague, and details are have been issued in Florence in 1636, the communicated about trials and executions, example being followed by Genoa in 1639, but all in a dry and formal way, without Rome in 1640, Milan in 1642, and Turin in any affectation of a sensibility quite foreign 1645. In Rimini the first newspaper dates to the age. The following brief note may

> Cromwell's body has been disinterred and dragged through the city tied to the tail of a horse; the monuments have been cast down and

This is all. Abundant details are given while from Genoa come happenings in the of the journeyings of royal personages, and Mediterranean region, both European and even insignificant facts concerning the recep-African. The London items almost exclution of ambassadors at court are not forsively concern English matters, but Vienna gotten.—such, for instance, as the failure of offers a wide range, embracing the soul- a certain embassy to present itself at the apstirring conflicts of the period with the pointed time, because the proper dress was Turks and the hostilities between Russia and not at hand. Full notices are printed of the Papal Rome provides information deaths of illustrious persons, with particulars on ecclesiastical events and policy, throwing touching their testamentary dispositions and sidelights on the complicated relations of the the value of the estate left to their heirs. Of Roman Church with the different European local matters, however, little or nothing apstates. Spanish news came principally from pears, this being characteristic of the Italian Naples, because of the close political rela-newspapers of the time, a policy dictated by tions with Spain, and from this great mari-prudence and the fear of giving offense to

This first attempt at printed journalism in Rimini was followed, in 1686, by a newspaper of an altogether special type, namely, a Military Journal, exclusively devoted to perusal of which will recall to mind the events of reporting the events of the war with the the present war in Hungary. Turks in Hungary, more especially the doto the public in these terms:

The military operations are very fully reings at the siege of Buda by the Holy League ported, the proper terminology being quite composed of the Emperor, the King of Po- carefully observed; the losses in the different land, Pope Innocent XI, and the Venetians. battles are given, with the names in the case This paper was also issued weekly, in a of superior officers. The last number of the duodecimo of 20 to 22 pages, here and there first volume promises the publication of a embellished with woodcuts showing the plan second volume, but Professor Piccioni has of a fortification, the "Castle of Buda," been unable to find any trace of this, and he taken by the Imperial troops August 23, concludes that as the Turks became less ag-1686, etc. The editor introduces his venture gressive and dangerous, public interest in the war fell off and the journal ceased to appear.

A GREAT JEW,-THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND

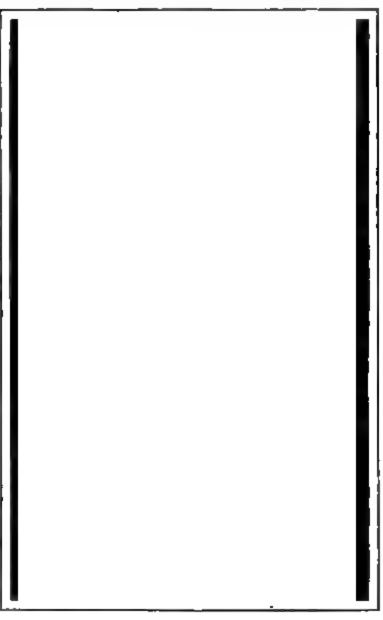
THE inspiring story of the great Jew show it unmistakably. Deep under the brows, who has risen to be Lord Chief Justice of England is related with characteristic journalistic and dramatic skill by Perceval Gibbon in the February number of M_C .

A suggestion of profundity, of powers and possibilities held back and reserved, of impulse curbed by calculation. They reveal nothing unless it be the fact that they have seen much. They story was provided by the fact that on a cer- Gentiles. tain day in October, 1913, there were in Europe two Jews who held the eyes of the world—one, Mendel Beiliss, on trial for his life under the fanatical charge of having murdered a Christian child; the other, Sir-Rufus Isaacs, who was being raised to the highest judicial honors that England can offer. Of Isaacs' appearance as he took the oath of office, Perceval Gibbon says:

A paper setting forth the oath he was to take was placed before him, and he stood facing the court while he recited its contents aloud. The great, full-bottomed wig hid his hair and dexended upon his scarlet-clad shoulders, making a silvery gray frame for his face. It was sober and sustere, composed to a gravity that seemed touched almost with melancholy, so that one wondered whether he, having read his newspaper that morning, were remembering, at this high culmination of his career, that other Jew in that other court at Kief. He showed, as he bent above the paper, reading the words of the oath with his clear, practical enunciation, a countenance of a fine and strong judicial character upon which his years of indefatigable industry have left their mark in a certain scholarly leanness of outline.

It was when, the oath taken and recorded, he turned to hear Lord Haldane's brief speech, that one marked in him that salient racial quality, the ineffaceable hall-mark of a common origin, which trembling Ghetto-dwellers of Kishinef and Kief share with the Jewish millionaires of England and America. The mouth, mobile and wide-lipped, the bold curve of the nose, the height of bone in the cheeks, all testify to it; but it is the eyes that SIR RUFUS ISAACS, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND

Clure's. A suggestive starting point for the occidentals are yet, in some sense, foreigners and



when he was admitted to the bar, was of pause after each.

of a good Jewish family gave him certain always lofty."

Before he had reached the age of twenty- opportunities that he might not otherwise seven, young Isaacs had made two "failures," have had. The great Jewish solicitor, Sir according to the business world's manner of George Lewis, employed him almost from He had gone to sea and the the start. From the first he displayed a knowledge that he gained in that adventure wonderful knack of psychological penetration, served him well two years ago in the Titanic with which he was able to find the key to inquiry and in the action which followed the sympathies and prejudices of judge, jury, the ramming of the White Star liner Olympic and witness. He started a new fashion in by the cruiser Hawke. But he found that cross-examining witnesses. Instead of bullythe sea as a career was not for him. Later ing the witness, as was the custom followed years spent on the stock exchange were by Lord Russell and generally followed in seemingly quite as futile, but in the long run the English courts a generation ago, Isaacs the equipment of sound and familiar knowl- put his questions in a courteous manner, edge of business that he had acquired in 1887, slowly, with patient clearness, and a long

The Lord Chief Justice's friendship and In those early days of practice there were admiration for former Ambassador Choate times when the young man who was to be- may lead him to visit America. When Mr. come Lord Chief Justice would give a whole Choate was made a Bencher of the Middle day to some trivial case for the fee of a Temple—an honor that the English bar very guinea (\$5). But this initial struggle was rarely confers on a foreigner-Sir Rufus not a long one. As Perceval Gibbon points Isaacs walked up the hall with him as he out, Isaacs had a more general experience went to take his seat for the first time on of the world than most lawyers. "He had the dais. "I admire Choate," said the Lord the head and tongue of a born advocate, and Chief Justice, and went on to speak of him his industry took the form of a passionate, as an orator. "He was exceedingly fine. insatiable appetite for toil." When at last It was not only his speaking, but more than work came to him plentifully he was equal any man I have known he had a way of to it. The very fact that he was a Jew and speaking on a high plane. His tone was

SCIENCE AND RACIAL PREJUDICE IN RUSSIA

medical institutions of to-day. In an article demic appeared. naturally refused to send in their contribu-

In Charkov, capital of the Russian state of the there are 1660. same name, one of the largest cities in South Rus-

O those who think of Russia as a country South, a medical society was formed half a cenin which the discoveries and appliances tury ago for the purpose of providing social interof modern science play no part, it will come as the opportunity to perfect themselves in all as a surprise to learn that in one of the branches of medicine. Not only the city authorsmaller cities of the Czar's empire there is ities, but even the representatives of the state adone of the best and most completely equipped ministration had recourse to its aid when an epi-

The need of an hospital for the poor was urgent, in the I yestnik Yevropy, the monthly review and, with a budget of 300 rubles (\$150) annually, of St. Petersburg, there will be found a dethe Society opened such an hospital of its own. scription of this institution and its work. For this useful institution donations began to pour It is a strange and tragic comment on the itself in its own quarters with an addition of ten in with the result that, after nine years, it found attitude of the Russian Government towards beds for emergency cases, this being ten years its Hebrew subjects that, although many ahead of the work of the city. In 1887 the society wealthy Jews have contributed to the founda- founded a Pasteur Institute with a chemico-microtion and support of this institution, no He- ten by rabid animals, later adding a shelter where brew is permitted to enter its walls. There- proper care would be given to these victims. After fore, the well-equipped institution is not for- the diphtheria anti-toxin had been discovered by mally opened since the Hebrew contributors Bering and Roux, a bacteriological station was established which is still the largest in Russia.

One of the greatest achievements of this society tions. We condense the article in the Vyest-nik Yevropy as follows: was the opening, in 1911, of a medical institute for women, with its own clinics, and a three-year course for 1000 students. At present, however,

Though quite accustomed to all the caprices of sia, famous for its universities and distinguished their government, the intelligent people of South medical staff, the Mecca of every invalid of the Russia were astounded and disgusted with the action of the local administration in this matter. The ular, beloved man in whose honor the institution society decided to open an addition to the city hose had been erected, as well as an injustice to the pital, a shelter for incurables, with no restrictions donors. This the trustees flatly refused to accept. Dr. V. A. Francovsky, who for fifty years had ter times." consecrated his life to the poor

To the call for funds the public responded nobly. section of Russia to which Jews are confined] quite sum of Jewish money was included. Sufficient funds were collected in a short time All that remained to be done was to secure permission from the government.

At this point the government stepped in, and inserted in the regulations a paragraph forbidding

as to race or creed, this to be a memorial to a very Therefore, this memorial, all ready to be open, popular local doctor humanitarian and idealist, "stands with drawn curtains sadly awaiting bet-

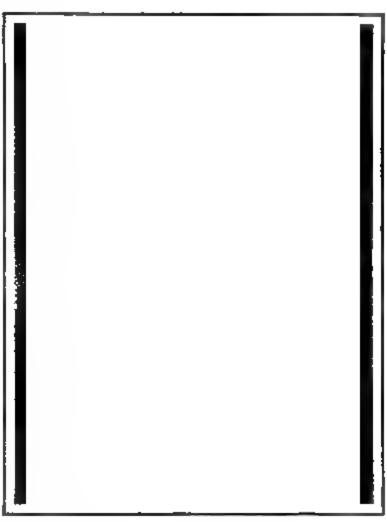
Since 1895, this article in the Vyestnik As South Russia is largely within the Pale [that Yeuropy concludes, the bacteriological station of this institution has let out 2,263,332 vials of diphtheria anti-toxin alone, and has registered 39,439 cases of rabies. The chemicomicroscopical laboratory during this time made 232,477 analyses. The society at presmade 232,477 analyses. the admission of Jews to the hospital. Such a regulation would be an insult to the name of the popical subjects.

GERMANY'S GRAND OLD DARWINIAN

celebration of Professor Ernst Haeckel's eightieth birthday, on the sixteenth of last month, was almost coincident with the fiftieth anniversary of his public espousal of the Darwinian theory of evolution. Darwin's great work on the "Origin of Species" had been translated into German in the year 1860 by the zoologist Bronn, of Heidelberg. At first the German public, including even the scientists, was strikingly indifferent to Darwin and his theories. Haeckel, however, familiarized himself with Darwin's book in 1861, and, although none of the zoologists and anatomists of Berlin had yet accepted the Darwinian hypothesis, he became an enthusiastic adherent of Darwin and immediately made the future extension of the Darwinian theory the chief task of his life.

In an article on "Fifty Years in the Service of the Evolution Theory," which is published in the Open Court for February, Dr. Breitenbach alludes to the first public address given by Haeckel on the subject of Darwin's theory of evolution. The occasion was a meeting of German naturalists and physicians held in Stettin on September 19, 1863. The fundamental idea of the Darwinian theory was tersely condensed by Haeckel thus:

All the different animals and plants which are living to-day, as well as all organisms which ever have lived upon the earth, have not been created as we have been accustomed to assume from our earliest youth, each one for itself independently in its species, but have developed gradually in spite of their wide variety and great diversity in the course of many millions of years from some few, perhaps even from one single original form, one



PROFESSOR ERNST HAECKEL

would have to look for our primitive common ancestors among the apelike animals; still farther back, among kangaroo-like Marsupialia; still farther, in the so-called secondary period, in lizardlike Reptilia; and finally, in a still earlier time, in the primary period, in low-organized fishes.

At the end of his lecture Haeckel calls the Darwinian evolution theory the "greatest scientific advance of our time, promising to do for organic nature what Newton's law of gravitation has accomplished for inorganic nature.

In this Stettin address, as pointed out by reprenely simple primitive organism. According Dr. Breitenbach, Haeckel, who was even we, as the most highly organized vertebrates, then recognized as perhaps the leading Ger-

THE LAST REMANDED IN the part of the ा च्या ह्या हा अल्ब्स who did not hesiand to deand the tree were absolutely untenable. Some the companies of the company e samme the remain rate of the ory. In later ு ஈ ஊ ன ாட் ந me German Darwin.

THE THEATER

SIGN CHICK FORBES-ROBERTSON

I there are a more season of the great trole to a magazine or put his name to a book For she way. S. Joneson Forbes-Robert- He neels, however, that his hitherto selfwere every attractive to his comments imposed silence may be removed, to some exthe behinder the stary on "The Theater tent, since he is on the point of closing the ** Testerian, Today, and To-morrow." By last chapter of his life's work and has started

None to the state of the state Mr. Forbes-Robertson states to ring down the curtain on the last acts of arear of forty years on the the plays he has interpreted for many years.

appreciably. The severe competition of the of elaborated stage settings. moving pictures and vaudeville is regarded agers have stimulated this tendency. be granted that they never can replace the criticism of modern stage productions. spoken word upon the stage.

badly, at the shortest notice. Mr. Forbes- beautifully painted.

The stage to-day, regarded as a whole, is stage which Mr. Forbes-Robertson is inclined pronounced by this authority to be vastly to criticize severely is the endeavor to provide better than it was half a century ago. Al- "stage atmosphere." He protests against the though we have not as many great individual too-obvious appeal which is sometimes made actors as in the past, the general level of the by virtually turning a stage picture into a acting is higher to-day than ever before photograph. The scenery, he thinks, should Plays are better staged to-day and Mr. never monopolize the attention; it should Forbes-Robertson thinks they are better writ- remain as the background only and take its ten, on the average, than they were forty place in subordination to the actor himself. years ago. The support that is given to An over-dressed play is declared to be as bad Shakesperian drama in the United States is as an over-dressed woman. There is doubtcited as evidence that the attitude of the less some reason in the belief that the public public towards the theater has broadened has come to look for too much in the direction

and the advance of these modern forms of lows the Century article Richard Le Galamusements is welcomed, but it must still lienne seems to have had in mind the same imaginative is Forbes-Robertson's own acting, The old stock company is described as a creating the scene about him as he plays, that rough and ready school of acting, which "one almost resents any stage settings for could be counted on to put on a play, however him at all, however learnedly accurate and

Robertson declares that he has much more "His soul seems to do so much for us faith in the American stock company of to- that we almost wish it could be left to do day where the bill is changed only once a it all, and he act for us as they acted in week, and it is stated that there are fifty of Elizabeth's day, with only a curtain for these companies scattered over the United scenery, and a placard at the side of the stage States. The chief modern tendency of the saying, 'This is Elsinore.'"

THE NATIONAL REVIVAL IN SPAIN

willing to give up all hope of taking even a modest place among the nations of the mod-ern world, is fully realized by patriotic and trained crews for our fleet, all this will be little leading to the loss of the principal Spanish colonies, might in his view almost seem to justify the caustic words of Lord Salisbury to the effect that he did not look upon Spain as one of the dying nations, for she was already dead.

Naturally Señor de Lara is not at all willing to admit the truth of any such pessimistic tance; but besides this the present altogether brian coast?"

THE urgent need for Spain of consistent inadequate railway facilities must be greatly and energetic action if that country is not increased. Of this the writer says:

progressive Spaniards. Some of the meas- in opposing the attack of a naval force more powures that should be adopted in this direction erful than our own, if we have not completed a chain of railways along the coasts of Spain with are indicated in an article by Señor Crespo branches to the interior of the country, for it is de Lara in Nuestro Tiempo (Madrid). upon the interior that our seaports must depend The grave mistakes of the immediate past, for supplies of all kinds necessary to assure their efficiency. While no civilized country is so lacking in such facilities as is Spain, none has greater need of them, as for many years to come our fleet will be far inferior to that maintained by almost any other land. The need of ready communication is also emphasized by the fact that our coast line is broken by that of Portugal, and by the foreign naval base, Gibraltar.

Is it not a national disgrace, he asks, that statement, and he proceeds to outline a pro- Ferrol, the only fortified naval base that gram that may promise better things. The Spain has along all her northern and northbuilding of modern warships, and as a nec- western coasts, and where is established the essary condition for this, the improvement "most important of the three shipyards we and enlargement of the existing shipyards, possess, should have no communication with are recognized as matters of prime import he Asturias nor with the rest of the Cantanected by rail with the other Cuban centers, the ury. American army would not have been able to effect a landing on the island with the ease and lates the various measures requisite for impunity that actually characterized the disem- Spain's defense as follows: barkment, neither would it have been able to maintain its position, and thus force Cervera's squadron to abandon the port and compel the surrender of the city.

What happened in Santiago de Cuba would be repeated in Spain should we become involved in another war, if we persist in leaving such important naval stations as Ferrol without adequate railroad connections, more especially as the very shadow of our former naval greatness has vanished, while the other nations of the earth are constantly increasing their naval strength.

The writer believes that the expense entailed by this most essential undertaking would meet with less opposition than any the undoubted advantages for commerce and than having them built abroad. industry in time of peace resulting from the improvements would appeal to all. In fact, ive utilization of the improved shipyards, he thinks that no direct burden need be im- the writer proposes that a certain number of posed upon the state beyond the guarantee, naval officers and constructors, chosen among for a term of years, of five or six per cent. those who stand highest in their examinainterest on the capital invested in constructions, should be sent to foreign countries for ford employment for a considerable number employed, so that by the time the requisite of naval reserve officers, whose services would new machinery shall have been installed in be immediately available in time of need, the Spanish shipyards, they may be able to while their salaries, paid by the railroads, make proper use of it.

Had the port of Santiago de Cuba been con-would not be a charge on the national treas-In conclusion, Señor deLara recapitu-

(1) Completion of the railroads along the coast and on the frontiers; (2) reorganization of the navy; (3) reorganization of the army, without any addition to the ordinary military appropriations; (4) submarine defences; (5) improvement of the naval bases at Ferrol, Cartagena, Cádiz, and Mohon and the construction of one in the Canaries, all to be provided with guns of large caliber, capable of firing projectiles that will pierce the armor of any of the existing warships; (6) reorganization of the three shipyards (or at least of two of them), so that each of them may be put in condition to construct a special class of warships, those of the heaviest tonnage at Ferrol, for example, those of medium size at Cartagena, and the smaller ones at the third shipyard; (7) the building of all the warships in our own other appropriation for national defense, as shipyards, even should this entail greater expense

As a necessary preparation for the effect-Moreover, these railroads would af- a year or two to study the processes there

JAPANESE COLOR PRINTS SHOWING WESTERN **INFLUENCE**

NOT only Whistler, but so many Occibeen influenced by Japanese art that it is famous Kunivoshi, though he died in 1861, should in his turn have felt the influence of the Occident, as well as that of his master Toyokuni I, and of the great Hokusai.

The prints of Utagawa Kuniyoshi are well known to lovers of Japanese prints, and collectors esteem him greatly, and the recent exhibition of his work in the Royal Ethnographic Museum at Leyden attracted much admiration. In Elsevier's Geïllustreerde Maandschrift (Amsterdam), one of the most attractive magazines in all Europe, we find several beautiful and striking examples of his art in an article by Dr. M. W. DeVisser, who says of this artist:

. His restless and irregular life apparently did not prevent his working hard, and a period of griping poverty crippled his powers as little as his later prosperity.

OI only Whistler, but so many Occi-dental artists of the modern era have His first teacher was Shunyei, his second Toyokuni I. But Hokusai's art also had a powerful influence upon him and he was also affected by particularly interesting to learn that the European perspective and chiaroscuro. His versatility was as great as that of Hokusai, for his pencil brought forth not only warrior heroes (his chef-d'auvres), but masterly drawings of animals, ghosts, actors, and women. Very notable also are his sketches and portraits, in which caricature plays a great rôle.

> This feeling for caricature finds expression in some richly humorous sketches, such as the one we reproduce showing certain fabled giants with immensely long noses using these organs as fishing poles or to pole a boat. Other prints show tenderness and delicacy of feeling, and all have a remarkably effective technique. Many of them are sympathetic illustrations of the legendary lore and folktales of his country.

> One of the most entertaining series to European and American eyes is that dealing with the truly remarkable adventures of the famous holy man Nichiren, the founder of

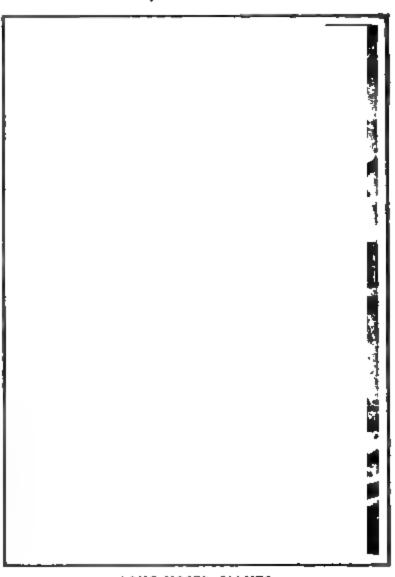
the Buddhist sect which still goes by his name, who proclaimed his beliefs in the 13th century, at the same time denouncing all other

His teaching is based on the Sutra of the Lotus of the Miraculous Law. . . Even to-day it claims many adherents among the people, and their temples resound with the call of the Sutra accompanied by drums and cymbals.

In 1261 his violent attacks on other sects caused the saint to be banished, but he was recalled at the end of three years. However, he renewed his hostilities so bitterly that the Regent ordered him to be put to death. Legend relates that this decree was changed to a two-year exile because a Higher Power stattered into fragments the sword above his head.

The other picture shows one of the miracles ascribed to him. The saint is shown calming a stormy sea under a stormy sky, depicted with great emotional fervor of leaping whitecaps, flying foam, and rolling clouds. His smug and self-sufficient complacence is in most amusing contrast to the frantic alarm of his fellow-inmates of the cockle-shell in the trough of the waves.

Thus Kuniyoshi offers us a rich variety of stuff, from the highly dramatic to the grotesque. But be is good in both, and knows how to present wild and threatening, now calm and lovely, he



LONG-NOSED GIANTS (Caricatures by Utagawa Kumiyoshi)

men and animals with wonderful life and fire, proves that Hokusai's light has not streamed upon Also when he shows sea and mountains, now him in vain.

"TRUE INWARDNESS" OF THE ZABERN AFFAIR

to the Revue de Paris by an anonymous between the military and the civilians, such as writer, who signs himself an Alsatian. We might at times break out anywhere. It is not only condense the article, giving the substance as German immigrants as well. And, besides, the follows:

when the recent events that took place in military. Consequently, Germany and Alsace-Zabern—in Alsace-Lorraine—were discussed, the Prussian Secretary of War, General von If this is really so, why these groanings and be-Falkenhayn, after having spoken of the atti- wailings in the Reichstag, and the avowal that tude of the people at Zabern, declared: "We "all has gone up in smoke"? tude of the people at Zabern, declared: "We want to stamp out in the population the spirit that they manifested, and which called forth the incidents at Zabern." The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethman-Hollweg, in a letter written in June, 1913, to Professor Lamprecht, of Leipsic, says:

We are a young people. We have perhaps too much faith in force. We take too little account of of irrefutable evidence, they began to make refined means. We do not yet know that what light of the whole affair." force acquires, force alone cannot keep.

Paris, has the manner of Germanization, as is the fact that "it was as soldiers that the applied to Alsace-Lorraine, been better de- Alsatians resented being called by the opprofined than by the utterance of the Prussian brious name 'Wackes' by the Prussian War Secretary, nor more justly judged and soldiers." condemned than by the words of the Chancellor.

That which General von Falkenhayn would "stamp out" is nothing less than the soul of Alsace-Lorraine. Others have tried to drug that soul. Others, again, have endeavored to change it into a German soul. But the so-called "extirpators" have never permitted the application of means of moderation to continue, and we understand perfectly why Professor von Calker ex-claimed in the Reichstag: "It is enough to make one howl with pain! For sixteen years I have devoted myself to reconciling the immigrants with the natives, and now we have come to the point where we can say that all has gone up in smoke." This confession, couched in picturesque language, describing the failure of Germanization, proves that Professor von Calker, who might be considered as the type of well-intentioned and friendly disposed colonist, was singularly mistaken as to the progress made towards reconciliation between the German inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine and the natives. The friendship and understanding between them must have been rather fragile if it took but a single incident to nullify the work of sixteen years.

The events that took place at Zabern, this writer claims, were no surprise to the people of Alsace-Lorraine.

They were only a symptom of the evil from which the country is suffering. But it is a symp-

A KEEN, but moderately expressed, analysis of the situation in Alsace-Lorraine, dealing with the enmity between the civil population and the military, is contributed treating it as a mere disagreement or quarrel Reichstag and almost all the German press have At the memorable session of the Reichstag, taken the side of Alsace-Lorraine against the

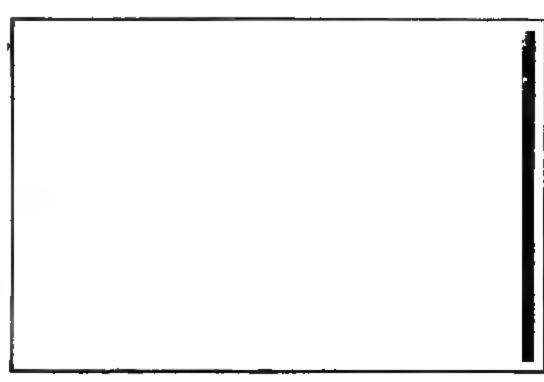
It is "absolutely false," we are informed, that the immigrants sided with the natives. The two official organs—the Strasburger Post and the Metzer Zeitung, which voice the sentiments of the majority of the "immigrants," at first tried to deny the facts, and 'when denial became grotesque in the face

A proof that it was more than a mere Never, says the writer in the Revue de conflict between the military and the civilians

> All Alsatians still conscious of their race-and they are in an immense majority—all burned under the insult. Many of them remembered having been treated in the same fashion when they served in the regiments, and the resentment that lay dormant was revived. The incidents of Za-bern, indeed, have raised to the degree of paroxysm the antipathy existing between the Germans and the Alsatian-Lorrainers. It is an innate antipathy that the ill treatment inflicted upon the conquered provinces by their conquerors. Since the annexation still exists, M. Jaures makes a mistake [referring to a speech of the Socialist leader in the French Chamber] if he really believes that the two populations have come closer together in Alsace-Lorraine since the incidents of The Socialist Deputy Weil is also mis-Zabern. taken when he declares in the Reichstag that "there is not a doubt that, in a year or two, the normal development of Alsace-Lorraine might have been considered as completed, the population having resolved to attach itself definitely to Germany.

> Is it reasonable to suppose, asks "an Alsatian," that, after forty-two years, the population having resolved to finally attach itself to Germany, should "suddenly change its mind in the forty-third year, because of an incident which, grave though it may be, could not have surprised the peoples grown quite accustomed to German methods?"

The writer goes on to point out that the difference of religion makes an insuperable barrier between the two people. He says that, although the provinces stand higher economically since the annexation to Germany, he does not see that they would lose anything in that respect if they reverted to France. High as the customs duties may be in France, they are far heavier towards Alsace-Lorraine in Germany. should they lose the German markets, they would find those of France open to



"THE HATED NINETY-NINTH" PRUSSIAN RECIMENT LEAVING ZABERN

The return of Alsace-Lorraine to France could place without friction, and that over night, as it be effected without the slightest difficulty or eco- were, there would be 1,500,000 more people, who somic disturbance. The reintegration could take are French in heart and soul.

TREATING WOUNDS WITH CLAY AND ALCOHOL

EVERY schoolboy nowadays knows that injured or exposed surface is prevented. Since sary to the growth of the germs.

practice of surgeons and physicians to insist sublimate, and others.

development. It has been found that about, lin): ax hours are generally necessary for the

the greatest danger from an ordinary moisture is necessary for bacterial developwound, whether made by knife, bullet, or ment it follows that to keep the wound and fire-cracker, proceeds not from the mechani- its neighborhood dry will stop such developcal injury, but from the danger of infection. ment. Highly concentrated alcohol has an This infection proceeds from the countless enormous affinity for water and it also has bacteria, or "germs," which are always the property of hardening albumen. Hence swarming upon the skin and are specially it forms an admirable medium for the "germ-numerous in its folds and crevices and in the fixing" referred to above. Moreover, it penexcretory ducts of the skin glands. This is etrates the crevices of the skin, where bacteria because warmth and moisture are very neces- love to lurk, and finally it is not harmful to the skin itself, as is often the case with the For many years, therefore, it has been the disinfectants hitherto used, such as corrosive

on antiseptic and aseptic treatment of all Alcohol has the disadvantage, however, of wounds and in all cases of child-birth. Such very rapid evaporation. This has now been treatment consists in the most rigid cleanli- ingeniously overcome by using it to saturate ness of the wound itself, of the adjacent clay. The surgical dressing thus formed was parts, of the bed and the operating table; recently described in an article in the Zenand finally of the persons, clothing, and par- tralblatt für Gewerbehygiene (Berlin), a ticularly the hands of surgeons and nurses, periodical devoted to the technic of the pre-This custom, however, has recently been vention and cure of injuries from industrial modified in practice, though unchanged in its accidents. We quote certain passages from object of preventing bacterial penetration and an abstract of this article in Kosmos (Ber-

Special stress has always been laid on those bacteria which have penetrated a wound to substances which secure the dryness of the wound accustom themselves to their new surround- and its vicinity. A prominent place among such ings and begin to develop freely. But if the substances is held by clay (Bolus alba) whose use bacteria can be "arrested" or fixed where as a dressing for wounds can be traced for over they are, the danger of development is avoid-fine powder having an extraordinary affinity for the presented and transfer and transfe ed, prevented and unnecessary handling of the water. Its particles are generally less than 1/1000

most bacteria. The separate particles of clay are able to absorb nearly their own weight of liquid.

Experiments of Professor Liermann in Dessau show that clay is peculiarly capable of absorbing alcohol (which is likewise a drying medium), and retaining it uninfluenced by higher degrees of warmth or cold. Only when spread out in very thin layers will the clay part with the alcohol by evaporation. Hence it is as admirably fitted to be a transport medium for the alcohol, as the alcohol is to secure the application of the clay to the skin. Small quantities of alcohol are sufficient to secure the clinging of the saturated particles of clay to the folds and crevices of the skin, especially also in the excretory ducts of the skin-glands, and thus fix or "arrest" the germs which love to lurk there.

This mutually complementary germ-fixing compound manufactured under the auspices of Professor Liermann, and known as "Asep-"The scarlet dyethe scarlet dye-stuffs. stuffs," we are told, have proved themselves especially with regard to the skinning over incense [Räucherpulver], etcetera.

As far back as the Russo-Japanese war the

The fine clay distributes the bacteria on the surface of the skin, and rubs them away where they lie in thick layers or large clusters. Saturated with alcohol, the tiny particles of clay penetrate the minutest and deepest folds and crevices of the skin. Likewise the clay carries the alcohol more deeply into the skin than is possible by ordinary ablutions, even when prolonged and aided by a brush. The alcohol can exert its disinfecting and germ-fixing effect just where the germs are thickest, attacking them by its properties of hardening albumen and abstracting water.

When alcohol is evaporated in the crevices of the skin the papillary lines are brought out in beautiful white outlines. These disappear when the skin is freshly wetted with the alcohol and reappear when the alcohol again evaporates. Most operators nowadays make use of thin rubber gloves made germ-free by a current of steam. These are drawn over the hands after the latter have been previously carefully disinfected. But there is a danger that the hands will begin to perspire during a long operation, and with the sweat bacteria will issue from the pores of the skin. The "glove-juice" thus formed may become a source of danger to the operation wound in case the glove be torn. This danger is precluded by the technic just described. Even during long by the technic just described. Even during long substances by pincers or swabs [Tupfer]. The operations the hands will remain dry under the aseptic bandage material, usually made of fourgloves, and the germs will remain fixed even ply gauze with an inlay of cotton wadding, is when the thin glove is torn when the thin glove is torn.

its inventor, can be procured packed in tin ordinary methods of bandaging are not easily aptubes wherein it not only remains germ-free plicable, or would be easily displaced, e.g., on the

millimeters in diameter; smaller, therefore, than feature is that the paste can be lighted and will burn like pure alcohol. Thus in emergencies a flame for sterilizing instruments or heating water is at hand.

The article from which we have been quoting closes with a reference to another modern surgical dressing known as "Mastisol," which resembles boluspaste in that it acts by its "germ-arresting" property, which makes washing of the wound unnecessary, thus avoiding the moisture which is so favorable to bacterial growth. Mastisol was described in an earlier number of Kosmos, from which we take the following account:

News from the hospitals of the Balkan States action of clay and alcohol is utilized in a tells of the well-nigh miraculous success of antiseptic wound-treatment with a new sort of resingus medium, the so-called mastisol. Its essential constituent is mastix, a resin obtained by making tic Boluswound paste." This paste contains an incision in the bark of the Pistacia lentiscus L., also a substance called "azodermin," one of which is found in the Isles of Greece, especially in Chios. It consists of small, white or yellow, transparent grains, having an agreeable odor when heated, and has various applications in the admirable aids to the healing of wounds, compounding of plasters, salves, toothpowders,

resistant scar-tissue." The action of the paste is thus described:

German surgeon, von Oettingen, tested a mastix-solution propounded by himself, consisting of 20 grams of mastix, 50 grams of chloroform, and 20 drops of linseed oil, with success. The bandage made with such a solution had not only the advantage of being cheaper than any other, but was an especially important thing for field-hospitals, much simpler and quicker to apply, and yet met perfectly the demands of the most advanced modern methods of wound-treatment. Since it gave, above all, the best results even when there was a lack of water for washing the hands, it furnished a substitute for cleansing the region about the wound, for after the evaporation of the chloroform there remained in the vicinity of the wound a sticky layer which fixed the bacteria there and also held in place the cotton or gauze.

An improvement on this simple method was made by F. W. Voos. Instead of a solution of mastix he made use of the so-called mastisol, a solution of mastix in benzine [benzol]. The most favorable results were obtained in the Balkan hospitals with this mastisol (it should, however, be remembered that the benzine component is highly inflammable). Its application is very simple: All injured parts, whether caused by cutting, shooting, or bruising, were painted with mastisol close up to the edge of the wound, without previous washing. By this means all bacteria on the skin were fixed and made harmless. Only very dirty wounds must first be freed from foreign pressed down on the wound. This bandage is Doubtless many persons will be glad to held immovably in place by the mastisol solution with which it has previously been painted. This learn that this prepared paste, named after bandage is especially serviceable in cases where shoulder or the back. It can also be readily apbut retains its flexibility even in great variability of heat and cold. Another desirable remaining in position without binding.

RUSSIA AT ITS WORST: FINLAND AT ITS BEST

trates in Russian prisons under circumstances Russia, under the Russian laws. that eliminate even the shadow of defensibility. This new policy, which has made the people of Finland rally around the national cause as nothing else could, is described by Dr. Henning Söderhjelm in Ugens Tilskuer (Copenhagen). Among the facts brought out by him, the most significant, perhaps, is that every step in the campaign against Finland has been dictated by the Czar himself.

The struggle began in 1899. From the first the Finnish people availed itself of no other means than passive resistance. A few acts of violence, like the murder of Bobrikov, have been easily traceable to single individuals, and have not at any time represented the temper of the nation in its en-The more illegal have become the methods of the Russian aggressors, the more determined the Finns have seemed to keep within the law as recognized by them.

In 1905 there was a sudden change of policy on the part of the Russian Government, and for a brief while it appeared as if the heroic little nation would have won its

Strangely enough, this policy of reconciliation was dropped almost as soon as a pseudo-constitutional government had been introduced in Russia, and at times it has almost seemed as if the whole farce of creating the Duma had for its sole object to obtain an air of legality for the measures planned against Finnish independence.

possible for the Government to treat any to bear against them. question in the same way.

Under this law, which was signed by the Czar article. in June, 1910, against the vain protests of the Finnish Diet, another one was introduced in the to the natives of the duchy. This law was in he knows, and for this he is fighting.

THE latest phase of the struggle for the every respect a violation of the Finnish constitu-Russification of Finland is more hideous, tion, which the present Czar, like all his predemore revolting to outside observers, than all observe. Its principal point, however, lay in a the preceding ones. It implies the wholesale provision that any Finnish official who refused to imprisonment of Finnish judges and magis- act under it should be tried and punished in

> When the law was introduced in the Duma, Kokovtsev, the successor of Stolypin as President of the Council, declared that he was acting in accordance with the express desire of the Czar. That this was the fact might have been guessed anyhow, as he had formerly opposed the policy of aggression in Finland. When the law had been passed, Kokovtsev received a telegram of congratulation from the Czar, making it still more clear where the responsibility for the measure was to be placed.

> After that the path of the Russian Government was easy. All that was needed was to have Russians apply for Finnish citizenship under the new law, and then to proceed against every official, magistrate, or judge who refused to grant such applications.

> In all more than forty have so far been thrown into Russian prisons, but the list of victims is rapidly growing. The effect on the country has been magical. The spirit of the people seemed to lag during the years when the Russian Government was using a policy of mere annoyance, probably designed to provoke some violent outbreak that might be offered as an excuse for military measures.

From the moment the new policy became revealed the whole Finnish people seemed to undergo a change. Internal bickerings were forgotten. As soon as one man was taken off to Russia, another stood ready to take When, in 1909, after repeated juggling of his place at the same risk. No one outside the laws governing the franchise had at last of a few trimmers anxious for office would produced a tractable and "nationalistic" take any step tending to act as a recognition Duma, this new campaign of oppression was of the new so-called "law." In fact, the enopened by the adoption of a law superseding tire country may be said to have gone on a the authority of the Finnish Diet in all ques- strike. Where it will end nobody can foretions supposed to touch the interests of the tell at present, but everyone familiar with whole empire. The law pretended to enu- the characteristics of the Finnish people must merate the questions falling within this cate- expect to find their powers of endurance outgory, but it contained a paragraph making it lasting any kind of force that may be brought

"Under the pin-pricks we came near going to sleep," Dr. Söderhjelm concludes his

This open blow has aroused us. More clearly Duma in 1911, making it possible for Russians to than ever it is realized by every Finlander that obtain the rights of Finnish citizenship under cir- the country cannot perish, that it can never be-cumstances more favorable than those accorded come a Russian province. This he believes, this

CURRENT THOUGHT IN THE NEW **BOOKS**

tteresting data concerning the production of books throughout the world for the ppear in the Publishers' Weekly. For the two years preceding (1911-1912), says kmaking had remained practically stationary, while the figures for 1910 were the ten-thirteen makes a better showing than the preceding years, both in the number cause there has been "a notable betterment in quality." Nineteen-thirteen, more-ad fiction year, both from "the point of view of sales which means popularity In the general field, the Publishers' Weekly informs us, the average prices fallen steadily, and "there is an increasing and praiseworthy output of practical it authoritatively edited books at reasonable prices." This is true in every field y, "where average prices seem to remain comparatively high." The departments was an increase in production during 1913 were those concerned with the Woman iose devoted to the drama and poetry. Books on two "new" subjects which were and 1912, respectively, that is, aviation and eugenics, show a falling off in popularity. pply to the world's book production in general, as well as to the situation in the lone. According to the figures printed in the Publishers' Weekly, the number of brought out during 1913 was 12,230, or 1327 more than in the preceding year. were new, the remainder being new editions; 9085 were by American authors, and foreign writers, and 2468 were imported, having been manufactured on the le Atlantic.

the year 1913. The opening weeks of the present year show a tendency, according to ady quoted and the expressed opinions of the large publishing houses in New York take 1914 a "good book year" both in quality and quantity.

RLD PROBLEMS FROM THE HUMAN VIEW-POINT

has a very scanty white popula-prospect of much increase. The is inevitably in the hands of the now are. having a present estimated popups two hundred millions.

ifrican people are really like, how ork, what their capacities arehave a growing interest, yet they well answered. Even as regards o centuries of slavery and a halfdom, there is the utmost diversity ceptional men among the negroes e come forward with books, in ve championed the black-skinned but they have not been able to ack to the white. We have now k of exceptional quality that enus realize something of the negroes hey live and think and act in the f the Dark Continent.

Crawford is a Scotch missionary frica in 1889, at Benguela, on the For more than twenty-two years e the great field of his endeavor, h of British and German South as for the most part confined to st Africa and those parts of the that lie just north of Rhodesia.
r. Crawford's book is "Thinking

a good many books growing out Black";1 and the book itself is as unexpected and asforming efforts and experiences original in its method as the title is striking and ountries in the almost completed unforgettable. "As a man thinketh, so is be." ecting the continent of Africa to And as the negroes in Central Africa think f empire, trade, and colonization. through hundreds and thousands of miles of Liberia now comprise all that re- what Mr. Crawford calls the "long-grass counioned. But, although Africa be- try," so is their way of life. Mr. Crawford litical sense, to the empires of the has tried to make us realize what are some of the processes of the negro mind, as it works habitually in its native environment, as things

We get the impression of a very widespread measure of relative uniformity. There are, of course, many tribes and considerable diversities of speech and custom among the native races of Africa. But, as among the aboriginal races of North America when white men came to know ten million negroes in the United them, there is much in common as regards traditional ways of living and thinking. A large part of all this undoubtedly is the result of cli-matic influence. Mr. Crawford's book makes no attempt to be systematic, either in its plan or its argument. It is a long series of notes, descriptions, episodes, dissertations, edited apparently out of his voluminous journals, kept not so much to chronicle exact daily events as to record his own thoughts and reflections as his mind was stimulated by experience in contact with the human conditions around him.

The result has high quality as literature, and few recent books are so likely to stir the reader to new ways of thinking about matters with which he had supposed himself somewhat familiar. Although Mr. Crawford holds no brief for the imperialists, we are bound to feel that even the worst of the European colonial governments may

³ Thinking Black, By D. Crawford, Doran, 484 up., ill \$2

of the relative capacity of negroes for high civili- photographs. also bound to find fresh confidence in the view that the ordinary conditions of two hundred million people can be strikingly improved, in a comparatively short time, by the wise effort of those responsible for colonial administration, medical and educational work, and missionary effort in general. Mr. Crawford is frankly an erangelizing missionary who believes in the efficary of his Christian gospel. But he is also a man of broad view and scientific mind, who does not minimize the value of orderly government, nedical and sanitary administration, and agricultural and industrial enterprise.

Just the sort of book that should be written and widely read on American-Japanese relations 6 Mr. K. K. Kawakami's "Asia at the Door." la a lucid, almost fascinating style, Mr. Kawakami, a journalist of experience in Japan and this country, and the "happy husband of a happy American wife," essays the worthy task of interpreting the Orient to the Occident. He leads the reader through the United States, Hawaii, and Canada, and presents graphic pictures of Japanese life in contact with the Caucasian, as well as giving pictures of his own personal experiences and observations in the East and the West. There is an appreciative prologue by Doremus Scudder and an equally appreciative epilogue by Hamilton W. Mabie.

Many books have been written on Austria-Hungary and the dynasty that holds them togriber, as well as the other discordant clements Copyright to Mishing Studio of the realm of Kaiser Franz Josef. Most of the writers have dwelt upon the differences of tace and religion. Mr. Henry Wickham Steed, in his volume which is entitled "The Hapsburg Monarchy," has tried to "dwell less upon points that are common to the peoples ruled by this famous house." Ten years of observation and experience spent in various parts of the Dual Monarchy, "years filled with struggle and crisis," have convinced Mr. Steed that "its internal crises are often crises of growth rather than of decay." One thing the Hapsburgs have yet to realize, and realize it they must, says this English observer Policy," "It must rise superior to the lower expediency represented by the line of least resist-ance, and comprehend the perennial efficacy of of justice."

be of marked benefit because sure to bring to which resulted in the partition, and gives a survey as end such frightful practices as cannibalism, of Polish social, political, and economic conditions and also sure to bring the resources of modern of to-day. His attitude is the judicial one, sympreventive medicine to bear upon tropical plagues pathy and honest criticism being tactfully min-and infections. Quite apart from the question gled. There are some excellent illustrations from

MISS ANNIE S. PECK, THE CELEBRATED WOMAN MOUNTAIN CLIMBER

(Who has written a guide-book to South America)

A descriptive illustrated guide-book of a higher of difference than upon the features and interest order to the countries of South America, with an account of the industries, manufactures, and attractive features of the countries visited, has been written by Miss Annie S. Peck, celebrated as the woman explorer and mountain climber. This volume is packed full of information and is copiously illustrated with photographs, most of them taken by the author herself. Especially valuable to American business men is the conin his final chapter, which is entitled "Foreign cluding chapter on trade actualities and possibilities in South America.

In "The Crimson Fist," a writer who signs the higher expediency represented by the principle himself () H. Neland (from the character of his polemic it is evident that this stands for the A new book on Poland by Nevin O. Winter attempts to combine a number of phases of the been recently treated separately. Mr. Winter, in his book, which is entitled "Poland of To-day and Yesterday," reviews the history of the land and people, past and present, outlines the causes which is written in epigrammatic style that is at times very keen

² tem at the Door By K. K. Kawakami. Revell 269 pp. ¹ The Hapsburg Monarchy By Henry Wickham Steed. Scrib-fers. 30t pp. \$2.50 ¹ Poland of To-day and Yesterday. By Nevin O Winter Boston; L. C. Page. 487 pp., III. \$3.

The Sooth American Tour By Annie S. Peck. Doran. 398 pp., dl \$2.50
The Crimson Fist. By O. H. Neland. Boston; Badger. 208 pp., \$1.25

LIVES OF GREAT MEN AND WOMEN

"HEPBURN OF JAPAN" is the title of a Golden Key." Later he translated the Scriptures splendid biography of James Curtis Hep-into Japanese, completing the New Testament in burn, missionary to Japan, "a true American 1880. In 1891 he brought out his great Bible to the backbone, a loyal Samurai of Jesus, a Dictionary, three years after the whole of the lover of all mankind." Mr. Hepburn was born Bible had been translated into Japanese. This in Milton, Pa., in 1815. He was sent to Princeton man, who was truly great in power of usefulness, and the angle are of fourteen and took a degree passed away at the advanced age of ninetwers. at the early age of fourteen and took a degree

> GEORGE BORROW (From an old print)

by his wife, who was a Miss Clarissa Leete, in March, 1846. They sailed for Singapore to work among the Chinese in Siam. When China was opened to the missionaries following the opium war, he went to Amoy, which then had a popula-tion of 400,000 people. It is recorded that four of the brave missionary women who went to Amoy died from the effects of the climate and the water within a few months of their arrival. After five years of missionary life Dr. Hepburn returned to New York and remained there thirteen years as a medical practitioner. In 1859 he decided to return to missionary work, and accordingly sailed for Kanagwa, Japan, in April, 1859. For a time after his arrival he lived in an old Buddhist temple that had been used for a stable At once he began to learn the language and practice his profession. He taught the Japanese the use of soap, an article for which, up to that time, they did not even have a name. In 1861-62 the Yeddo Government detailed nine young men to learn English from Dr. Hepburn. He labored over the Japanese language faithfully, finally producing his "immortal dictionary," which his biographer, Dr. William Elliot Griffis, calls "the Houghton Miffin, 450 pp., ill. \$3.

passed away at the advanced age of ninety-six, in medicine in 1836. Encouraged by the example having, as his biographer tells us, given away of several of his classmates, he resolved to enter all he had, even to the stripping of his house the missionary field, which he did, accompanied of everything save the bare necessities of life A life that embodies such fine idealism, industry, unselfishness, and simplicity cannot fail to remain an inspiration forever. The book is illustrated with twenty half-tones.1

> The lives of ten women "representatives of the whole well-rounded feminine endeavor to make this world of ours a better one in which to live"-these are the subjects of a little volume entitled "Heroines of Modern Religion," edited by W. D. Foster. The heroines included are by W. D. Foster. The heroines included are Anne Hutchinson, Susannah Wesley, Elizabeth Ann Seton, Lucretia Mott, Fanny Crosby, Sister Dora, Hannah Whitall Smith, Frances Ridley Havergal, Ramabai Dongre Medhan, and Maude Ballington Booth.

> In some respects Paul Bourget is more preeminently a writer than any other modern French author, except possibly Anatole France. Moreover, his life has been so typical of the career of letters in France that its story cannot fail to be stimulating to people of literary instincts, of whatever nation they may be. Ernest Dimpet has written of Bourget in one of the modern biographies being brought out by the house of Constable in London. He says, in conclusion, that, despite flaws in Bourget's character and career, when viewed as a whole it will seem to be "most noble."

> It was well worth writing, that interesting tribute to some of those brave souls, whom Harry Graham calls "Splendid Failures." The chapters in this book, which originally appeared as articles in various British reviews, consider George Smythe, Theobald Wolfe Tone, Toussaint L'Ouverture, Benjamin Robert Haydon, Charles Townsend, William Henry Betty, Hartley Cole-ridge, and Maximilian, "Emperor" of Mexico-Sympathy and a keen insight into character mark Mr. Graham's essays on these interesting historical characters.

> We have long since given up regarding George Borrow as a scientific philologist—which was a reputation he once had. His vivid, adventurous imagination, however, and his exquisite style, as seen in his letters and notes, make him a neverto-be-forgotten figure in English literature. A new book entitled "George Borrow and His Circle" has been edited by Clement King Shorter. the well-known English critic and editor of the Sphere. Mr. Shorter gives us many hitherto unpublished letters of Borrow and his friends, and the publishers have made a very attractive volume

¹ Hepbum of Japan and His Wife and Helpmates. By William Elliot Guffis Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 238 pp. \$1.50.
2 Heromes of Modern Religion. Edited by Warren D. Foster. Sturgis & Walton 275 pp., ill. \$1.50.
3 Paul Bourget, By Ernest Dinnet. Houghton Mifflin. 134

Mr. Hugh Stokes, biographer of Francisco Goya, master-painter and satirist of the eighteenth century, calls attention to the dominant force that made Goya prominent among Spanish painters, the "force of intense imagination." The play of imagination throughout the various manifestations of Goya's genius reveals how great an artist he really was. The biography treats of his precursors, of the Schools of Aragon and Zaragoza, of his influence on European art-and of the various departments of his art, figure painting, etching, lithographs—and tapestry cartoons. The volume has 48 full-page illustrations.

In the "Continental Legal History Series" we now have the second volume of "The Great Jurists of the World, from Gaius to Von Ibering." This is a historical as well as a biographical work, and will be of great value to students of development and evolution of legal procedure, as well as the change in public attitude towards law and the courts.

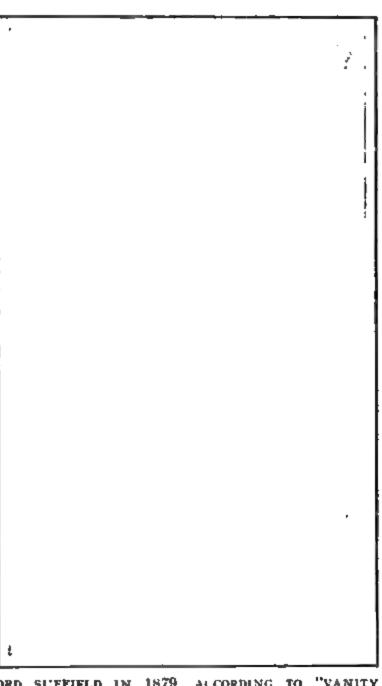
A new book on "Richard Wagner, Composer of Operas," by John F. Runciman, is not the rather fulsome eulogy of the great German musician to which we are accustomed. It is more a critical study of Wagner's personality and achievements. There is, moreover, a detailed examination of each of the operas and a judgment of its characteristic features.

If there ever was a real, sincere friend of Kings and Queens it is Charles Harbord, Fifth Baron of Suffield. From having been Lord in Waiting to Queen Victoria, he was "given" to Edward, then Prince of Wales, in 1872. He remained a close friend of this Prince until the latter's death as Edward VII. He stands in a very close relation to His Majesty George V.

He has, moreover, written out his "Memories," LORD SUFFIELD IN 1879, ACCORDING TO "VANITY, covering the period from 1830 to 1913." They breathe kindliness, sincerity, and loyalty.

The Prophets of Israel had their human side, all the commentaries and theology written to the costrary notwithstanding. It is this human side that Dr. Moses Buttenwieser (Biblical Exegesis, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati) tries to bring out in his volume, "The Prophets of Israel: Their Faith and Their Message."

Once in a while a work in a foreign language, intended as a text-book for schools, possesses wide general interest. This can be said of the edition of the famous "Life of Balboa," by Quintana, which has just been published in a new edition by Ginn & Company, edited with notes and vo-



cabulary by Prof. George Griffin Brownell (University of Alabama). "La Vida De Vasco Núñez De Balboa," by D. Manuel José Quintana, is a fascinating story, and deserves adequate rendering into English.

Mrs. Hugh Fraser, whose volumes on the experiences and observations of "a diplomatist's wife" in many lands have made her so well known to readers of literary travel books, recently completed a two-volume work of literary and artistic reminiscences which she calls "Italian Yesterdays." In more than seven hundred pages she chats to us about the interesting people of Italian history and some of the things they did.

THE NEW WAY OF WRITING HISTORY

A SHORT history of English Liberalism during the past century and a half, told in quotations from speeches, letters (gathered and edited by W. Lyon Blease), "show the way in which the governing classes looked at themselves and their subjects, and the way in which the prevailing

ideas of these classes were modified." This is a good method of setting forth the development of mankind, and in accordance with modern ideas of how history should be written. The last chapter in the book deals with the present Liberal government in England. Whatever may be the achievements at home, Liberals are likely "to contemplate the foreign record of the present government with more regret than satisfaction.

Francisco Goya. By Hugh Stokes. Putnam, 397 pp. ill. Francisco Goya. By Hugh Stokes. Putnam. 397 pp. :11.

Great Jurists of the World. Edited by Sir John Macdonell and Edward Mason. Little, Brown 607 pp. ill. \$5

Richard Wagner, Composer of Operas By John F. Runciman. London: G. Bell & Sons. 427 pp., ill. \$2.75.

My Memories, 1230-1915. By Lord Suffield. Brentano's. 395

pp., ill. \$3.75.

The Prophets of Israel. By Moses Buttenwieser. Macmillan, 379 pp. \$2.

March-8

La Vida De Vasco Nunez De Balboa, By D. Manuel José Quintana Ginn, 112 pp. 65 cents
 Italian Vesterdays, By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. Dodd, Mead, 2 vols. 704 pp. \$6.
 A Short History of English Liberalism. By W. Lyon Blease, Putnam. 374 pp. \$3.50.

There is always room, apparently, for another Nevertheless, a reading of this volume cannot history of England. The bibliography on this fail to clarify the historical picture of the signifi-subject is already so vast, however, that each cance and worth of the Reformation. new work must necessarily take up a special Dr. Frank P. Graves has brought out the last phase or proceed from a new view-point. four-volume "History of England and the British Empire," by Arthur D. Innes, formerly a member of the teaching staff of Oriel College, Oxford, and author of "England's Industrial Development," "An Outline of British History," and other works on the development of the British people, has begun to come from the press. Two volumes, the first covering the period up to 1485, and the second from 1485 to 1688, are at hand. Mr. Innes is thoroughly saturated with the modern point of view, and writes from the standpoint of the movements and ideas of peoples and classes, rather than by the old method of dynasties and wars.

That the great religious struggle of the sixteenth century, which has come to be known as the Reformation, was only a phase of the vast social revolution that was going on in Europe and effecting a transformation in all its institutions, that "momentous economic changes were the underlying cause of political and religious movements"—these are ideas and motives which the reader will not find very adequately set forth in books on the Reformation available up to the present time. Nevertheless, these ideas are now accepted by almost all historical students, and Lord Selborne writes with a rest in the light of them "all the history of the past tism, which, however, permits his undergoing a reinterpretation." The words great respect of the referendum. is undergoing a reinterpretation." quoted are from the foreword to Professor Henry C. Vedder's "The Reformation in Germany." It writings of Benjamin Disraeli, have been edited, may be that some theories and idols will be shat- with an introduction by William Hutcheon, made

Dr. Frank P. Graves has brought out the last of a series of three volumes on the history of education. His first book: "A History of Education Before the Middle Ages," was succeeded by "A History of Education During the Middle Ages and the Transition to Modern Times." present volume is entitled "A History of Educa-tion in Modern Times." It is distinguished by its emphasis laid upon educational institutions and practices, rather than upon historical development. Dr. Graves is professor of the History of Education in the University of Pennsylvania.

One of those exhaustive, scholarly monographs, published under the direction of the Department of Economics at Harvard, is Dr. Abbott P. Usher's "History of the Grain Trade in France, 1400-1710," the author aiming to include three centuries in his study.

A series of manuals combining historical and descriptive studies of the governments of Europe are being published in what is known as the Imperial Library in England. "Our National Church," by Lord Robert Cecil and the Rev. H. J. Clayton, which we noted last month, and "The State and the Citizen" have already appeared. Lord Selborne writes with a restrained conservatism, which, however, permits him to speak with

"Whigs and Whiggism," being the political tered if the conclusions of this author are accepted. up largely of letters and quotations from speeches.

COLLECTIONS OF NEW VIRILE VERSE

"THE WINE PRESS," by Alfred Noyes, is a strongly denounced by militarist papers and jourwho rule the destinies of the many, and the middle-class multitudes who are indifferent to the peace movement through ignorance of war were compelled to endure even the sight of the murder and rapine, war would cease to exist. The story of the poem is a horrible one, but the circumstance has doubtless happened many times during the progress of the Balkan War. Mr. Noyes writes of the censored reports of war-"That the censored truth that dies on earth is ord in literature. the crown of the lords of hell." The epilogue loftily visions the dawn of peace as a spirit moving upon the deep and in the minds of men, the spirit of peace and good will to men.

Nineteen-fourteen seems to be a year of anpowerful argument against the atrocity of thologies of poetry. Mr. William Stanley Braithwar. It was first made public in a reading before waite, the able critic of the Boston Evening "The Twilight Club" in New York. It has been Transcript, has selected and placed together in an attractive volume the distinctive and best nals, among them the London Times and the poems of the year. He writes: "I have not alWestminster Gazette. The latter journal called lowed any special sympathy with the subject to persuade the reader that it but slightly sketches he dealt with—the first test was the sense of the actual horrors of war. Mr. Noyes scathingly pleasure the poem communicated. from the safety of a council-table and precipitate felt; and in doing so to realize how much richer bloody wars. His principal argument is un- one became in a knowledge of the purpose of answerable. He holds that if the "over-lords" life by reason of the poem's message." Eightyone poems were chosen by Mr. Braithwaite for his anthology. From these he selected "seven best" poems: "A Likeness," by Willa Sibert Cather; "Ghosts," by Marguerite Mooers Marshall; "November," by Mahlon L. Fisher; "Perugia," by Amelia J. Burr; "God's Will," by Mildred Howells; "The Swordless Christ," by Percy A. Robinson, and "The Field of Glory," by Edwin Arlington Robinson," all worthy of permanent rec-

¹ England and the British Empire. Vols I and II. By Arthur D. Innes. Macmillan. 1092 pp. \$1.60 per volume.

The Reformation in Germany. By Henry C. Vedder. Macmillan. 466 pp. \$3. Wine Press, By Alfred Noyes. Stokes. 49 pp. 60 cents,

⁴ A History of Education in Modern Times. By Frank P. Graves. Macmillan. 410 pp. \$1.10.

6 History of the Grain Trade in France, 1400-1710. By Abbott P. Usher. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 405 pp. \$2.

7 The State and the Citizen. By the Earl of Selborne. Warne. 289 pp. 50 cents.

Whigs and Whiggiam: Political Writings by Benjamulisraeli. Edited by William Hutcheon. Macmillan. 476 pp. \$3.

Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1913. Edited by William Stanley Braithwaite. Published by the author at Cambridge, Mass. 87 pp. \$1.

From the Oxford University Press comes a collection of Canadian verse chosen by Wilfrid Campbell. The poems cover the century and a half of time between the capture of Quebec and the present day, and several poems included appear for the first time in the pages of an anthology. The verse of French Canada is omitted, as it is written in the French language and is not the offshoot of the Canadian nation proper, which is British. The collection is a splendid and brilliant gathering of poetic genius. No other anthology recently published will so richly reward the reader Bliss Carman's fine lyrics are given due prominence; Robert Service has three selections, which include his virile poem, "The Law of the Yukon"; William Drummond relieves the serious selections with the lightness

notable poems included in this treasury of all that is best of Canadian poetry.1

Uniform with the Oxford Books of French, German, Italian, and Latin Verse there is published The Oxford Book of Spanish Verse² (in the Spanish language) with an English introduction by the editor, James Fitzmaurice Kelly, F.B.A., professor of Spanish in the University of Liverpool. This admirable preface gives a running historical comment upon Spanish poetry from the twelfth century down to the present time. A bibliography of the authors is included.

The poems of George Edward Woodberry have been greatly praised by many critics. "The Flight and Other Poems,"1 his latest work, includes several selections that have appeared in lead-

of his habitant verse. "The Wreck of the Julie ing magazines and twenty-three poems now Plante" has become a school classic along with published for the first time. Their equal can "The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck." Theodore scarcely be found in the work of any other con-Roberts' "Epitaph for a Voyageur," and J. C. M. temporaneous poet, for nobility, freedom of style, Duncan's "Winter in Canada" are among the richness of culture, and originality of theme.

CHOPIN, CONSIDERED THE BEST LIKENESS

MUSIC, SINGING, AND MUSICIANS

A NEW work on Chopin devoted chiefly, not recommend a more interesting and useful book to to the personality of the marvelous Polish the student of music, or to anyone athirst for genmusician, but to "his structural art and its in- eral information about the folksongs of America. fluence on contemporary music," has been written by E. S. Keiley. It is preeminently Chopin the composer that Mr. Kelley shows us. He concludes by saying that among the most potent forces which shaped the remarkable career of the Master of Bayreuth, Wagner, must be mentioned the art and science of Frederic Chopin.

Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, the eminent musical critic of the New York Tribune, has prepared a treatise on "Afro-American Folksongs," which is one of the most praiseworthy and much-needed books among those concerned with musical erudition. His purpose is to bring this species of folksong into the field of scientific observation. Examples, creations of folksongs. It would be difficult to

Madame Lilli Lehmann's work, "Meine Ge-sangskunst," has been rendered into English under the general title "How to Sing." It is illustrated by diagrams, and while possessing interest to the general reader, it is intended for singers.

Another work for those who have a voice, in which to learn how to use it, is W. Warren Shaw's "The Lost Vocal Art and Its Restoration." There are exercises for singers and readers.

A couple of years ago we noticed in these pages a remarkable new book on "The Psychology of Singing," by David C. Taylor, in which was set forth by the author a "rational method of voice words, and music are given of slave melodies, culture, based on a scientific analysis of all syscreole and habitant songs of the South, voodoo tems." Mr. Taylor was highly commended for chants, spirituals, work-songs, shouts, and kindred this work. He has now brought out another, a smaller one, entitled "Self Help for Singers," which is a sequel to the former, and is intended to be a manual for voice culture based on the old Italian method, which has been lost. There are exercises and other graphic aids to the student.

The Oxford Book of Canadian Verse, Chosen by Wilfrid Campbell. Oxford University Press, 144 pp. \$2.

The Oxford Book of Spanish Verse, Chosen by James Fitzmanniec Kelly 460 pp. \$2,

The Flight and Other Poems. By George Edward Woodberry, Macmillan. 162 pp. \$1.25.

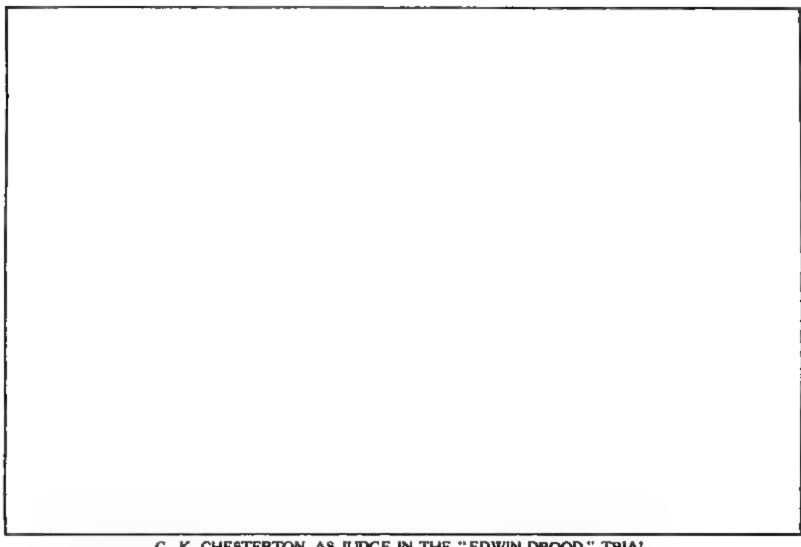
Chopin the Composer, By Edgar S. Kelley New York-G Schirmer, 190 pp. \$2.

Afto-American Folksongs, By H E Krehbiel, G. Schirmer, 176 pp., ill. \$2.

^{*} How to Sing By Lilli Lehmann, Macmillan, 123 pp., \$1.75,

7 The Lost Vocal Art and Its Restoration By W Warren
Shaw Philadelphia; Lippincott 219 pp., \$1.50.

* Self Help for Singers. By David C. Taylor. New York;
H. W. Gray Company. 64 pp., \$1.



G. K. CHESTERTON AS JUDGE IN THE "EDWIN DROOD" TRIAL

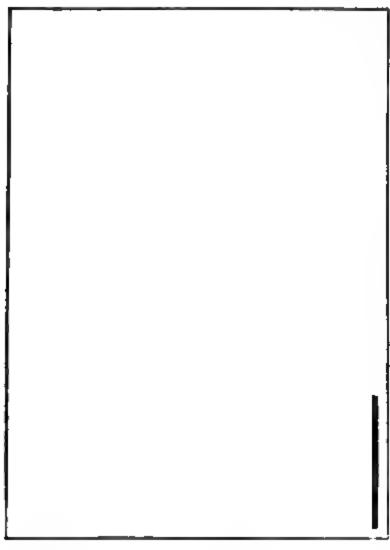
(At a mock trial recently held in London in which Chesterton, George Bernard Shaw, and other notable English literary figures took part, John Jasper, a character of Dickens's unfinished novel, "Edwin Drood," was tried—although it was really the pompous procedure of English jurisprudence that was at the bar. The picture shows Mr. Chesterton in a characteristic Dr. Johnsonian attitude)

NINETEEN NOTABLE NEW NOVELS

GREAT novels are never machine made. There are recipes for yarns about pirates and sea kings and doughty men of war, and formulas for fairy tales and essays and books that are just books. The novel, however, remains, and no doubt always will remain, the one form of literature aside from poetry that owes its lease of life to truth-to the power of its reality. And as its reality, whether of the moving pageant, of tragedy, of high emotion or of abiding faith and love, moves us to responsiveness, in such measure the truth of the novel becomes a part of our truth. The perfect novel must balance its structure between the heaven that we are scarcely able to touch and the solid earth that is under our feet. We know that in life there are discords and conflicts, passionate experience, nobility, beauty, and sanity. So we welcome all these in a novel. The writer misses his mark when he makes his novel the scaffolding to uphold a single pet theory or uses it as a lens to focus upon a single trait of human nature. The novel that specializes upon morbidity or upon sex, or which drags filth into observation will only succeed in arousing the curiosity of the idle during the momentary flare of its advertising. Many novels are written which have no excuse for their waste of paper, and yet if one exercises care, he may select a few that will win general approval by sheer merit. These meritorious novels we aim to present briefly, as they are published, to the attention of our readers.

M. GILBERT CHESTERTON sings about the has elicited the phrase "incorrigible Chesterton" true English road, which he figures to be the from the critics. He takes material from the rambling, zigzag, up-hill-and-down-dale road that Middle Ages and sets the scene in modern Engwas once the track of your homeward-bound English ale drinker—"The reeling road, the rolling land. Lord Ivywood, who somehow suggests lish ale drinker—"The reeling road, the rolling Byron, forces an act through Parliament making road that rambles 'round the shire." Now, to those unlawful the selling of alcoholic beverages to who like this kind of a literary road, charming but the masses save in a few inns which have goving the charment license, his chiect being to protect the indirect, Mr. Chesterton's latest novel, "The Fly-ernment license, his object being to protect the ing Inn," will give delight. Those who are savings of the humble laborer. After various inclined to favor Roman roads, or those who startling adventures, which include his descent consider a road should be defined as one defines upon "The Old Ship Inn" in Pebblewick, the a straight line, "The Flying Inn" will fail to humble partisans of ale-drinking rebel, and led by please. Mr. Chesterton has never written a more one Patrick Dalroy, recently returned from an piquent, whimsical tale. It is such a mirthful unsuccessful campaign as King of Ithaca in a performance, filled with inspiring pranks, that it war between that tiny principality and Turkey,

1 The Flying Inc. By Gilbert Chesterton. Lane. 320 pp. and "Pump," the late proprietor of "The Old The Flying Inn. By Gilbert Chesterton. Lane. 320 pp. Ship," they attack the estate of Lord Lyywood.



JOSEPH CONRAD AS HE LOOKED LAST YEAR

secret plan of orientalizing England.

bring us to a worse fate than the doors of the quiet madhouse where Lord lyywood spends his last days. The gallant Patrick Dalroy is as sprightly an adventurer as ever fought the Turks "when Peter led the last crusade." He marries the Lady Joan Brett and, quite in keeping with Mr. Chesterton's method, blessed by good sense, humor, and love, lives happily ever afterwards. humor, and love, lives happily ever afterwards.

Beenham's habit to cry when he spied a boy crib- ten books (meaning Conrad's) is probably the bing or larking in the grammar school at only writing of the last twelve years that will Thrigsby, where Mr. Herbert Jocelyn Beenham enrich the English language to any great extent," (for twenty-five years previous to his introduc- while James Huneker declares that "the only tion to the world at the hands of Mr. Gilbert man in England to-day who belongs to the im-Cannan) had been a master. For his use of mortal company of Meredith, Hardy, and Henry this pleasantry he was called "Old Mole," which James, is Joseph Conrad." is the title of Mr. Cannan's readable and diverting novel. The first portion of the book shows lished in England, will be in the hands of readers the rebellion of Mr. Beenham against the artificial in this country early in March. It is a brilliant academic atmosphere of the Thrigaby school, a piece of pessimistic puzzling over the apparent closser that has robbed him of his youth and disorder of life. The author sees only accident

spontaneity. It is the revolt that all men and women who talk and write and preach about life feel when denied the glorification of possessing the actual experiences of life itself, "Old Mole" may have faults of construction, but they are the faults of Dickens's novels. Like Dickens, Mr. Cannan intrudes himself into the fabric of the story much to the reader's delight. At times he is actually within the skins of his puppets. Take Mr. Beenham, a man of "indolence, obstinacy, combativeness, and a certain coarse strain which made him regard women as ridiculous," a man who for twenty-five years had been content to call his school "his bride." He comes to disgrace and the loss of his position through his innocent offer of aid to a weeping girl in a tram. He casts his fortunes in with the girl, who is already in serious trouble, and she takes Beenham to her uncle's theatre. There, presently, the virtuous Beenham finds himself engaged as chief writer of plays to a traveling caravan that calls itself "The Theatre Royal." Then, quite as unexpectedly, he finds himself married to Matilda Burn, the girl he has befriended and who is described in a belated proffer of his lost position by the head master of the Thrigsby school as a "domestic servant who left her situation under distressing circumstances." At this point exit Mr. Beenham and enter Mr. Cannan into his mortal frame to thrill us with a man's awakening to the potentialities of life. Matilda be-comes an actress. The ex-master of Thrigaby educates her and she finally arrives in London and makes a hit in a play that runs over two years. Here Matilda loses the essence of reality. Arrived at Lord Ivywood's estates, they put She has served her creator's purpose and drifts to flight a secretly gathered Turkish army, which away into a mythical country of perpetual happi-the noble Lord has assembled to carry out his ness with her lover. Mr. Panoukian, the young Under cover of this whimsy of a plot, Mr. Chesterton has his fling at Post-Futurist painting, Oriental religious devotees, who pose as prophets, health elixirs, and society poets. A quantity of verse is scattered throughout the text, every line conceived in a 'spirit of gaiety. The moral of the whole farcical performance Mr. Chesterton conveys without quibbling. It is this: The radical reformer must be taken with a pinch of salt. Old ideals are best for the humbler classes. Institute that the properties of the man for whom Matilda deserts the elderly Been-

Mr. Joseph Conrad, the eminent English novelist, is a master of his craft. John Galsworthy "Ha! Art thou there, old mole," it was Mr. recently said of him: "The writing of these

¹ Old Moln. By Gilbert Cassan. Appleton, 364 pp. \$3.35. Chance. By Joseph Conrad., Doubleday, Page. \$1.35.

BOUCK WHITE

(Author of "The Call of the Carpenter," who has just written another striking novel entitled, "The Mixing")

and blind chance in the struggle of human existence. Regarding the sincerity of women he says: "I call a woman sincere when she volunteers a statement resembling remotely in form what she would really like to say-what she thinks ought to be said if it were not for the desire to spare the stupid sensitiveness of men. woman's rougher, simpler, very upright judgment embraces the whole truth, which their tact, their mistrust, and masculine idealism prevents them from speaking in its entirety. And their tact is unerring. We could not stand women speaking the truth. We could not bear it. It would cause infinite misery and bring about the most awful disturbances in this rather mediocre, but still idealistic, fool's paradise in which each of us lives his own little life."

Arthur Christopher Benson, the well-known essayist, offers a surprise in "Water Springs," a true Bensonian essay clothed in the form of a novel. A college don of advancing years, en-grossed in academic pursuits, falls in love with a girl of sweet and lovely character. The with a girl of aweet and lovely character. The the wise Mrs. Corbin gives him her practical girl matries the don and to these two simple cooperation. Gradually Hillport is made over; people come the great experiences of life, which the streets are cleaned; morals are cleaned; civic widen and deepen their love and reverence for each other and their faith in God's ultimate purpose. The story is idyllic and inspiring, and will come close to our hearts.

Two wholesome, tender stories of Scotch life come from the pen of Mary Findlater, who has, in common with her talented sinter, the gift of portraying the true Scotch character—that strange mixture of "caution and candor, of meanness and generosity, of complete reticence and entire loy-alty," of dourness and sparkling humor. "Betty Musgrave" and "A Narrow Way" could be prop-erly termed old-fashioned novels, so closely do they follow the old method of placing a lovely heroine in distressing circumstances and permitting her lover to rescue her and lead her away to everlasting happiness. Nevertheless, the stories are simple and human and carry an atmosphere of peculiar charm. The character of Mrs. Westworth in "Betty Musgrave" excels as a character delineation. The book closes with the epitaph of this remarkable woman. It is worth quoting. "In memory of Charlotte Wentworth—very gentle; greatly beloved: she lived in this parish

for forty years, and died in hope-expecting the

morning of God."

"Prescott of Saskatchewan" is a forceful more of the last frontier. A strong plot, the story of a journey through the trails of the northern wilderness to save life and honor, the interwoves thread of the courage, faith, and love of a beautiful girl, render this story attractive and of interest to readers who like a stirring tale of adventure.

Agnes C. Laut writes a capital story in "The New Dawn," a novel built around the character of a would-be super-man, who becomes glutted with power, the captain of the greatest of trusts. The most precious and beautiful possession he ownsfor his idea of marriage is the ownership of woman by man-is his wife, a woman of marvelous beauty and rare mental attainments. His neglect and disregard of the finer things of life drive her to seek for happiness with another man. She is saved from taking a fatal step by the influence of a pure-minded girl friend. The "new dawn" comes to her and also to her husband in their spiritual awakening, in the realization that "goodness and power have to be hitched tight together to keep our new democracy from splitting on the lines of class hate." This wedding of virtue and power, of science and religion, is the "new dawn" which reveals, in the words of Ward, the super-man, that "the Lord Almighty is still a-running his job." Miss Laut's skill in character painting is shown in her sketch of Lord Strathcona, which appears on another page.

Bouck White, author of "The Call of the Carpenter," writes of practical salvation for the rural community in "The Mixing," a story which has for its sub-title "What the Hillport Neighbors Did." The village of Hillport had two dominant elements as far apart in aims as the poles—the town Summer colony and the actual village folk. The commuters held themselves aloof from village life and the villagers kept to themselves. The Reverend Mr. Dagner comes to Hillport and tries to awaken the spirit of progress. He fails until

¹ Water Springs, By Arthur Christopher Benson, Putnam, 369 pp. \$1.33.

Betty Musgrave. By Mary Findlater. Dutton. 303 pp. \$1.25.
A Narrow Way. By Mary Findlater. Dutton. 301 pp. \$1.25.
Presect of Saskatchewan. By Harold Bindloss. Stokes.
346 pp., ill. \$1.30.
The New Dawn. By Agnes C. Laut. Moffat Vard. 542 pp.,
ill. \$1.35.
The Mixing. By Bouck White. Doubleday, Page. 344 pp.

improvements wipe out the plague spots, and a playwright who broke away from the Roman white paint transforms the ugly cottages into Catholic faith as a young man. Through a long Every Hillport could go and do likewise. Every- such actions. one who is interested in public welfare should read the book. Mr. White is thoroughly alive to the fact that cities will work out their problems with rapidity at the present time; it is the rural community that needs assistance for its resurrection from the dead.

"A Mesalliance," by Katherine Tynan, agree-ably contrasts the snobbishness of country-side society in England with a fine, strong character -a woman with gypsy blood in her veins, who marries Squire Harding, master of Littlecombe.

Mr. Charles Marriot's grasp of psychology, his inward illumination of character, always produces a profound impression upon the reader. The Wondrous Wife," an emotional story of great love and sacrifice, is one of the finest of his creations in fiction. The central idea is that character and individuality may have a "little blossoming at every season" of all our years, the inclement as well as the fortunate.

Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim has written many novels in the past fifteen years. He has invariably displayed great inventive resource and con-structive skill. These qualities have made his work popular with a class of readers who required a good story, from which neither realism, satire, nor philosophy could be expected. Mr. Oppen-heim's latest novel, "A People's Man," is not of this class. It is a clever satirical novel, built to focus on a definite purpose, the preachment that wild-eyed socialism will never solve class differences any more than ill-advised legislation will bring capital and labor into harmonious cooperation. Maraton, the principal character, goes to England from America to organize the downtrodden British workingmen and overthrow capital. He finds in the end that an alliance with the British Prime Minister for the carrying out of his plans makes for the actual good of the classes he strives to uplift.

The third novel of Dostoievsky in the series which the Macmillans are bringing out is "The Possessed." We have already noticed in these pages during recent months the first two volumes of this edition: "The Brothers Karamazov" and "The Idiot." It is impossible to add anything to what has been said over and over again by the great appraisers of literature regarding the tremendous psychological power of Dostoievsky. "The Possessed," a novel in three parts (this translation having been made by Constance Garnett), fills 637 pages. It is full of the weird insight of the great Russian psychologist into the subterranean workings of the human soul.

Another keen study of psychology, full of dramatic spiritual power is Mrs. Wilfrid Ward's "Horace Blake." It is the story of a "genius,"

\$1.50 Horace Blake, By Mrs. Wilfrid Ward. Putaam. 422 pp.

things of beauty, a farm products company is life spent in iconoclasm, through his brilliant organized; in fact, Utopia arrives and calls her plays, he "plumbed in his own person every depth name—Hillport. Yet everything Mr. White of moral degradation." His devoted wife, howplaces before the reader is sane and practical, ever, saves him from the usual consequences of

MRS. WILFRID WARD (Author of "Horace Blake")

"Concessions," by Sydney Schiff, is another psychological study, traced, however, in a more delicate, less tumultuous way. Four very exceptional people have very unfortunate marital rela-With considerable technical skill the tions. author sketches these and outlines their characters.

One of the foremost names in French feminism is that of the novelist Marcelle Tinayre. her books Madame Tinayre is admitted to have done more for the intellectual emancipation of women in France, perhaps, than any other of her countrywomen. This she does in analyzing life and its problems, and giving frankly, and with delicate literary skill, the woman's point of view. In "Madeleine" at Her Mirror: A Woman's Diary" she is in her best mood, weaving comance, autobiography, and "current events" with acute reflections upon modern social relations.

An unusual romance, falling only a little short of the impress the author evidently intends to make, is Inez Haynes Gillmore's "Angel Island." It is a story of five shipwrecked men of different

¹ A Mesalikance By Katherine Tynan. Duffield. 270 pp. \$1 25.
2 The Wondrous Wife. By Charles Marriot. Bobbs-Martill.
20 pp. \$1 35.
2 A People's Man By E. Phillips Oppenheum. Little, Brown 19 p. \$1.30.
4 The Possessed. By Fyodor Dostoievsky. Macmillan. 637 pp. \$1.50.

Concessions. By Sydney Schiff Lane 351 pp \$1.25

7 Madeleine at Her Mirror By Marcelle Tinayre. Lane.
288 pp. \$1.25.

8 Angal Island. By Inex Haynes Gillmore. Holt. 351 pp.,
ill., \$1.35.

temperaments and five equally individual winged gentleman of his ilk, is James Burnham, the dare-women who begin as "angels" and end as women. devil hero of Theodore G. Roberts's new story, These women are free, "they could have kept "The Wasp." These women are free, "they could have kept away from the men all their lives; but they are human and age-long instinct holds them to their is an entertaining volume of short stories which destiny.'

A story of "love, laughter, mystery, and adventure in the great out-of-doors, entitled "Diane of the Green Van," recently won a tenthousand-dollar prize in a contest in which more than five hundred manuscripts were submitted. It was written by Leone Dalrymple. The publishers have brought it out with illustrations in colortone.

In "Sandy" Mr. S. R. Crockett introduces us

"The Escape of Mr. Trimm," by Irvin S. Cobb, reflect certain characteristics of American life.

Entertaining stories published particularly for young people include "The Boy Woodcrafter," by Clarence Hawkes. The author believes every boy should be a naturalist; "The Boy Scouts on Swift River," by Thornton Burgess; "When I Was a Little Girl," by Zona Gale, and "Sonnie-Boy's People," by James B. Connelly.

Other excellent novels are: "The Lost Road," by Richard Harding Davis; "The Substance of to a new character which many readers will His House," by Ruth Halt Boucicault; "Van admit is as captivating as the "Patsy" of a former Cleve," by Mary S. Watts; "Another Man's novel. The scene, of course, is Scotch to the core. Shoes," by Victor Bridges; "The Price of Place," OTHER NEW STORIES

A rattling, roaring story of a pirate of the seventeenth century, who goes through all the experiences and all the adventures proper to a seventeenth. Shows a correctly seventeenth century, who goes through all the curwood; "A Wise Son," by Charles Sherman, and "Pidgin Island," by Harold MacGrath.

ESSAYS ON POLITICS, ECONOMICS, LETTERS, AND WOMAN

Nationalization Society. He was profoundly in- lished in obscure, scattered, or inaccessible placesterested in social reform, and his last written The more important of these have been incorpowork, published in this country since his death rated in the present collection, which begins with under the title "The Revolt of Democracy," de- a three-page autobiographical sketch written in clares that more direct and radical measures must the author's characteristic style. be taken to abolish "that disgrace to our civilization-starvation and suicide from dread of starvagovernment to accomplish this beneficent end. The included in the volume.

Since the historian Freeman enunciated his epigrammatic dictum: "History is past politics and politics present history," there has not arisen in all the English-speaking world a man better fitted to interpret the saying in the language of the life of to-day than John Morley, the biographer of Gladstone and the intellectual chieftain of British Liberalism. Fortunately, Lord Morley himself chose this theme for an address last year before the University of Manchester. After some recasting and amplification the address now appears in a little book entitled "On Politics and History," a book well worth reading as an example of the author's forceful style.

The famous lecture by the late Professor William Graham Sumner, of Yale, entitled "Earth Hunger," heads a new collection of Professor Summer's essays, for which we are indebted to Dr. Albert G. Keller. This volume follows the publi-

ET it not be forgotten that the late Alfred cation of Professor Sumner's book, "War and Russel Wallace, besides being a great natural- Other Essays," in 1910. Many of his shorter proist, was for thirty years president of the Land ductions were either never printed at all or pub-

Lord Cromer, one of the most famous of tion." He proposes to exert the full powers of British pro-consuls, whose impress upon Egypt government to accomplish this beneficent end. The will probably never be effaced, has gathered tolife story of the author, by James Marchant, is gether a series of essays written by him since 1898, appearing at different times in the Edinburgh Review, the Quarterly Review, the Nineteenth Century, and the Spectator, and published them under the title "Political and Literary Essays." They all set forth the imperialistic view-but imperialism plus responsibility.

> "Clio, a Muse, and Other Essays," afford Mr. George Macaulay Trevelyan opportunity for the exercise of his brilliant pen on subjects that can-not fail to obtain wide discussion. They are "Clio, a Muse," "Walking," "George Meredith,"
> "Poetry and Rebellion," "John Woolman, the
> Quaker," "Poor Muggleton," "The Classics,"
> "The Middle Marches," and "If Napoleon Had
> Won the Battle of Waterloo," The title essay pleads for the historian of literary genius, the future Gibbons, Carlyles, and Macaulays. "Walking" analyzes the various schools of walking, "none of them orthodox." The Life of John Woolman, the "woolman" of old English trader stock, Mr. Trevelyan places beside the Confessions of St. Augustine and Rousseau as one of the three religious biographies that are recorded of men who "had soul-life abundantly." Beyond the great literary value of these essays, Mr. Trevelyan has placed us in his debt by sending our minds back over the inspiring record of the old-fashioned

¹ Diane of the Green Van. By Leone Dalrymple. Chicago: The Reilly & Britton Company. 441 pp. \$1.35.

² Sandy, By S. R. Crockett. Macmillan. 353 pp. \$1.35.

³ The Wasp. By Theodore G. Roberts. Dillingham. 352 pp.,

³ Sandy, By S. R. Crosser G. Roberts, Dinning, 3 The Wasp. By Theodore G. Roberts, Dinning, 3 St. 3 The Escape of Mr. Trimm. By Irvin S. Cobb., George Doran, 279 pp. \$1.55.

4 The Escape of Mr. Trimm. By Irvin S. Cobb, George Doran, 279 pp. \$1.55.

4 The Revolt of Democracy, By Alfred Russel Wallace, Funk & Wagnalls, 82 pp. \$1.

4 On Politics and History, By John Morley, Macmillan, 201 np. \$1.

²⁰¹ pp. \$1. Earth Hunger and Other Essays. By William Graham Sum-Yale University Press, 377 pp. \$2.25.

Political and Literary Essays. Py Lord Cromer. Macmillan. 464 pp. \$2.75.

* Clio, a Muse, and Other Essays. By George M. Trevelyan, Longmans, Green. 28 pp. \$1.50.

American Quaker, who traveled about like Socraas of old teaching the dialectic of love.

Rev George Hodges, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, is one of those sumulating writers who see, and can make others see, the practical side of religion. Some of the phases of this practical side are shown in his latest volume, "The Battles of Peace."

No less eminent a social philosopher than Emile Deschamps is one of the latest to write a book on the American woman—"The Women of Uncle Sam," he calls it. This genial observer finds a great deal that is interesting in his subject, with whom he is apparently better acquainted than most foreigners when they write about American women. He makes some rather humorous, characteristically French humorous mistakes, but, on the whole, his observations are fairly accurate and always kindly in spirit. M. Deschamps has been for many years Paris correspondent for a number of London daily пежарарега.

Mr. Paul Gaultier's "Les Maladies Sociales" (The Social Maladies, or The Ills of Society²) is a consideration of the most acute diseases to which society, as an organism, is subject. He has chapters on the adolescent criminal, the ravages of alcohol, the decrease in the birth rate, the poison of pornography, and the causes of suicide, the chapter on each separate subject being followed by one setting forth this French philosopher's idea of the necessary remedy,

A lively and stimulating little volume on "The Meccas of the World"4 has been written by Anne Warwick, and is subtitled as "The Play of Modern Life in New York, Paris, Vienna, Madrid, and London."

DR. FREDERICK KUNZ, THE GRM EXPERT (Whose new book, "The Curious Lore of Precious Stones," is noticed on this page)

PAINTING, GEMS, ETCHING, AND RUGS

birthstones, luckstones and talismans, astral, zodi- of the use of precious stones in religious observacal, and planetary." It is dedicated to the mem- ances. ory of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, "with appreci-

Maisonneuve 440 pp 60 cents.

The Social Maladies. By Paul Gaultier. Paris: Hachette.

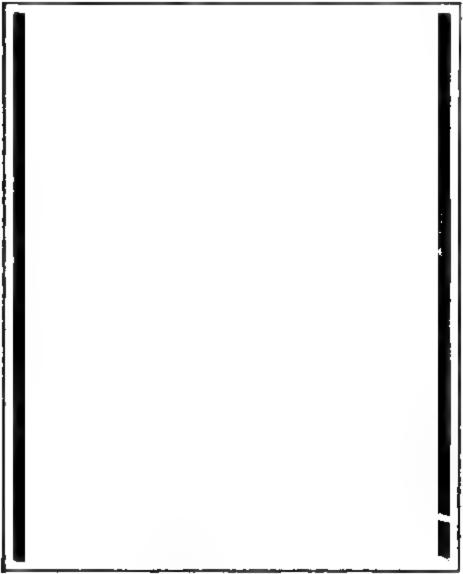
DR. FREDERICK KUNZ is an expert in gems attracted to bright shells and bits of cloth where-and precious stones. His library dealing with with it decks its retreat. Some of the superstitions the subject is the most extensive in America. He is a regarding precious stones are quaint conceits. The vice-president of the great firm of Tiffany, in New diamond was supposed to have originated from York. His book, "The Curious Lore of Precious gold and to possess sex; the carbuncle and chal-Stones," comes to us, therefore, with the authority cedony protected sailors from drowning; coral of a master. Its subtitle calls it "a description of guarded ships from wind and waves; amethysts their sentiments and folklore, superstitions, sym- cured drunkenness; a catseye warned away evil bolism, mysticism, use in medicine, protection, pre- spirits; lapis-lazuli was a cure for melancholy, vention, religion and divination, crystal-gazing, etc. A portion of the book is devoted to a history

During the course of Dr. Kunz's long study of ation of the noble spirit that conceived and his subject he declares he has not found that there founded the Morgan-Tiffany collection of gems is inherent in precious stones any magical properhis subject he declares he has not found that there and the Morgan-Bement collections of minerals ties or any powers that transcend the laws of and meteorites in the American Museum of Natu- nature. Still, he does not scout the mass of accural History and the Morgan Collection of the mulated evidence that history spreads before him Muste d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris." as to their beneficent or malignant influences. He Dr. Kunz believes that it is natural and right says: "Their claims being supported by many that we should love and cherish precious stones strange happenings, perhaps the result of coinciand gems for their intrinsic beauty and their dence, but possibly due to the cooperation of some durability. Primitive man was attracted to them unknown law, does this not give a color of verity probably much as the Australian bower bird is to the statements regarding the ancient magicians and their spells?"

The Battles of Peace. By George Hodges. Macmillan. The book is splendidly illustrated with the Battles of Uncle Sam By Emile Deschamps. Paris: plates, cuts in doubletone, and line drawings. The book is splendidly illustrated with color

Edwin Blashfield publishes his lectures, deliv-The Meccas of the World, By Anne Warwick, Lane, 259 ered in March, 1912, at the Art Institute of Chipp, all, \$2.

The Carious Lore of Precious Stones, By George Frederick Case, Lippincott, 466 pp., ill. \$5.



VERMEER PAINTING HIS OWN PORTRAIT

no form of art that demands wider education than over, his point of view, his color values, and his this complicated form of painting. Mr. Blashfield touch-"all these are peculiarly modern qualities makes a statement of the "real demands of mural which one seldom notices in other old masters." painting and endeavors to suggest its real value." Lack of space prevents a notice worthy the value of this fine informational and critical work. It is finely illustrated with reproductions of the best mural art in America.1

The special winter number of *The Studio* gives an account of "The Great Painters and Etchers, from Rembrandt to Whistler," by Malcolm C. Salaman. Over two hundred reproductions of the work of famous etchers are given in appendix. The beauty and charm of this collection, illuminated by the vivacious and inspiring text, can only be estimated by an actual survey of the number

A sumptuous work, "Oriental Rugs, Antique and Modern," by Walter A. Hawley, turns the mind to the contemplation of the world of Oriental art, that is but little appreciated by the Western mind. The creative art of the East expresses itself in subtle gamuts of beauty that to be appreciated must be intellectually understood. A rug is a covering for a floor to the uninitiated; to the wise it may relate a fairy tale, or summon Aladdin's genie of the lamp. The chapters of this masterly work discuss the various rug-producing countries, materials, weaving different kinds of rugs-Oriental, Persian, Chinese, etc. A useful chapter advises the purchaser how to distinguish between

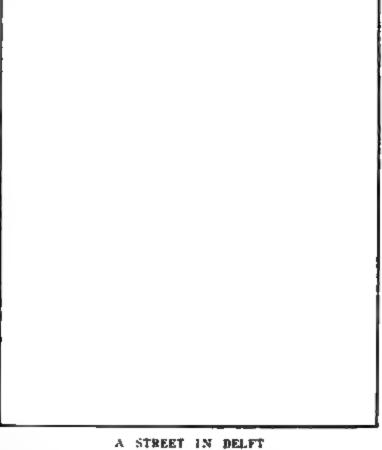
1 Mural Painting in America. Edwin H. Histhfield. Scribners 312 pp., ill. \$2.

The Great Painters and Lichers, from Rembrandt to Whistler By Malcolm C. Salaman. Special Winter Number of The Studio, edited by Charles Holme. Lane. 264 pp., ill. \$3.

Oriental Rugs, Antique and Modern. By Walter A. Hawley Lane. 320 pp., ill. \$7.50.

bogus and genuine rugs, and how to avoid the pitfalls that are spread for the unwary. The book has eleven colored plates, eighty half-tone engravings, and four maps.

One of those splendidly illustrated art books which mark the holiday season, and which are so satisfactory in point of mechanical appearance, is Mr. Philip L. Hale's work on "Jan Vermeer of Delft." It is an intensive study that Mr. Hale has given us of an artist whom he calls "the greatest painter who has ever lived." Titian and Giorgione, he is willing to admit, were "more seductive artistic personalities"; Da Vinci was more subtle, and Raphael was undoubtedly a greater draughtsman. But, "when it comes to sheer downright painting it would seem that Vermeer was in most respects the leader of all. Indeed, it might also be said that, from our ultra-modern point of view, till Vermeer painted no one had tried to paint at ail. Of course, there were giants like Velasquez, Rubens, and Rembrandt who did very wonderful things. But none of these conceived of arriving at tone by an exquisitely just relation of color values, and it is this idea that lies at the root of all really good modern painting." "One of the things which particularly interest us in Vermeer," says Mr. Hale, "is his modernity. Certain of his pictures look as though they had been painted yesterday. More-



(From one of Vermeer's paintings)

⁴ The Life of Jan Vermeer of Delft. By Philip L. Hale. Small, Maynard. 389 pp., ill. \$10.

BOOKS ON PUBLIC PROBLEMS BY EXPERTS

preparation for the enlarged inquiries to be under- cussion especially timely. taken by the new Federal commission appointed by President Wilson. Among the topics suggestively treated by Professor Commons in the present volpean and American Unions," "Labor and Municipal Politics," "Milwaukee Bureau of Economy and Efficiency," "The Longshoremen of the Great Lakes," "The Wage-earners of Pittsburgh," "A State System of Employment Offices," and "Industrial Education in Wisconsin."

Another book dealing with current, popular problems is Mr. J. W. Sullivan's "Markets for the People," in which the present prevailing system of retailing is criticized with special reference to the hindrances to cooperation, the failure of the housed retail public markets, and the financial losses of the wholesale systems in large cities. The author has made a special study of the numerous projects to reduce the cost of living offered at the Washington headquarters of the American trade unions, together with reports, official and unofficial, from many countries. He has also made a personal ex-amination of the market systems in Europe, notably those of Paris, London, and Berlin. The last chapter of the book summarizes the author's proposal of what he calls "a metropolitan market system, cut-price and costless."

Any effort to humanize the discussion of taxation, which far more often than otherwise has been dry and forbidding to all except the special student of economic questions, should be eagerly welcomed. Of the volume on "Taxation and the Distribution of Wealth," by Frederic Mathews, it may be said that the work throughout bears a direct relation to human problems and to those efforts towards their solution that have commanded the attention of large numbers of men and women throughout the world. The book begins with the exposition of both the old and the new protection. It then proceeds to the discussion of the two main forms of taxation, direct and indirect, the "natural tax" and a survey of philosophy and religion in relation to taxation, concluding with chapters on political theory and practice.

Just as the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations is beginning its inquiries there appears a book on the subject of "Boycotts and the Labor

1 Labor and Administration. By John R. Commons. Mac-

"Labor 28td Administration. By John R. Commons. Mac-millian. 313 pp. \$1.60.

SMarkets for the People: The Consumer's Part. By J. W.

Taxation and the Distribution of Wealth. By Frederic Mathews. Doubleday, Page. 680 pp. \$2.50.

I N a new book by Professor John R. Commons Struggle," which contains most, if not all, of the entitled "Labor and Administration," one finds facts and arguments on which the commission will very little of abstract economic discussion, but a necessarily base its conclusions. The author of great deal of concrete statement regarding the this work, Mr. Harry W. Laidler, is a member of constructive work that has been going on for the the New York bar, as well as a student of ecopast ten years, particularly in the State of Wiscon- nomics. His book treats the subject of boycotts in sin, where Professor Commons holds the chair of both its economic and legal aspects. One impor-political economy in the State University. It was tant feature of the book is its exposition of the doubtless because of his notable service in that important cases, like that of the Danbury hatters, State as a member of the Industrial Commission which have occupied the attention of lawyers and that Professor Commons was chosen as a member of economists in this country for many years. The of the new National Commission on Industrial Reproposed amendment to the Sherman anti-trust lations. Certain it is that the experience of the law, so far as it relates to labor organizations State commission, which is briefly set forth in one and the efforts made recently in Congress to legalof the chapters of this book, forms an excellent ize the boycott, make the publication of this dis-

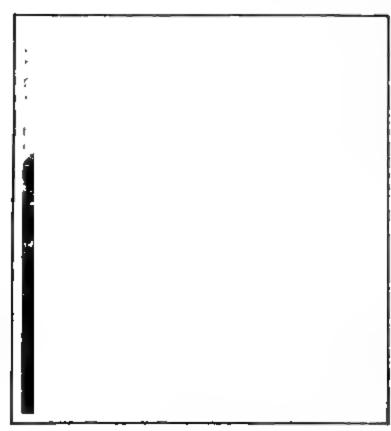
A new edition of Mr. H. L. Gantt's "Work, Wages, and Profits" has been demanded by the ume are: "The Union Shop," "Restrictions by rapidly increasing interest in the methods of shop Trade Unions," "Unions and Efficiency," "Euro-management described by Mr. Gantt. These methods, as pointed out by Mr. Charles B. Going in an introduction to the new edition, are sometimes incorrectly supposed to be summed up in the bonus system of wage payment, but in any com-plete statement of Mr. Gantt's methods the inducement of increased earnings is only one factor and almost the last factor. Before any adequate idea of task work with bonus can be obtained, Mr. Gantt's full concept of scientific investigation, careful standardization, individual instruction, and interconnected reward to both instructor or supervisor and workman, must be clearly grasped. This full concept is set forth in the present volume with ample exhibition of practical results.

> Other important books in the field of sociology and economics are the following:

"Materials for the Study of Elementary Economics," by Marshall Wright Field (University of Chicago Press); "Elementary Economics," by S. J. Chapman (Longmans, Green); "Economic Determinism," by Lida Page (Kerr); "Economic Determinism," by Lida Page (Kerr); "Economics of Enterprise," by Herbert Joseph Davenport (Macmillan); "The Price of Inefficiency," by Frank Koester (Sturgis & Walton); "Conservation of Water," by Walter McCulloh (Yale University Press); "The Knapp Method of Growing Cotton," by H. F. Savely, and W. R. Marcier (Doubledon by H. E. Savely and W. B. Mercier (Doubleday, Page); "The New Agrarianism," by Charles W. Dahlinger (Putnam); "Modern Cities," by Charles W. Dahlinger (Putnam); "Modern Cities," by Horatio M. Pollock and William S. Morgan (Funk & Wagnalls); "Educational Resources of Village and Rural Communities," by Joseph K. Hart (Macmillan): "The Magnate of the People," by Mastin Lohnen (Milander) Martin Johnson (Milwaukee: Martin Publishing Company); "The Purchasing Power of Money," by Irving Fisher (Macmillan); "Gold Prices and Wages," by John A. Hobson (Doran); "The Credit System," by W. G. Langworthy Taylor (Macmillan); "Mercantile Credit," by James Edward Hagerty (Holt); "Statistical Averages: A Methodological Study," by Dr. Franz Zizek (Holt); "Kings of Wealth vs. American People," by Edward N. Olly (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company); "History of Socialism," by Thomas Kirkup (London: A. & C. Black); and "The Facts of Socialism," by Jessie Wallace Hughan (Lane).

⁴ Boycotts and the Labor Struggle. By Harry W. Laidler. Lane. 488 pp. \$2. 4 Work, Wages, and Profits. By H. L. Gantt. New York: The Engineering Magazine Company. 312 pp. \$2.

OTHER NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE MONTH



MONTICELLO AS IT APPEARS TO-DAY

JEFFERSON AS ARCHITECT AND LANDSCAPE ARTIST

All those who have regard for the fame of Thomas Jefferson know well that among his many great achievements there were two which he selected as best worthy of the recognition of future generations, one of these being the fact that he was the founder of the University of Virginia. Few, however, are aware of the extent to which his founding of the University was carried in matters of detail. Not only did he exert the influence which secured its charter and provided the means for its establishment; not only did he originate its educational methods and select and import its original group of teachers, but he created it in the material sense as its architect and builder and its landscape artist. With very small means at hand, but with marvelous taste, skill, constructive imagination, and capacity for technical detail, Mr. Jef- little book, than from any of ferson created the most beautiful example of has recently come to our notice.2 classical architecture to be found anywhere in the United States when he had completed the project which occupied the untiring industry of his old age. Another very remarkable specimen of his architectural skill was his own home, Monticello, looking down from its eminence upon the University at Charlottesville, four miles distant.

We are now fortunate in having an admirable volume from Dr. William A. Lambeth and Mr. Warren H. Manning on "Jefferson as an Architect and a Designer of Landscapes." Dr. Lambeth is a professor in the University, and is superintendent of buildings and grounds. Most of this volume is from his pen. A concluding chapter is by the well-known landscape architect, Mr. Manning, who has carefully studied the situation at the University of Virginia and has made a plan for possible future development. The volume has many excellent illustrations, with reproductions of bits of architectural drawing and of original sketches and letters of instruction by Mr. Jefferson, as now preserved in the archives of the University.

Thomas Jefferson as an Architect and a Designer of Land-nes. By William Alexander Lambeth and Warran H. Manning, whom Millin. 170 pp. 121 \$10.

Nothing was known in the United States in Jefferson's time about the symmetrical planning and arrangement of buildings for academic purposes, and Mr. Jefferson's scheme was the very first in America that showed any conception of symmetry and unity in the grouping of such structures. Yet so admirably was his work done that the many brilliant and accomplished architects who are now beautifying numerous college campuses with welldesigned and well-arranged buildings have in no instance been able to produce anything so charming as Mr. Jefferson's creation of red brick and white marble with Greek columns and porticoes, and with the library or rotunda in Pantheon form dominating the scheme.

Monticello stands to-day a most admirable piece of designing and construction, and it is greatly to be regretted that with its contiguous grounds, planned and planted by Mr. Jefferson, it had not long ago become one of the possessions of the University of Virginia. It passed from the Jefferson family, through financial misfortune, and came into the possession of Commodore Levy, who left it in his will to the Government in trust for the people of the United States. Through some succession of mishaps the bequest was invalidated, although the purpose of the testator was clear and unmistakable. It is to be hoped that the present owner may in his own way make over this interesting building, with its memories of one of the greatest of Americans, to the State of Virginia or to the Federal Government. Our admiration of Jefferson must be increased, as in the present volume we are shown the thoroughness of his architectural knowledge and the keenness of his sense of proportion in buildings and of beauty in related landscape.

GERMAN AND ITALIAN PHILOSOPHY

Dr. Paul Carus, the learned editor of the Open Court, has ventured to arise and speak a word of honest criticism of Nietzsche. The reader will get a better idea of the great German individualist philosopher, originator of the Overman-or, at least, of our conception of him-from Dr. Carus little book, than from any other book which

Professor Rudolf Eucken, the celebrated genial, ethical philosopher, professor at Jena, who recently visited this country, and whose portrait and a little about whose work we gave to the readers of this magazine some time ago, has written, not extensively but comprehensively, on all phases of philosophy. One of his latest pronouncements. "Knowledge of Life," has recently been translated by Dr. W. Tudor Jones. It is impossible, and it would be unnecessary at this eime, to sum up the Eucken philosophy, but it assumes, in all cases, the exhaustless possibilities of life and knowledge.

Giambattista Vico died in 1668. Modern Italian writers, however, believe that in his attitude towards his time there is a useful lesson to us moderns. An Italian philosophical writer, Benedetto Croce, has written a bulky volume on the philosophy of Vico, which has been translated into English by Dr. R. G. Collingwood, of Oxford.

\$1.75 The Philosophy of Giambattista Vico. By Benedetto Croce. Macmillan. 317 pp. \$2.60.

Thietzsche and Other Exponents of Individualism. By Paul Carus. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company, 150 pp. \$1.25.

Knowledge of Life. By Rudolf Eucken. Putnam. 507 pp.

PURE LITERATURE

Two more volumes of the monumental set of "The German Classics of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries" have come from the press-volumes IV and V. They include considerable of the works of Jean Paul, Wilhelm von Humboldt, August Wilhelm Schlegel, Friedrich Schlegel, Novalis (Friedrich von Hardenberg), Friedrich Hölderlin, Ludwig Tieck, Heinrich von Kleist, Friedrich Schleiermacher, Johann Gottlieb Fichte, Friedrich Withelm Joseph von Schelling, Ludwig Achim con Arnim and Clemens Brentano, Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, Ernst Moritz Arndt, Theodor Körner, Maximilian Gottfried von Schenkendorf. Ludwig Uhland, Joseph von Eichendorff, Adalbert von Chamisso, Ernst Theodor Amadeus Hoffmann, Friedrich Baron de la Motte-Fouqué, Wilhelm Hauff, Friedrich Rückert, and August von Platen-Hallermund.

The Countess de Chambrun contributes a fascinating discussion of "The Sonnets of Shakespeare,"2 new light and old evidence to the most unsettled of all literary problems. The author endorses the "personal theory" of the sonnets and divides them into three series, and these series into groups according to their subjects. Rowe's Life of Shakespeare is included in the volume.

NEW BOOKS OF REFERENCE

A very useful little manual is entitled "18,000 Words Often Mispronounced." This has been compiled by William Henry P. Phyfe, and is a thorough revision and enlargement of a former "12,000 Words Often Mispronounced." It should take its place with the dictionaries and other books on the reference shelves.

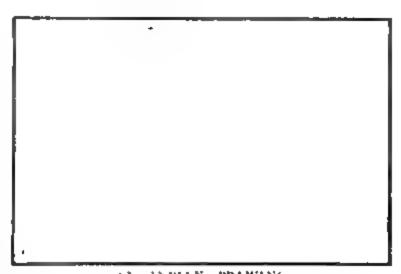
Another useful word book (an imported one), "A Dictionary of Abbreviations," by the late Waler T. Rogers, is a useful companion to the collection of words frequently mispronounced.

A compact description of "Public Library Administration," by Walter S. C. Rae, chief librarian at Fulham Palace, London, advocates a policy of extension in the activities of those institutions. It is brief and graphic and full of suggestions to librarians and those who use libraries, which includes practically everyone.

The 1914 edition of the English "Who's Who," being the sixty-sixth year of issue, is a bulky volume of 2314 pages. "Who's Who" is one of the most useful reference books that come to our shelves-in fact it is practically indispensable to every well-informed person.

OTHER WORKS OF A GENERAL CHARACTER

"Myths and Legends of the Great Plains"? is a compilation made by Katharine Berry Judson, and based on the reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology and the publications of the United States Geographical and Geological Survey. Much



AN INDIAN DRAWING (From "Myths and Legends of the Great Plains")

of this material is of great interest, and it is probable that only a small proportion of the American readers who would naturally be interested has ever had access to it in the government publications. The preparation of this volume is a commendable undertaking. The text is accompanied by some striking illustrations.

The life of boys in English schools has made for itself a considerable place in books, and "Tom Brown at Rugby" has had a marked influence upon school life throughout the English-speaking world. But Dr. Arnold's period is long gone by, and the question is often asked, particularly in the United States, what the real life of the boys in English public schools is like in our own day. The best answer to that question that has been made is to be found in a volume called "The Harrovians," by Mr. Arnold Lunn. This book answers the question all the better because it professes no such useful purpose. It is a rather minute chronicle of the life and experiences of a boy at Harrow. Mr. Arnold Lunn is a son of Sir Henry Lunn, who is better known on this side of the Atlantic as the Rev. Dr. Lunn. The story is based upon a boy's carefully kept school diary. It has admirable literary quality, and is so written that American boys, as well as their fathers and their instructors, will find it well worth reading. It is the sort of book that may find a rather slow and gradual recognition, but that will keep a permanent place in the field of books dealing with the life and training of boys.

Perhaps the intrepid aviator who is to capture the fifty-thousand-dollar prize for crossing the Atlantic is still in his knickerbockers, earnestly engaged in constructing a toy fiver. In any case the "Boys' Book of Aeroplanes" (Stokes) will supply the young aerial investigator of to-day with a more substantial basis of information than was accessible to our boyhood friend, Darius Green. His volume, prepared by two licensed pilots, Messrs. T. O'B. Hubbard and C. C. Turner, brings the whole subject of aerial navigation a little more into the ken of the young man than do the more technical works. The various branches of the art of flying are treated in a simple and interesting manner, while there are also chapters on its early history and modern development, as well as a story of military scouting. The volume is amply illustrated from photographs.

The German Classics of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centries. Edited by Kuno Francke New York: The German Publication Society Vols. IV and V 1000 pp., ill. 20 vols. \$90. The Sonnets of Shakespeare. By Counters de Chambrun. Putsan 26 pp. \$1.75

1 10,000 Words Often Mispronounced. By W. H. P. Phyle. Putsan. 774 pp. \$1.50

4 A Dictionary of Abbreviation. By Walter T. Rogers. London: George Allen & Company. 140 pp. \$2.

1 Public Library Administration By Walter S C Rac. Dutlem 112 pp., ill. 75 cents.

Who's Who. Macmillan 2314 pp. \$3.75.

1 Mytha and Legenda of the Great Plains. By Katharine Berry Judson. McCharg. 205 pp., ill. \$1.50.

The Harrovians. By Arnold Lunn, London Methuen & Co 312 pp. \$1.50.
 The Boys' Book of Aeroplanes. By T O'Brien Hubbard and Charles C. Turner. Stokes. 227 pp., ill. \$1.75.

FINANCIAL NEWS FOR THE INVESTOR

BONDS WHICH YIELD A HIGH INCOME

CINCE January 1st investment markets a distinct improvement that securities are no or less is no longer necessary. Excellent first longer as attractively cheap as during the mortgages on both city and farm property greater portion of 1913. Only a few years may be had to yield from 51/2 to 6 per cent. ago bonds which were legal investments for In the last few years, bonds of public savings banks, trustees and insurance com- utility companies have proven statisfactory, panies sold to return only 31/2 per cent. on although in many instances returning up to the purchase price. Steady "institutional" 51/2 per cent on long-term issues, and 6 per demand had forced these bonds to abnormally cent., or even more, on short-term notes. high levels, but general world-wide conditions in the last few years forced many of refer to another class of securities, the prices them down to a point where in 1913 they for which are attractive. Bonds of manuyielded 4½ to 4½ per cent., and even facturing companies have never enjoyed quite in a few cases 43/4 per cent. or a trifle more, the same repute as those of railroads, but ex-At the same time other bonds of a less aris- perience is beginning to indicate that with tocratic class but secure enough for all care and discernment, the hard and fast practical purposes were driven down to a classifications more often lead to mistakes turn of 6 per cent was obtainable.

1913, there has been a general recovery. But ings and character of the particular comat this writing (early in February) prices pany rather than because of any general are still well below the highest of recent group into which it falls, such as railroad. years, and the discriminating purchaser may industrial and public utility. Bearing this pick up safe bonds bearing a relatively large fact in mind the following among others income return. Last month a list of strongly may be drawn to the attention of persons secured bonds was published in this depart- who desire bonds to return more than 5 per ment, and the opinion was expressed that cent., and especially active, listed securities: "it is a safe statement to make that substantial recoveries in bond prices have almost invariably followed protracted periods of depression." Since that statement was written and printed, practically every bond in cured by stocks of subsidiary companies, and are the list has advanced several points.

The bonds in last month's list showed a net income return of from 41/4 to 51/4 per 8 per cent. dividends are paid, a small amount of cent., although only one issue mentioned, the Armour & Co. first mortgage 4½s, showed as large a return as the higher figure. This by 130 per cent., there are no other bonds, and month there is presented a list of good bonds earnings available to pay interest on these bonds to return from 514, or a trifle less, to 534 are three or four times the amount necessary per cent. The writer cannot make predictions, but he knows that several of these bonds have sold at higher figures in the past, about 51/2 per cent. This concern has had a conand it would be in line with precedent if in tinuous existence of more than 100 years and has time they should bring still higher quotations, provided general financial and investment conditions continue to improve.

dangerous nature of its business. Considered a monopoly by the courts, it was compelled to sell to two new companies in 1912 \$20,000,000 of its

Many investors have learned that to place both here and abroad have shown such all their money out at 5 per cent. interest

It is intended at this time, however, to basis where in numerous instances a net re- than to wisdom. The fact is now pretty well established in financial circles that se-From the low prices of June and July, curities must be chosen because of the earn-

> United States Rubber collateral trust 6s, six retired through a sinking fund at the rate of \$500,000 a year. They are followed by about \$60,000,000 of first preferred stock upon which second preferred stock, and \$36,000,000 of divi-

> This is the largest of the rubber companies. E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. 4½ per cent debentures, twenty-two years to run, yield been strikingly successful despite the theoretically

terest on the bonds, equivalent in fact to nearly stock, which comes after the bonds, will not 13 per cent. on the common stock. Although the continue to receive 8 per cent. dividend, and company has paid large dividends on both its earnings in 1912-1913, worst year of company's

Illinois Steel Company 41/2 per cent. debentures, twenty-six years to run, 5.40 per cent. yield. One of the most important subsidiaries of the United no other bonds on the Illinois Steel Company ahead

American Can Company 5 per cent debentures, tourteen years to run, yield 5½ per cent. Not Essed on the Stock Exchange. To be had in \$500 denominations. Sinking fund retires \$500,000 of assets are nearly equal to amount of bonds withcut considering value of forty-seven plants which are unmortgaged. Net earnings were six or seven times the interest charges in the bad year of 1913. hard to pick a flaw in the bonds.

sion of dividends on common stock last year de- sibly the Central Leather Company.

assets, but even after the dissolution, earnings in pressed all of company's securities, but there 1913 were at least eight times enough to pay in-seems little fear that \$20,000,000 of preferred preferred and common shares, it has been singu- history, were more than three times enough to pay larly liberal in putting earnings back into the interest on bonds, which are retired through sink-property and into depreciation. There are no ing fund \$300,000 a year. Company, which is mortgage bonds. record both for dividends and sums spent on its property from earnings.

Bethlehem Steel first extension mortgage 5s, States Steel Corporation, which guarantees the 12 years to run, yield 5.45 per cent. Interest principal and interest on those bonds. There are earned nine or ten times over. First mortgage on South Bethlehem plants, and second to \$7,500,000 of these, and none can be placed ahead of them on other plants. Sinking fund of \$300,000 a year. without securing them equally. They come ahead followed by \$15,000,000 5 per cent. first lien and of the Steel Corporation's own preferred stock. refunding bonds and \$15,000,000 of preferred

stock on which 5 per cent is paid.

Republic Iron & Steel sinking fund mortgage 5s, 26 years to run, yield 5.55 per cent. Preceded by only \$1,578,000 bonds to be retired next Octotetal issue of \$14,000,000 yearly. The net quick ber. Net earnings four times interest require-

All of these bonds sold at much lower prices in 1913. They would not be suitable Followed by \$44,000,000 of preferred stock on which 7 per cent. is paid. Company has been for the funds of an absolutely dependent sued as a trust, and market operations in its investor, but part of the funds of many instocks have had a speculative tinge. But it is vestors could be placed in them safely. Other somewhat similar bonds are those of Virginia-Carolina Chemical first mortgage 5s, the Railway Steel Spring Company and pos-

TYPICAL INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS

No. 524. SOME BLEMENTARY QUESTIONS ABOUT bond is one whose underlying security is, just as BONDS

Will you please name and describe the various classes of bonds usually issued by railroad and other corporations, in order of their priority. Does the market value really follow this priority? Is there any technical practical difference in the terminology of bonds, asols, and debentures? Are short term notes usually nsols, and debentures? Are short term notes usually sued by corporations when their credit is questionable, when money is tight instead of trying to float a sick or bond issue? In short, what reasons are there is a corporation to issue notes? Are bonds and stocks a railroad corporation generally based on mileage and real estate? If anything else, what? What is a voting trust? How far does its authority extend?

To define comprehensively the technical and of priority and underlying merit, would literally require a book to be written on the subject. There extended inquiry and study.

dicate that the bonds to which they apply have unstable earning capacity. first claim upon the assets and earnings of the

the term implies, the equipment of the corporation, or a specified part of it,-in the case of a railroad, the cars, locomotives, etc. This, by the way, suggests the answer to your question about what other basis there can be for the issuance of railroad securities other than mileage, real estate, etc. There is, moreover, a class of bonds very extensively used by the railroads during the last few years in providing for their financial needs, which is based upon nothing but credit. We refer to "debenture bonds," so-called, which are not mortgage obligations at all, and which carry claims for the payment of their interest merely practical differences among the various kinds of against net earnings, such claims being prior to bonds, and to undertake to rank them all in order the claims of the corporations' stocks for their dividends.

Stock, of course, is a different kind of security are so many exceptions to general rules, and so entirely. When you own stock you have nothing many complications of other kinds, that there is more than participation as a partner in the busidanger of giving an erroneous impression by un- ness of the issuing corporation, whereas when you dertaking to summarize such information in the own bonds you are a creditor of the issuing cor-limited space available in this department, but a poration. Taking the securities of any one given few general suggestions may be offered in the corporation, as a group, it is usually found that hope that they may serve as the basis of more their market value corresponds pretty closely to the priority of their claims upon earnings and Some of the terms that are used to describe bonds assets. But there are scores of instances of the can usually be set down as meaning just what they unsecured debentures of corporations of strong say. For example, the terms "first mortgage" and credit selling at very much higher prices than the prior lien" are usually used synonymously to in- first-mortgage bonds of other corporations with

Short-term notes seldom, if ever, can be issued issuing corporations. Likewise, an equipment trust by corporations of questionable credit. As a matwith business men, who, as you know, have to be a little special knowledge and ability to discrimiscrupulously careful of their credit in order to nate. You cannot put such securities away and get accommodation at their banks. Resort to the forget about them as you can a good many kinds short-term note is made, then, when money is of bonds. tight, and when interest rates are high, on the theory that the opportunity will present itself later on for the refunding of the notes by long-term bonds bearing lower rates of interest, and providing, therefore, a less expensive means of financing the corporation's needs. A voting trust is an agreement under which the controlling amount of the stock of a corporation is placed in the hands of a group of individuals to be voted by them in block in accordance with a predetermined policy of management. This kind of arrangement has been subject to a good many abuses in the past.

No. 525. THE STATUS OF A FEW RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL STOCKS BRIEFLY OUTLINED

My attention has recently been called, and I have been urged to buy as an investment yielding about 7 per cent. at present prices, the preferred stock of the Kansas City Southern; and as a speculation, the common stock of the same railroad. I will esteem it a favor, if you will kindly advise me in the matter. Will state that I am not familiar with stocks, but like many others, feel that I must realize as much as possible from any investments I make. But I cannot afford to sacrifice safety, which must be paramount to every other consideration. My attention has also been called to Harvester, Rumely, American Agricultural Chemical, and Virginia-Carolina Chemical stocks.

judgment, an investment stock, strictly speaking. It is usually classed among the "semi-investment" railroad stocks, and, we might say, also, among current price they yield about 4.40 per cent. net the best of that particular grade. It is a stock on the investment. Some of the other bonds of having some pretty strong underlying equities and this kind that have lately been traded in on the its dividend is covered by a good margin of sur- New York Stock Exchange are as follows: plus earnings. For instance, last year, which was by no means a satisfactory one for the railroads of the country, taken as a whole, Kansas City Southern reported surplus net earnings which were the equivalent of 7.8 per cent. on the outstanding preferred stock. We have no opinion to express as to how the common stock of this road might work out as a speculation. You might, however, take cognizance of the fact that a somewhat more favorable attitude is being taken towards railroad securities generally, and also the fact that the Kansas City Southern is one of the roads that is expected to benefit as to traffic development following the opening of the Panama Canal. We see very little, indeed, that is attractive in the Rumely stocks. Harvester preferred is generally held in pretty high regard among the industrial issues. American Agricultural Chemical preferred and Virginia-Carolina Chemical preferred are issues that are held to possess a good many more speculative characteristics than Harvester preferred, but it is fair to say that the outlook for both of prove every bit as safe as the Cincinnati bonds, the fertilizer companies has shown some improvement lately.

tions of these various stocks, we think, perhaps, are many more risks inherent in them than in a 3.85 per cent, basis.

ter of fact, A is with corporations just as it is bonds, as a type. Investing in stocks calls for not

No. 526. LOW INTEREST-BEARING BONDS

I find the investment section of the Review or Reviews one of the most interesting parts of the magazine. I am a wage-earner, but endeavor to put a little money aside from time to time. I can, of course, consider only such bonds as are possessed of a great degree of safety. Can you furnish me with a list of several high-grade bonds, which, on account of their low rate of interest (say, 3 or 3½ per cent.) can be obtained considerably below their face value. Also indicate in what denominations they can be obtained. I notice that a Northern Pacific 3 per cent. bond is quoted at about 68. Is it first-class? How about Baltmore City sewerage 3½ per cent. bonds, due in 1980 at about 82? Are Baltimore City bonds as good as those of cities like Cincinnati, for example, which appear to command higher prices, rates of interest considered?

It has been a good many years since corpora-tions were able to sell bonds bearing interest rates as low as 3 and 31/2 per cent. On that account the outstanding issues of such bonds have had time to become widely distributed and to be subjected to a very thorough "seasoning" process. And that, in turn, has resulted in a comparatively inactive market for them, as a class. For the most part, moreover, these low interest-bearing issues possess strong underlying security,-in fact, with comparatively few exceptions, are in all respects gilt-Kansas City Southern preferred is not, in our edged investments, and do not yield particularly dgment, an investment stock, strictly speaking high net returns. The Northern Pacific prior lien 3's represent the best of such bonds. At their

			A pprox
	Due	Price	Yield
Baltimore & Ohio 31/2's	1925	92	4.45
Chgo. Mil. & St. Paul 31/2's.	1989	81	4.35
Chgo, & N. W. 3½'s	1987	84	4.20
D. L. & W. 3½'s	2000	87	4.05
Albany & Susq. 3½'s		87	4.25
Ill. Cent., Omaha div., 3's		71	4.65
Kan. City Southern 3's	1950	70	4.75
New York Central 31/2's		84	4.20
N. Y. CMich. Cent. coll.			
3½'s	1998	74	4.75
N. Y. CLake Sh. coll. 3½'s.	1993	82	4.35

None of the bonds mentioned, we believe, except the Northern Pacific 3's and the Baltimore & Ohio $3\frac{1}{2}$'s, which come in \$500 pieces, can be obtained in denominations less than \$1000. The Baltimore City bonds to which you refer would afford you an excellent investment. They would undoubtedly notwithstanding the fact that, as you suggest, the In our letter, thus briefly summarizing the posi- considered. The difference in this respect is slight, however, and is to be accounted for largely, we did not lay sufficient emphasis upon the fact if not entirely, by more or less technical market that, under such circumstances as you set forth, conditions. For example, the Baltimore bonds ar: there would be a good deal of question about the quoted nominally to yield about 4.20 per cent. advisability of your going into stocks of any kind. which is the basis on which a number of the newer If you invested at all in securities of that type, issues of Cincinnati bonds are quoted, whereas the you should, of course, fully understand that there older issues of the latter city are quoted on about

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GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE

George Westinghouse, who died on March 12, was one of America's great men. Engineer, inventor, and organizer, his career embodied to a remarkable degree those qualities of genius and achievement which the world delights to honor. Born in New York State in 1846, he early displayed a fondness for mechanics and engineering, turning out inventions while still in his teens. Although very young at the time, he enlisted in the Civil War, his natural bent leading him into the engineering branch of the service. After the close of that conflict the maturing of his remarkable powers made him one of the leaders in the unparalleled industrial progress of the last half century. The railroad air-brake, said to have saved more lives than were lost in Napoleon's battles, made his name world-famous. The alternating-current system for light and power, the utilization of natural gas for domestic and industrial fuel, and the compressedair signal were among his other notable achievements. He is said to have controlled more than fifteen thousand patents, three hundred of which were for his own individual inventions. A man of courage, foresight, and tireless activity, he established some forty companies in America and Europe, giving employment to fifty thousand men. Pittsburgh lent him encouragement in his early struggles, and that city became the center of his activities and his principal place of residence. He was honored at home and abroad as a benefactor of the human race.



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No. 4

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

431) on the Mexican situation, with refer- of dollars, and private economic sacrifice and ence to the Wilson policy. At a critical mo- loss to a far greater extent. It is true, as ment, when many voices are raised in loud Senator Sheppard admits, that the desperate though discordant attacks upon the firm po- conditions in Mexico have resulted in the sition maintained at Washington, it is well unfortunate loss of the lives of Americans Armed intervention means not only technical a war of intervention would destroy all that on the point that an attempt to bring order comparably greater economic sacrifices in-into the chaos south of the Rio Grande by volved in the expense of our undertaking. invading the country with our troops would be intensely resented, and would be met by an almost solidly united people who have now nothing left to do but to fight. The ImpelsUs nation to make such sacrifices for Carranza-Villa "Constitutionalists" of the the sake of ending massacre or torture in north are quite as strongly opposed to foreign neighboring territory. But there is nothing intervention as is Huerta at the capital.

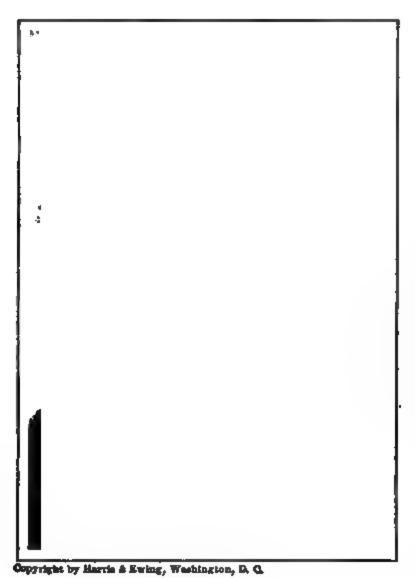
Our Government would proclaim to the tion was an act of mercy to both sides. The world its purpose to protect the Mexican war had been going on three years, and there people from themselves; to help them estab- was a deadlock. The Insurgents could hold lish conditions of peace, order, and justice; on indefinitely, and Spain could neither conto protect the lives and property alike of quer nor evacuate. Our intervention was Mexicans and of foreigners, and to gain eagerly sought by the Cubans, and it gave neither territorial advantage nor political as- Spain an opportunity, after a slight show of cendancy for itself. There would be all resistance, to withdraw creditably from a sorts of renunciations in advance. Congress, ruinous predicament. What we spent in goby joint resolution, would pledge the honor ing to Cuba was small in comparison with of the United States to a merely temporary what we saved to all interests involved, inoccupation, and to a full withdrawal as soon cluding ourselves. as order had been restored. We should have won in the end, and established apparent peace; but we should soon have withdrawn and Mexico would still have its own future to work out. Meanwhile, we should have holding has been consolidated in vast tracts,

It is a very reasonable and re- sent several hundred thousands of our young Mexico and the assuring article that Senator men into Mexico, with the sacrifice of many Sheppard of Texas contributes lives, with the public expenditure of from to this number of the REVIEW (see page five hundred millions to a thousand millions to heed calm counsels and to analyze the and other foreigners, and in the annihilation problem with some sense of responsibility. of property interests to a large amount. But but actual warfare. It is the overwhelming remains of foreign property in Mexico before opinion of those who are competent to speak peace could be established, besides the in-

> No Task of The dictates of humanity may, indeed, sometimes compel a great Humanity Impels Us in Mexico that makes intervention our duty, nor is there any large body of people in that If intervention were undertaken country beseeching us to come and deliver by us it would be with the an- them. The situation was wholly different nouncement of unselfish motives. in Cuba, sixteen years ago. Our interven-

> > There has never been a republic Breaking Up the Foudal in Mexico, but merely a modernRegime ized form of foudalism Landized form of feudalism. Land-

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SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD OF TEXAS (Who succeeded Senator Bailey and is making a highly creditable record, after several terms of service in the other House)

land, and the whole area of the country be- of American citizens and interests would longing for the most part to a very small number of owners. With governmental acquiescence and participation, the other opportunities for wealth,-mining, banking, transportation, oil fields,—have all helped to maintain a wealthy ruling class. It was contributions from these sources of wealth to the Diaz régime that made possible the maintenance of an alert army that kept the country in subjection and presented to the outer world a picture of peace and financial prosperity, even if not of social progress. But the modern spirit is making its way everywhere in the world, and must be reckoned with even in Mexico. The world has lived rapidly in the past fifty years, and some methods that were both possible and excusable in the Mexico that immediately followed the failure of the Maximilian adventure are no longer to be relied upon. Military absolutism, tempered by assassination, cannot henceforth be condoned by us,-certainly not in the regions lying between the Rio Grande and the Panama Canal. Readjustment must be a painful process at best, but it is inevitable. The struggle is like the break-up of ice in the spring.

It is indeed true that the masses A Larger in Mexico are ignorant, and not fit for intelligent self-govern-But, upon the other hand, it is true that the educated and competent class of people in Mexico is very much larger than at any former time. With proper land taxa-tion, the partition of vast estates, and the encouragement of those institutions which in other countries make possible the welfare of a great number of capable men of moderate means and of fitness for citizenship, Mexico may evolve a public opinion that can demand and obtain a far better kind of government than has hitherto been known in that region. The thing that President Wilson seems to have believed from the beginning is that Mexico may even yet be pacified and controlled by its well-qualified and competent men, if they will but find some way to come together and create the new Mexico upon the ruins of the feudal autocracy.

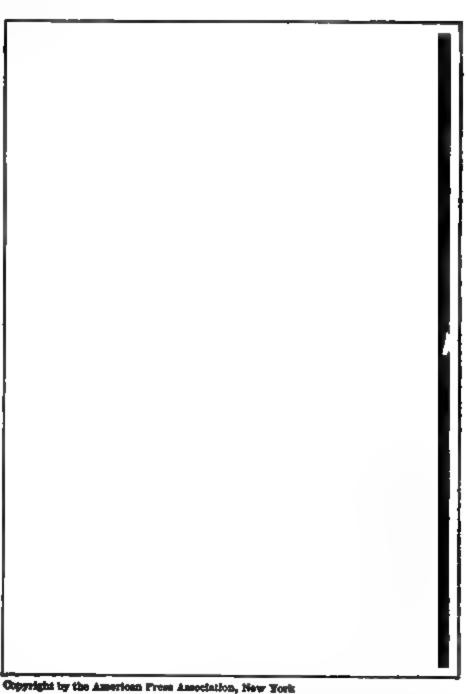
To have recognized Huerta at Huerta Could once, and to have done what we **Not Have** could by our influence and prestige to help him gain the upper hand and subdue his fellow-Mexicans by force and terror, would have been a repugnant thing to do. It could have been justified only upon the the great hidalgos not paying taxes on their reasonable assurance that the full protection

> ROUGH RIDING From the Eegle (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

have followed promptly; and that stability, together with social progress, could have been expected for a term of years. But the facts did not warrant any such assumption. Even in the case of Diaz, we had withheld recognition for a considerable period. Yet the times were wholly different, as also were the men themselves. It is not at all certain that even with our recognition Huerta could have pacified the country even temporarily. represented nothing but his own personal hold upon the armed forces of a crumbling oligarchy. President Madero had come into office with the purpose of making some essential reforms. Huerta represents the sinister opposition to all that means progress and welfare for the Mexican people in the new century.

Hodern Progress The way out is Madero's way, and the Solution best men of Mexico must formulate a progressive and patriotic policy, agree to support it, and find capable and unselfish leaders to enforce and administer that policy in governmental offices. In a neighborly spirit, President Wilson endeavored to show Huerta the desirability of bringing all elements together upon the plan of patriotic cooper-The conduct of Huerta

should win, his victory will have neither leaders. The modern permanence nor usefulness. spirit will assert itself in Mexico until such tyrants as Huerta are overthrown. If the



HON, OSCAR BRANCH COLQUITT, GOVERNOR OF TEXAS

(Governor Colquitt has been greatly stirred up by the conditions of anarchy existing along the boundary line between Texas and Mexico. The Rio Grande River is not a formidable barrier, and much of the civil strife and bandit activity of the Mexicans has been on the very border, occasionally involving accidental invasion of Texas. The situation is very barassing; but Governor Colquitt has proposed no aggressive line of action that sufficiently considers the fact that warlike measures would be worse than existing grievances)

has made it inevitable that there should new kind of economic and governmental life. be civil war until he wins or loses. If he A little more strife will discover the right

The solution that would be best Mexico Nuede for all interests in Mexico would be that of a "voluntary receiver-Constitutionalists under Carranza and Villa ship" for a fixed period of from ten years to should win, their success can have little of twenty years. Thirty years, of course, might permanence or value if they attempt to rule be still better. Self-government under the the country on Huerta's plan, or even on the democratic-republican forms is extremely difplan of President Diaz. The present strug- ficult even for the most highly developed gle means the end of that kind of govern- communities. The State of New York falls ment for Mexico. If, on the other hand, sadly short, and the State of Massachusetts the Constitutionalists should win and should is far from perfect. Mexico needs reconput into effect radical measures of popular re- struction much on the plan used by the form, they might, indeed, prove themselves United States for the temporary reorganizaunsuccessful rulers, and might soon go down tion of Cuba, or for the modernizing of the in defeat. But they would have accomplished Philippines. It does not need Americans to results of profound importance in overthrow- do the work necessarily, but it needs ing the old system, and in ushering in a something like a guaranty from "Uncle

already administered almost entirely by their own people.

If Mexico could thus be taken in What Might Se Done hand for ten or twenty or thirty years, so that its best people might be helped into the control of their localities, and so that public opinion might be developed, it may be believed that the country would go on very prosperously and have a future as a real republic. But the United States cannot contemplate any such task of reorganization without the good-will and the demand of important elements of the Mexican people. And it cannot have this good-will unless the people of Mexico are convinced that we are not seeking advantages for ourselves. It is conceivable that the existing civil war might become so unendurable that after another year of it the Mexicans would be glad to avail themselves of the neighborly assistance of the United States in a work of reconstruction on the sound and permanent basis of modern institutions of property, taxation, education, and justice.

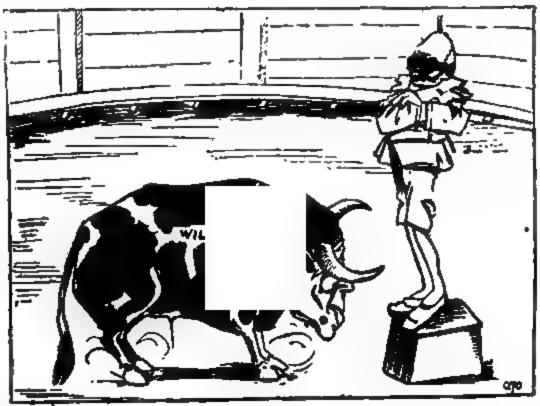
Meanwhile, the critics of Presi-The Discordant dent Wilson's policy are in a weak position unless they can propose something of a constructive nature as an alternative. But the critics have no proposals to make that are either harmonious or convincing. Their ideas are mutually destructive. One set of critics still demands that President Wilson should "acknowledge

Sam" of stability and protection, while a his error" and recognize Huerta. This could

Conveight by the American Press Association, New York PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT HUERTA OF MEXICO

picked group of Mexicans are reconstruct- accomplish nothing except to destroy such

ing the institutions of their country. Taxation must be reformed, lands must be subdivided, education must be diffused, agriculture must be modernized, order and justice must be assured, the public health must be dealt with as in the Canal Zone, and administration in all directions must be made honest and thoroughgoing, so that resources may be conserved and developed, and the people of the country may have as good an opportunity for development and progress as the Filipinos are now having under institutions that have been created for them by the United States, but that are



HUERTA, SERENE AND UNAFRAID, IN SPITE OF THE THREATENING ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES" - A MEXICAN VIEW POINT From El Hijo del Ahuisote (Mexico City)

moral influence as we have been establishing. Carranzists in theirs. and complete recognition of the Constitution- developments of the past year.

revolutionary country. who would abandon the Monroe doctrine and would call in the powers of Europe to aid us in delivering Mexico from the Mexicans. But the powers of Europe had their experience in Mexico fifty years ago; and they are not likely to become embroiled again. Still others would seek the cooperation of the large and comparatively stable republics of South America. And it would, indeed, be wise to consult them very frankly regarding the Mexican situation. But they will not, of course, ioin in armed intervention.

Ιf we Wr. Wilson's had the tderahi p Unskaken English or Canadian system of government, and the Wilson admin-

The first of these There are others who favor a more definite suggestions is feeble and flat, in view of the The other alists as belligerents in the meaning of inter suggestion is reckless and shocking, and national law. A more clamorous element is would gain no support unless in a portion of ready for immediate war, and dentides that Texas and New Mexico. But the finely we should invade Mexico in order to punish reasoned and admirably expressed statement the wrongs done to certain Americans who of Senator Sheppard of Texas, in this numhave lost their lives or their property through ber of the REVIEW, would seem a better exhaving ventured to establish themselves in a pression of the real judgment of the people There are still others of that State than the utterances of Gov-

> ernor Colquitt. Certainly the showing that Senator Fall of New Mexico makes of harm to Americans and their interests in Mexico in this period of anarchy and violence is a very unhappy one. Yet there is reason to be thankful that it is not worse.

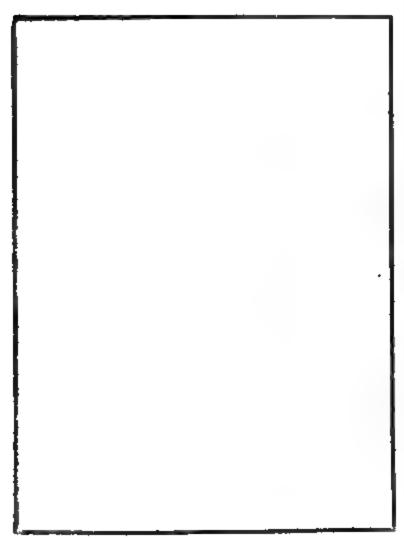
War Averted The great triumph Triumph of President Wilson lies in the fact that he has kept us from the terrible calamity of He has done all that he could to persuade Mexican leaders to adopt a compromise plan and cease their civil strife. He has not been guilty of neglecting Americans. and he has from the very beginning done all that he could to persuade our citizens

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HON. ALBERT B. FALL, SENATOR FROM NEW MEXICO

(Senator Fall is a Republican, a lawyer, and interested in mines, lumber, lands, and railroads, including mining enterprises in Mexico. He is the foremost advocate of the immediate use of the army and navy of the United States in Mexican intervention for the protection of American and foreign interests)

istration had to stand or fall by reason of its to withdraw from the area of storm and Mexican policy, we may be quite sure that it danger. He is in a position to realize more would meet the test and be sustained. Un- keenly than most other Americans the full der the parliamentary system, the opponents extent of the sufferings of our own citizens of the Government would have to present a south of the Rio Grande. He is conducting definite policy of their own. And it does not himself with the same kind of patience and appear that they could agree upon anything to dignity under criticism that President Linpresent. Of all their various suggestions, only coln showed again and again in his difficult two stand out strongly. One of these is the work. Great property interests were cresuggestion that we should recognize Huerta, ated in Mexico by outside capitalists upon a and then wait and see what would happen, basis of false hope and security. That all The other suggestion is that we should inter- legitimate investments may in the long run vene at once by force of arms, in order to he conserved is indeed a just and reasonable overthrow Huerta in his domains and the wish, and a proper object of influence and



VILLA AS A DEVOTEE OF "THE DOCTRINE" From Punch (London)



THE GODS CRY OUT AT THIS COMBINATION PRESIDENT WILSON AND VILLA: "Hello, dear Pal."
From Imparcial (Mexico City)

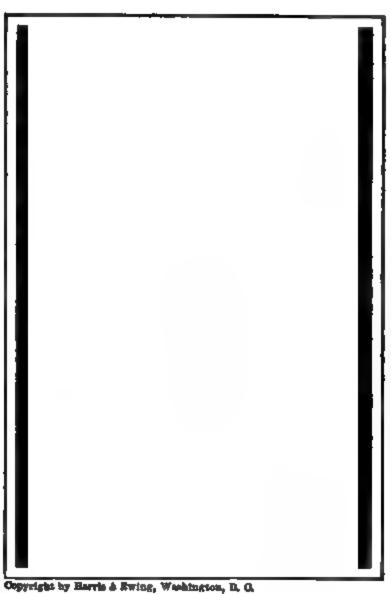
government to follow adventurers or specu- joying advantages which had made him one lators into unstable or revolutionary coun- of the great land-owners. He had not betries, with the idea of guaranteeing their come a Mexican citizen, but had kept his projects at the cost of the treasure and blood British citizenship as a thing to fall back of those who pursue less adventurous careers upon for protection. The large things that here at home.

Benton as a

But it is not the business of our ton had lived in Mexico for many years; enare at stake, in our endeavor to maintain international peace while the Mexicans are Thus, the readers of newspapers embroiled in civil strife, cannot be sacrificed should be on their guard against merely because Benton,—who was in every losing their sense of proportion real sense a resident of Mexico,-had rewhen a great issue is made of some individ- tained in the technical sense his rights as a ual outrage. If, for example, the British British subject. Benton was taking his subject named Benton had been killed in chances in Mexico; and in trying to save his times of peace, attention could be properly property interests he lost his life. It is the focussed upon it and prompt redress could be business of foreigners to keep out of the way demanded and in some way obtained. Ben- under such circumstances. Benton should

either have identified himself fully with Mexico, and borne his share of responsibility for the fate of the country, or else when the period of strife made his residence in Mexico impossible, he should have remained safely in Texas, or, better still, gone back to the country whose technical citizenship he was relying upon. We gave every warning to American citizens that if they remained in Mexico they did so at their own risk and peril. It is our duty to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, but it is not our duty to safeguard British subjects who choose to remain in Latin-American countries in periods of civil strife. The time will come for the presentation of claims. But the time has not arnved for intervention in Mexico by European powers on the flimsy pretext of wrongs perpetrated against traders in cattle and rifes.

There is some reason for the present disposition at Washington to view our foreign relationships rather anxiously. There is nothing, however, for instance, in the immediate aspects of the Mexican situation that is likely to draw us into war if we continue firm in our determination to remain at peace. The improper treatment of occasional Americans remaining in Mexico or crossing the border, after many months of warning to withdraw, should not be regarded as a cause of war. Such unhappy occurrences must, indeed, be taken up at the proper time in damage



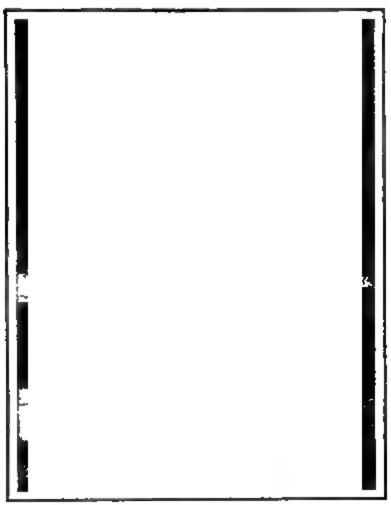
SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN, OF OREGON

(Who champions the free-tolls view)

after many months of warning to withdraw, claims. Much less can there be any ground should not be regarded as a cause of war. for serious trouble in the question about Such unhappy occurrences must, indeed, be canal tolls. It is only the ignorant and taken up at the proper time in damage the opinionated who are asserting that the tolls clause in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is open to only one possible construction. Until last month this country was committed, by both houses of Congress, by President Taft, and by the Department of State, to the doctrine that our domestic uses of the canal are not limited by the treaty. President Wilson has found reasons that convince him that we had better sacrifice the American view of the treaty for the sake of winning the good will of Great Britain and other foreign countries. His position is honorable and patriotic, though it involves a reversal that is, to many minds, regrettable.

On March 5, President Wilson appeared before Congress and made a very brief but eloquent statement on this subject. He declared that he had formed the judgment in his own mind that the British contention was the right one. The most significant part of his message lies in the following sentences:

We ought to reverse our action without raising the question whether we were right or wrong, and



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COLONEL GOETHALS RECEIVING THE "CIVIC FORUM" MEDAL IN NEW YORK CITY ON MARCH 4

(The presentation was made by Dr. John H. Finley, New York State Commissioner of Education, at a meeting held in the canal builder's honor)

so once more deserve our reputation for generosity and the redemption of every obligation without quibble or hesitation.

I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the Administration. I shall not know how to deal with matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence if you do not grant it to me in ungrudging measure.

Certainly the people of the United States do not wish to do anything that is wrong. But it will be very hard to convince them that they are not free to use the canal for domestic trade on any plan that they may decide upon. they care nothing for free tolls, but much for liberty of judgment. Wilson is also of the opinion that the granting of free tolls to our coastwise ships is not a good economic policy. And in this he is probably right. The treaty question, however, is a wholly different matter. Our own position is that Congress might advisedly repeal the clause which exempts coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls, but that it ought to reserve for future arbitration, or other solution, the treaty question that has been raised.

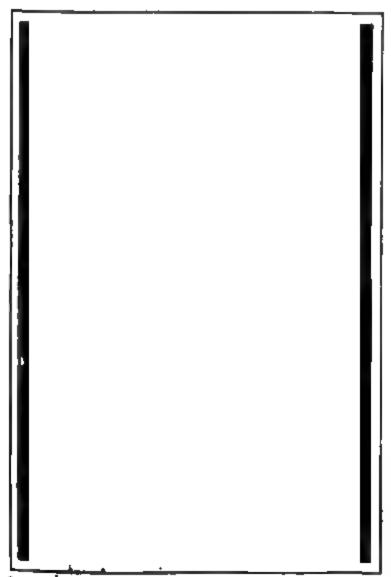
Colonel Goethals,—who was much entertained during his recent visit to Washington and New York and who is to be made a Major-General as well as Governor of the Canal

Zone,—declares that he expects to see the canal open for traffic within three or four At the rates of toll which have been tentatively fixed, it is not expected that the canal will earn enough to be fully selfsupporting for a number of years. It is on this ground that Colonel Goethals does not think that our coastwise ships ought to be exempted from paying tolls. The object of the American people in building the canal, quite regardless of assertions to the contrary, was defensive. Our commerce did not greatly call for it, and the treasury of the United States was certainly not constructing a canal for the commerce of other nations. Nor was it the motive of our Government to provide a water route to compete against the transcontinental railways. The canal is not as large an engineering or transportation enterprise as the present and prospective subway system of New York City. If it had been demanded chiefly to serve as a highway of commerce, private capital would have bought out the French company, completed the enterprise, and sought to make profits upon the investment.

Watchful Waiting" Plus upon as a work of patriotism, rather than as a commercial investment. Its fortification becomes the most vital thing in our series of coast defenses. The more captious our neighbors become,—the more unfriendly their attitude and spirit,—the more obvious will be the need of our

COL. GOETHALS AS THE NEW COLOSSUS
From the Journal (Minneapolis)

fortifying the canal very strongly. The British Government is now crowding forward the largest battleship program in its naval history. It is urging Canada at once to become a naval power in alliance with the United Kingdom. The canal question will have served one valuable purpose at least if it has helped to show other Democrats as plainly as it must already have shown President Wilson that we are living in the most aggressive moment in the history of politicocommercial empires, and that our position in the world, which is a strictly beneficent one, can only be maintained by our own efforts. It is a fact greatly to be deployed, but nevertheless a fact, that we shall have to keep up our relative naval strength in order to protect ourselves through a critical period. "Watchful waiting" is a sound policy, but a strong navy adds to its comfort and dignity. The pending naval appropriation bill authorizes two new battleships of the large modern dass, six torpedo destroyers, one sea-going submarine, three coast-defense submarines, and four small torpedo boats. It cannot be too often said that we would have avoided the war with Spain and spared ourselves the complications involved in the acquisition of



Deprish by the American Frank Association, New York

PROFESSOR JOHN BASSETT MOORE (Who retires from his place as counsellor of the Stafe Department)

Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

HON WILLIAM J. STONE OF MISSOURI (Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate)

the Philippines if, twenty years ago, we had ordered a few more battleships. Our position in the world of to-day calls for a strong navy. We cannot afford a weak navy.

Senator Stone of Missouri has Masters of succeeded to the chairmanship Our Foreign of the Committee on Foreign Relations, left vacant by the death of Senator Bacon of Georgia. In the minds of the public. Mr. Stone has been more identified with domestic than with foreign problems. Professor John Bassett Moore has retired from the position of Counselor to the State Department, where his presence was valuable because of his well-earned repute as an authority in international law and an expert in diplomacy. There was newspaper rumor to the effect that Mr. Moore retired because of disagreement with Administration policies, but there seems to have been no authority for such a view. He will spend some time in the revision of his important history of international arbitrations, and will later resume his place in Columbia University. Mr. Moore was Acting Secretary in Mr. Bryan's



were written. It is especially desirable that also to secure their swift adoption. ciency, alertness, and undivided attention to bill signed by President Wilson on March that wisdom.

Alaska Will were asking urgently to have Alaskan ques- regarding the construction of this railroad. tions taken up, but they had no faith to be- It is not an undertaking that has been lieve that comprehensive policies about entered upon to satisfy anybody's theoretical Alaska would be enacted into legislation for demands for the Government ownership and a good while to come. Yet, almost without operation of railways. Alaska in the main the fact having sunk into the national con- will be developed by private capital. sciousness, we have already virtually com- the plan of a Government road best meets pleted the legislation under which immense the existing conditions.

Folly." Secretary Lane is the man of enabsence, his position being second only to that ergy and of convincing statesmanship who of the Secretary in responsibility. His suc- has been able not only to formulate the cessor had not been named as these pages measures that will transform Alaska, but the State Department should be so managed begin with, the United States Government as to give the country the impression not only will proceed at once to construct a railof harmony and teamwork, but also of effi- road of a thousand miles extent, and the official business. There must not only be 12 authorizes the expenditure of \$35,000,000 wise direction of a nation's diplomatic af- for that purpose. This railroad will open fairs, but there must also be confidence in up the agricultural and mineral resources of the portions of Alaska that are most in need of immediate transportation facilities. Great policies have been com- and will in particular tap the great coal Have Govern- ing to a focus with astonish- fields. We shall, in an early number of ment Railways ing Provider during the pass the Province of the Province ing rapidity during the past the Review, give more detailed informa-The people of the Northwest tion, as the project takes on definite form,

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THE COMMISSION WHICH NOW HEADS THE UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE

(Secretary Lane has put new energy into the work of the Reclamation Service, which advances millions for self-supporting irrigation projects, and which shows the highest type of efficiency in governmental engineering work. Mr. Newell still remains Director of the Service, but Secretary Lane has hit upon the happy device of a commission of five, including himself, which shall control the policy and confer upon the important phases of the Reclamation Service, which is so intimately related to the other policies of the Interior Department. From right to left, are: Secretary Lane, Director Newell, Chief Counsel W. R. King, Irrigation Supervisor O'Donard, Comptroller W. A. Ryan, and Chief Engineer Arthur P. Davis)

Coal bill, which provides a satisfactory unhappy incidents of the Taft period. plan for opening up the great fuel resources that are now to be made available for urgent Oll and Coal There will, however, be no to the Alaska coal plan.

Following the railroad bill, ment for the proper use and conservation of and assured of almost immedi- national resources inaugurated by President ate passage and signature by Roosevelt. Such a bill passed a few years the President, is what is known as the Alaska ago would have obviated one of the most

Secretary Lane's Alaska bills needs, both public and private. Coal lands on the are followed by a splendid in sufficient quantity are reserved by the public Domain measure, sound in theory and Government—first for constructing and carefully worked out in practice, for the operating the proposed railroad; second, for opening up of our oil, coal, phosphate, and use of the navy; and third, as a possible check potash lands, in the Western States, on a against monopoly on the part of coal-mining leasing system similar in its just principles Secretary Lane danger of monopoly, because the coal lands would, of course, give due credit to memare to be leased in tracts of from forty bers of Congressional committees for their acres to a maximum of 2560 acres; and, work in helping to shape these measures, since the Government itself will see to equal which have been introduced by Senator and fair treatment of all patrons of the rail- Myers in the one house, and Representative road, there will be no likelihood either of Ferris in the other, as chairmen of the excessive prices to consumers or the form- Public Lands committees. As respects the ing of an Alaskan coal trust. The royalty great question of petroleum deposits under-rates are reasonable, and they will have pe-lying the public domain, the pending measure riodic readjustment. This measure is one provides for the issuing of a permit for 2560 of the great practical triumphs of the move- acres, which will give the holder a two-

Government in of phosphate lands. and the manners is time for the advantage of a

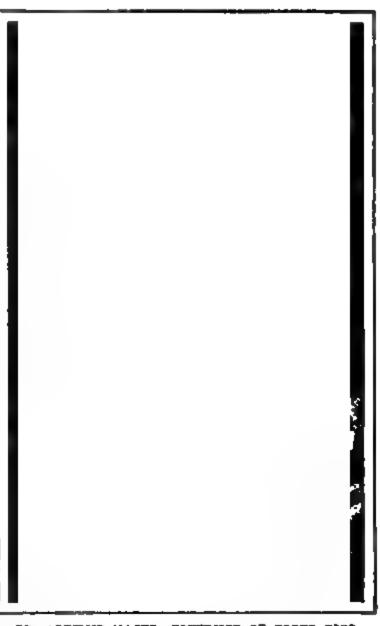
years' right to explore for oil. Successful statesmanship. He is not the victim of theexploration will result in the granting to oretical views and doctrines. He has not the license-holder of one-fourth of the land, embroiled himself in abstract controversies while the remainder will be leased by the about our remaining in the Philippines. In small tracts upon a the sight of the nations of the world, our royalty basis. Great care is taken in the bill sovereignty over the Philippine Islands is to guard against monopolizing the Govern- exactly like our sovereignty over Alaska. We ment's coal lands, and provisions are made are engaged in large tasks of development for leasing in holdings not larger than those in the one and in the other. It is not in to be granted in Alaska. A similar maximum Mr. Garrison's nature to allow what is good area is fixed in the sections of the bill which of our work in the Philippines to suffer for provide for the leasing, on a royalty basis, the sake of a theory. For example, it is These matters have essential to the whole world that we go been under discussion for a number of years, straight forward with the health administration of the Philippines that has been carried on so splendidly under Dr. Heiser, and that seems of late to have suffered a little because local views are too close for true Sanitary reform is so inconperspective. venient for the immediate neighbors that it always makes friction. This has been true in Havana and Panama. It takes the lapse of time, and a certain geographical distance, to appreciate the value of sanitary reform.

Dr. Victor G. Heiser, Director of Health of the Philippine Islands, is a surgeon of the United States Public Health Service. He has ac-

il work,---far beyond Cuba, Porto Rico, and is constantly epidemic Heiser and his men They have vaccinated eople. In many reed the death rate 50 g amœbic dysentery. authority on beri-beri, iates are eradicating natic cholera, getting s the hookworm, and

making the Philippine Island's healthier than the temperate zone. Our health work in the Philippine Islands is the most creditable public work we have done in the world, either at home or abroad. Yet the policy of late has been,-with a hostile Assembly and with

modifying his out let us hope tave been done.



DR. ARTHUR YAGER, GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO (Whose administration is popular, and who is the champion of American Citizenship for the people of Porto Rico)

Commission,— lifelong studies in political science give him , to cut down a background of knowledge; and his work ce, and to sub- as head of a college in Kentucky has given the ambitions him the habits of an executive and much he Filipino As- knowledge of human nature. Governor has been mak- Yager has become deservedly popular in ttack upon Dr. Porto Rico, and he visited Washington last time is not yet month to lay before Congressional commitf our sanitary tees,—at the instance of President Wilson in the Philip- and Secretary Garrison,—the various needs rred that Mr. of the island, particularly as regards a thoror-General, is ough revision of the law of fourteen years at we have al- ago, under which we are carrying on the his removals of government. It is to be hoped that Congress cause. But he will do something for Porto Rico, along the stock of views line of Governor Yager's recommendations, a stock of in- before the end of the present session.

As we have said, it has been The Island's fourteen years since the passage Condition and Needs of the Foraker Act giving the ninistration of first civil government to the acquired island. Yager in Porto At that time Congress knew very little about othing but the the proper methods of governing outlying sagacious mind possessions of this sort and so had to grope Mr. Yager's in the dark in its efforts to formulate a con-

The institutions Other Features of the Measure stitution for Porto Rico. it created at that time were necessarily tentative and experimental and it is surprising in actual practice. could not be avoided; but it would be ex- perpetually under the American flag. direction of self government.

The new bill seeks to secure Oltizenship, in these objects by including two American Citizenship. When Porto Rico Gorgas comes back to be Surgeon-General of was annexed to the United States, its people the Army, having accomplished a wonderful lost, of course, their Spanish Citizenship. advisory work in South Africa for health re-They naturally expected that they would form among the 200,000 Kaffir miners immediately, as a matter of course, become crowded along the Rand. Colonel Goethals citizens of the great American Republic. In is begged to come up from the Isthmus and this they were doomed to disappointment, do any one of a dozen things at home. Hon-On the contrary they were made citizens of Frank J. Goodnow is on his way to the Porto Rico; and all during these fourteen United States from China, where he has been years, though many attempts have been made serving as legal adviser of the President of to secure this boon of American citizenship, the Chinese Republic, because he is now Congress for one reason or another has never requisitioned to become president of the Johns seen fit to grant it. Surely, the time has Hopkins University at Baltimore. Perhaps come when this privilege ought not longer to if Dr. Goodnow had remained quietly at his meaningless. Indeed it seems in a vague way Columbia University, the trustees of the to suggest that some day there might be an Johns Hopkins, looking farther afield, might independent Porto Rico to fill up the conno- have passed him by. The truth is that these tation of the term. In fact some of the trustees have for two or three years been people of the little tropical country have anxiously searching for a president,-first seized upon this germ of nationhood, and upon the demand of Dr. Remsen, who was have begun to dream of an Independent eager to retire for reasons of health, and then Porto Rico. The best way to put an effectual upon the demand of Dr. Welch, whose heart quietus upon this dream is to grant at once is in his work as head of the Johns Hopkins in some form, Citizenship in the United Medical School. But Dr. Goodnow, who States. Dr. Yager urges this view.

The new bill also gives to the Porto Ricans an instrument of government which places upon that they have worked as well as they have the people of the Island a larger responsibil-Moreover, the Island ity for their own local administration. Nohas made tremendous progress in all the body claims as yet that the people of Porto essentials of civilization during these four- Rico are prepared now to take full charge of teen years. Especially in education has this their government. They are a Latin Amerdevelopment been noteworthy. When Spain ican people with the characteristics and tradileft the island there were only 20,000 chil- tions of their forebears still clinging about dren in the schools—now there are 200,000 them. But under the fifteen years of Amerchildren actually in attendance in the schools ican tutelage they have shown fine capacity of Porto Rico. So, if the Foraker Act were for improvement, and their advancement suited to the Porto Rico of 1900, surely they justly entitles them to promotion to a higher are justly entitled to something better in class. In fact such promotion is necessary if 1914. In pursuance of a tariff policy which, they are to continue their improvement at the of course, must be adapted to business condipresent rate. Moreover, the fact that they tions of the whole country, this Congress has earnestly desire a larger share in their own found it necessary to deal a crushing blow government is itself a reason for giving it to to the chief industry of Porto Rico in abolish- them, in just as large a measure as may be ing the duty on sugar. This, it is claimed, safe. Porto Rico seems destined to remain ceedingly fitting for the same Congress to interests of our own country and Porto Rico show their interest in the people of the little alike demand this perpetual connection. It island by giving them a new Organic Act. is for Congress therefore to make the people That would improve their political status of this tropical isle reasonably satisfied with and gratify their legitimate aspirations in the our rule; for the Stars and Stripes cannot permanently wave over a discontented and rebellious people.

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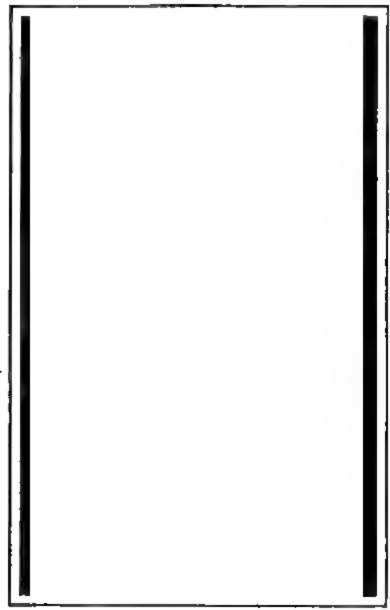
matters of the greatest imporof the doma Hopkins
our capable Americans. Dr. Citizenship in Porto Rico is post as professor of administrative law in has only been a few months in China, and

Contright by Underwood & Underwood, New York

HON, FRANK J. GOODNOW, LAW ADVISER OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY AT BALTIMORE

And-a

who was as well known at Baltimore as in science and administrative law at Columbia. other parts of the country, had to have his He is an authority upon political institutions, experience at a distant post in order that his American and foreign, and exceedingly well strength and fitness might be the more ap- versed in all that pertains to municipal charparent in the perspective lent by distance and ters and the structure of municipal corporain the contrasts afforded when out of his tions. He has served New York City on academic environment. It is enough to say charter commissions, has written valuable that there are many admirable professors in books on his special subjects, has been a great Columbia and our other universities who are traveler and observer in his "sabbatical" fully capable of meeting the demands for years, and is still in the very prime of his "presidential timber," or for political office. mature capacity for educational and public Dr. Goodnow is an Amherst graduate, with work. He will make an excellent president a record of postgraduate work in Germany, of the Johns Hopkins University,—an instiand of long years as a professor in political tution of great rank and world-wide fame,



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HON. JAMES S. HARLAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE IN-TERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

(Mr. Harlan is a lawyer and a son of the late Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court. He was very active and prominent in legal and municipal matters in Chicago before going to Porto Rico in 1901 as Attorney General. He has been a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission for almost eight years, is in particular charge of the hearings on increase of freight rates, and has just succeeded Mr. E. E. Clark as chairman of the commission by reason of the plan of annual rotation)

American scholarship.

Washington of national business and finance & Maine stock. from the standpoint of Washington. The that this matter should be cleared up and trust bills are changing so fast in the course finished within the term of the present Fedof their consideration that we must defer eral administration. their analysis for another month. They will probably be consolidated into one measure, with a trade commission as its central fea-The Federal Reserve districts and banking centers have not yet been announced, as two years, except at a sacrifice. and accordingly the members of the Federal the certainty that a buyer must be found Reserve Board are not to be named until within so limited a period, they pointed out early in April. Commission has continued its hearings, and naturally refuse to give as much for the kept the demand of the railroads for a 5 stock as could be obtained if such definite per cent. increase in freight rates still un- time limits were not insisted on.

business world is eager to have the railroads put in a strong financial position. The Department of Justice continues to be occupied principally with suits against particular railroad and business enterprises, selected for reasons not always apparent to the public. The attitude of California towards the suit for separating the Central and Southern Pacific railroads is explained in this number of the Review by an excellent statement contributed by the vice-president and manager of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Robert N. Lynch.

Dissolution of The efforts of the New Haven The New Haven railroad to rearrange its affairs in a manner satisfactory to the Department of Justice, forestalling a Government suit for dissolution, seemed for a time somewhat uncertain of success. Howard Elliott, chairman of the directors of the railroad, had been in constant negotiations with Mr. McReynolds and had, early in March, agreed to nearly all the prescriptions of the Attorney-General. New Haven was to divest itself of its trolley lines, its holdings of stock in the Boston and Maine, and its ownership of steamship lines other than the Long Island Sound steamers. The railroad had agreed that trustees for the Boston & Maine holdings should be nominated by the Governors of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. It had already withdrawn from the Boston & Albany agreement with the New York Central. It was settled that as to the continuing ownership of the Sound lines of steamers, the Interstate Commerce Commission should make the that has done much for the reputation of decision. This covered all the vital matters insisted upon by the Department of Justice, but a deadlock came in the negotiations over Much is pending, but little is the very important detail of the time to be and Finance, at ripe for presentation, in the field allowed for the final disposal of the Boston Mr. McReynolds felt

The managers of the New Haven Oonference were fearful that the stock could Averte Crisia not be sold on such short notice The Interstate Commerce that the very few available buyers would answered. Undoubtedly the judgment of the alarm was felt by stockholders of the rail-

road and by New England interests generally at the reports that the peaceful arrangement with the Department of Justice avoided.

Co. of the financial details of their con- lated surplus in carrying on an unprofitable nection with the New Haven railroad. So business. Fifteen thousand employees will lose many loose accusations had been heard of the work through the retirement of the company. banking operations of the unfortunate rail- It is said that the other express companies road, with vague estimates of enormous will find places for the best of these men. profits made by its financial agents in handling its security issues, that the plain facts as set down by the Morgan firm seem striking indeed. The statement, which was made in reply to a letter of inquiry from Mr. Howard Elliott, chairman of the New Haven board, was accompanied by exact figures of the various financial operations undertaken by these bankers for their client, and covered also the question of any personal profit made by individual members of the firm in the floating of securities, in the purchase or sale of properties on account of the New Haven, and in the operations of the much talked-of Milbrook Company, which financed and constructed the subsidiary known as the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad. The Morgan statement shows that during the past twenty years the firm had handled a total of over \$330,000,-000 par value of New Haven securities, and that the net profit to J. P. Morgan & Co. for the entire period was \$350,265, or only a trifle over one-tenth of one per cent.

Early in March, the directors of A Hard-Hit the United States Express Com-Ехигеве Сомрану pany unanimously voted to go out would fail of accomplishment and that the of business. The company had been in exis-Attorney-General would sue for dissolution tence for sixty years and had been prosperof the New Haven system. Senator Weeks ous up to the time of the recent extension had a conference with President Wilson on of the parcel post system and the reduction March 16th and pointed out the further of express rates ordered by the Interstate disturbance that would be created for New Commerce Commission. The officials of the England investors and business men if the company said that while it might have been New Haven should not have a chance to possible for their concern to continue, and rehabilitate its fortunes. In a subsequent in- to earn some profit in the face of the comterview Senator Weeks called attention to petition of the parcels post, it was in their the fact that the New Haven would be judgment impossible when the recent reforced to raise no less a sum than \$100,000,- duction in express charges, said to amount 000 within the next four months to meet its to 16 per cent., came as an added handicap. maturing obligations, and gave it as his During its prosperous years, the United States opinion that this money could not be found Express Company had accumulated a handunless the legal difficulties of the system were some surplus, the larger part of which it cleared up. To the relief of everyone con- had invested in bonds and other securities cerned, it was reported later that the Gov- of a substantial character. The Wall Street emment would arrange for workable con- Journal, in a detailed estimate, places the ditions in the forced sale of Boston & present market value of these liquid security Maine stock, and that a receivership for investments for the express company at a these great railroad properties would be sum equivalent to \$45 per share of the concern's stock. There are other valuable holdings of the company, and it was felt by the Morgan Firm's A great deal of interest was larger stockholders and the directors that it aroused early in March by a would be wiser to liquidate than to run the statement from J. P. Morgan & risk of gradually dissipating their accumu-

Other Express Hustling getic plans for educating the public into tak- the next ten years. ing advantage of the new and lower rates are under way and the companies are impressing on their employees that these new rates, with their plans for betterment in service, give opportunity for an extension of the express business into wider fields. In the meantime, the current statement of earnings of all the companies show extraordinary decreases as the immediate result of the new The Adams Express Company conditions. sometime ago reduced its dividends from 12 per cent. to 8 per cent., and in March made a further reduction to 6 per cent., all of which is said to come from the income derived from investments, no return for stockholders being obtained from express traffic.

able business should be successful. Merchants tion among the refiners. York to department stores in St. Louis, figure than has been known before. Chicago, or other Western cities for special sales, it was necessary to have these shipments made within 24 to 36 hours, and at present there are no other agencies, except Woolen Company, which showed in its re-

Standard Oil Loses acquire the existing properties of the Stand- cloths made in their own country.

These other express companies, and Oil at an equitable price; but it seems Companies Are most important of which are the that in the last analysis this price is to be Wells Fargo, the Adams, and the fixed by the buyer. It is reported that the American, deny that they have any thought American concern is attempting to prevent of pursuing a like course. The Wells Fargo the passage of the monopoly bill through a is making every show of attacking the new proposal to sell oil in Germany at a price situation with vigor and optimism. Ener- not to exceed a specified maximum during

serious

still

troubles of the American Sugar

are

More

Sugar Tru**s**t'**s B**a**d**

Refining Company. Under the dictatorial but successful leadership of the late H. O. Havemeyer, this company made great profits and accumulated a tremendous surplus, a considerable part of which was in such liquid form as to keep the concern always in the strongest financial condition. It is fortunate now for its stockholders that so much of its former handsome profits should have been saved for a rainy day. The last annual report published in March shows a deficit, after payment of dividends, of more than \$3,000,000 in refining operations. The officers give as the cause of this poor show-Efforts Deserve It is much to be desired that the ing the prolonged tariff discussion and the efforts of the stronger remaining resulting wide fluctuations in the sugar marexpress companies to do a profit- ket, together with unprecedented competi-The margin beand manufacturers are of one mind in feeling tween raw and refined sugar, which reprethat they need the express companies as well as sents the gross profit of the Trust, was the parcels post system. One large and well- smaller than in any year but one of the known merchant has given some examples of past fourteen. These tendencies do not seem the kind of service that absolutely required to have been changing since the close of the the express company facilities. When, for in- Company's fiscal year. In the middle of stance, his firm was called on to send many March, the price of refined sugar to the thousand dollars' worth of goods from New consumer was 4.3 cents a pound, a lower

Another great industrial con-Woolen Trust cern to be hard hit by the tariff Loser uncertainties is the American transaction could be satisfactorily carried out. port for 1913 a considerable deficit after the payment of dividends on preferred stock, as The German Government's pro- compared with a surplus of over \$3,000,000 ject to create a state monopoly in 1912. But the Woolen Company had not in illuminating oil will, it is as- only to revalue its raw material and supsumed, prevent the Standard Oil Company plies following the reduction of the tariff on from carrying on further its very profitable wool; it lost heavily in the long strike of business in Germany. This is a bad enough the garment workers last year. The presioutlook for Standard Oil stockholders, but dent, Mr. William N. Wood, was not dethey have further fears in the matter of the terred by the bad showing of last year from price to be paid for their property. The taking a hopeful view of the possibilities for Standard has a vast distributing system in his company under the new tariff conditions. Germany and the value of its plant there is He makes the confident statement that when estimated at \$25,000,000. The bill creating Americans try the imported woolens let in a state monopoly now before the Reichstag by the new tariff, they will come to a new provides that the German Government shall appreciation of the superior qualities of the

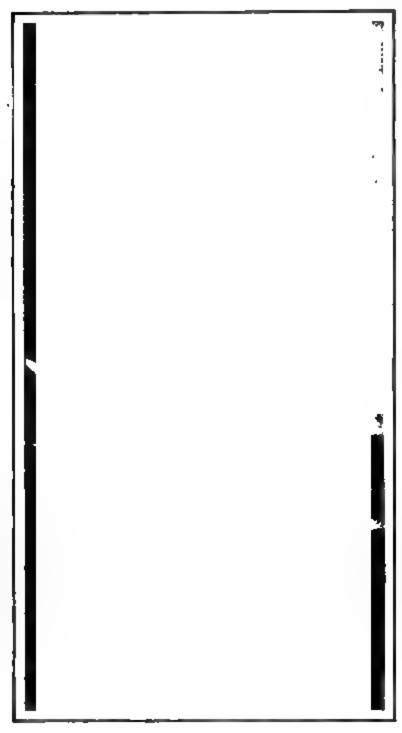
Contrary to an expectation that Congress was indulged in Washington, Immigration the Senate Immigration Committee reported the Immigration bill practically as it came from the House, with the literacy test retained. Late in March the situation in the Senate seemed to be this: While there were objections to the literacy test, it was admitted by those who favored a policy of restriction that agreement could not be obtained on any other test. It seemed probable, therefore, that the bill would pass, but the President was understood to be personally opposed to the literacy provision. As reported to the Senate the bill imposed a head tax of \$6 on bachelors and married men unaccompanied by their families. This requirement, it was argued, would keep out many undesirable aliens. Examination for insanity was also made more rigid.

As Commissioner Kingsbury says The Eull of in the noteworthy survey of the unemployment situation that he contributes to this Review (page 433), no roll of recruits for the army of the unemof newspaper "scare heads" should not mis- behind other industrial peoples. misguided industrial for legislation will be formulated under the like results? direction of William M. Leiserson, State Superintendent of Employment Offices in Wisconsin, where the principle of free public labor exchanges has been successfully worked ployment agencies, is likely to result.

THE PROBLEM OF THE OUT-OF-WORKS From the Post-Dispatch (St. Louis)

ployed is regularly kept, and the extent of exchanges. Although our trade organization this serious economic evil at any given time is in general highly perfected, in this matter is unknown. The frequency and boldness of buying and selling labor we are woefully lead us, nor should the hysterical antics of Leiserson very clearly puts it in the current "armies," number of the Political Science Quarterly, whether organized or unorganized, be per- the labor market is still in the "peddling" mitted to distort our perception of the facts; stage. Each individual worker must go from yet it seems to be agreed among observers door to door hawking his wares. There is most competent to judge (like Commissioner a lack of adjustment between supply and de-Kingsbury himself) that the past winter mand; some occupations are over-crowded, found more than the average number of men while others are undermanned. Long ago out of work in our great industrial centers, we found that the products of industry could Impressed by the urgency of the situation, be handled far more advantageously in an the new Federal Industrial Relations Com- organized market. We found that much mission has begun a special inquiry with a waste was eliminated, that exchange was view to action by the National Government, made easier, that supply and demand were The whole subject of irregularity of em- made to meet more quickly. Would not an ployment is to be considered and suggestions organized labor market tend to bring about

The New York Workmen's Compensation Compensation law, which was passed at the special session of out during the past two years. Something in last year's legislature in December and the nature of a federal bureau, to serve as summarized in our January number, was a clearing-house for public and private em- repassed by the legislature of 1914, for technical reasons, and again approved by Governor Glynn. It is believed that the scheme An Organized Practically all the American of compensation for industrial accidents students of the problem agree put in force by this law is as liberal as any with Mr. Kingsbury that one of in the world. Moreover, much may be done, the great needs is a national system of labor under the provisions of the law, to make

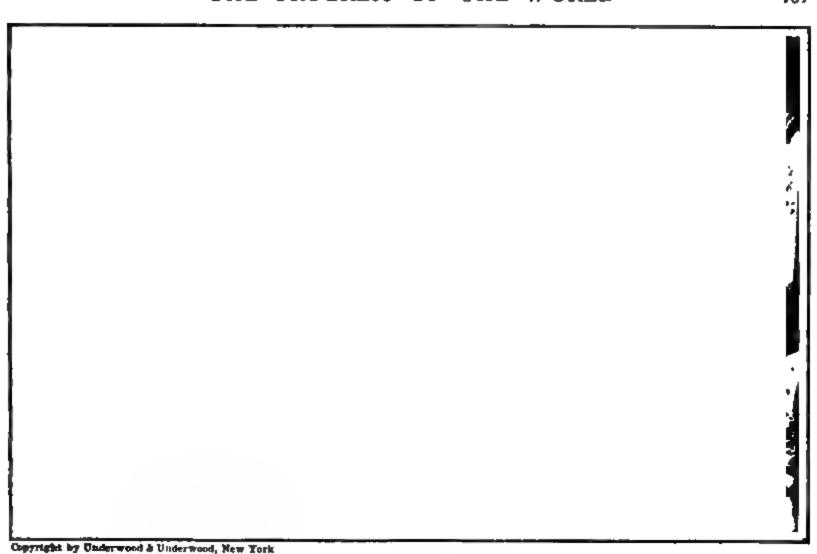


MR. WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN, THE NEW CHAIR-MAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK

conditions of employment safer in many industries and to reduce very materially the annual quota of accidents. Yet the value of the enactment may be minimized by unwise ineffective administration. Governor Glynn seems to have clearly recognized this danger and in naming the members of the first commission he selected men who have a peculiar fitness for the technical duties entrusted to them. Two of the members-Mr. John Mitchell and former State Senator J. M. Wainwright—had served on the original appointed Compensation Commission Governor Hughes. Dr. Thomas Darlington and Mr. Robert E. Dowling also have special qualifications for the kind of service that will be demanded in administering this highly important measure. Dr. Darlington was formerly Health Commissioner of New York City and Mr. Dowling is a successful business man.

The past month has seen few New York important developments in the State Affairs New York graft hunt. Osborne completed his work for Governor Glynn and sent to the grand juries of several counties the evidence of highway frauds that he had found. Even if most of the guilty men escape, the State has had its eyes opened and the next \$50,000,000 that is spent on roads is likely to be safeguarded in more ways than one. There will be at least some method of securing expert superintendence of the construction work. If the United States Government could spend hundreds of millions at Panama, and get the worth of the money, there is no inherent reason why the State of New York should not build its highways and canals economically and efficiently. There is reason to believe that the "up-State" wing of the Democratic party in New York has become convinced that "the organization" has not gained in popular favor by its recent identification with "the system." Mr. William Church Osborn was last month made chairman of the State Committee and Tammany withdrew from the position of leadership that it has held for a long period. Governor Glynn was not able to get all he wanted from the Legislature, which resolved to adjourn on March 27 and gave scant attention to any subject except the necessary appropriation bills. The police bills which Mayor Mitchel desired to have passed, in order to prevent the reinstatement of policemen removed from the force by the head of the department, seemed likely to share the fate of the Governor's measures.

> MOVE ON! From the World (New York)



HUERTA'S SOLDIERS LAYING DOWN THEIR ARMS UNTIL THEY ARE PAID AND FED (Last month it was reported that 149 of these mutineers and deserters had been shot in the outskirts of Mexico City by order of Huerta)

The Protection toe Doctrine makes the United States re- Government to take the lead in dealing with sponsible for the protection of foreigners, in- the matter. Secretary Bryan at once decluding Americans, in Mexico. This belief manded that an examination of the body was emphasized and invoked to complicate should be permitted, and that it should be the intricate problem facing President Wil- given over to Benton's relatives for removal. son, late in February, by the murder of a For a time Villa would not yield. Appar-British subject, William S. Benton, and of a ently he had determined to defy both the Texas ranchman and American citizen, United States and Great Britain. He claimed Gustav Bauch. where the dead man had been buried.

Effect of the

It has been widely believed in ish Foreign Office acted with restraint and Foreigners this country and generally as moderation, and Sir Edward Grey showed sumed in Europe that the Mon- his willingness to permit the United States Clemente Vergara, and the disappearance of that Benton had been a criminal, that he had another American citizen of German birth, violated the laws of Mexico, and that, having William S. Benton, a threatened his (Villa's) life, he had to die. wealthy Scotch ranch-owner, was killed at He finally agreed to permit the body to be ex-Villa's headquarters in Juarez, on February humed, and to allow the widow and certain The rebel general claimed that Benton representatives of the United States and Great had attempted to shoot him, that he had or- Britain to look at it, but insisted that it must dered the Scotchman to be court-martialed, not be removed from the cemetery in Chihuaand that the sentence of death had been car- hua. General Carranza, the nominal head of ned out in accordance with the law. Villa's the Constitutionalist movement, at first statement was regarded as suspicious, par- seemed to give support to Villa. Just when ticularly in view of the fact that, at first, he persistent pressure had apparently induced would not permit Benton's relatives, or even Villa to comply with Secretary Bryan's derepresentatives of the United States, to know mand, and a commission, composed of the British Consul at Galveston, two members of the United States medical army corps and A great deal of indignation was two citizens of Texas, had started for Chiaroused in the press of this coun-huahua, the permission was withdrawn. try and of England, and a vigor- This action appears to have been taken in ous investigation was demanded. The Brit- obedience to the orders of Carranza, who

supplying the latter with arms and ammunition, clearly indicates that the victim of the rebel general's savagery was not entitled to British protection as an ordinary peaceful British citizen would have been.

The Vergara case was somewhat The Case of different. On February 13, it is Vergare stated in a report made by a captain of the Texas Ranger force, a number of Mexican Federal soldiers crossed the Rio Grande to an island belonging to the United States and stole a number of horses belonging to Vergara. The latter was requested, later on, by the Mexican military authorities, to cross the river to arrange for payment for the horses. When he did so he was immediately seized and shot. Vergara, according to this report, was a native Texan and was properly provided with a pass to cross the river. On March 8 Vergara's body was exhumed from the Hidalgo cemetery, brought across the river, and delivered to the captain of the Texas Rangers, to whose report we have already referred, and subsequently turned over to the relatives of the dead man. It is said to have been horribly mutilated. It was at first reported that the Rangers had themselves crossed the border and brought back the body. Later, however, the captain of the Rangers made it clear that he did not cross the river, but received the body on the Texas side. Since the deed was committed by Federal soldiers, peremptory demand was made to Huerta authorities in Mexico City for the punishment of those responsible, and Huerta, it became known, promised an inquiry.

The incident was made the occa-Feeling in sion of what at first seemed like a clash between the State of t Texas and the Federal Government. Govs ernor Colquitt telegraphed to Secretary Bryan asking permission to send militia across the n border into Mexico to find out the men who - were responsible for the Vergara outrage. e In a second telegram the Chief Executive of d Texas announced that he had ordered a State y inquiry into the killing of Vergara, and intin mated that, if satisfaction were not obtained o in any other way, he might send Texas or Rangers across the border. Secretary Bryan n replied that the sending of troops across the i- international boundary would be an act of v- war, for which only the National Governet ment could assume responsibility. Mr. Bryan sh insisted that the State Department was doing to everything possible to obtain punishment for ng those responsible for Vergara's death. That

this month.

owners in the Federal district and its vicin- Of this more will be said a little later. ity had again succeeded in putting off his financial collapse. It seemed, however, by was compelling him to take a less independpected that he would see Mr. Lind at once. public opinion."

berta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba the senti- evolution. Witness the extraordinary situ-

Governor Colquitt's attitude is that of a ment in favor of freer trade relations with large number of citizens of our States on the the United States is growing rapidly, and Mexican border is evident from the comment the Liberals, under the leadership of Sir in the Texas press and from the speeches in Wilfrid Laurier, still vigorous despite his favor of armed intervention made in the Sen- seventy-three years, are making the most of ate by Mr. Fall of New Mexico. Members this feeling to embarrass the government. of Congress from California and Pennsylva- The Premier, moreover, has had to face nia also have criticized the President's Meximuch indignant criticism in the West because can policy. We have already spoken of the of his failure to make good his preëlection problem of our relations to Mexico in its pledge to transfer the natural resources of larger outlines and called attention to the Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta from article by Senator Morris Sheppard, of federal to provincial control. Mr. Borden Texas, in defense of President Wilson's claims that conditions have changed since he policy, which appears on another page (431) made his promise. To turn over these resources to the provinces, he says, would necessitate such a radical readjustment of the The military situation, which financial relations between the Dominion and had not changed much during the provincial governments that the Eastern February and early March, be-provinces would be at a disadvantage, and came important again on March 17, when they might prevent the accomplishment of the rebel general, Villa, having massed his the transfer. Among other problems vexing forces just north of an important railroad the Borden Government are those of Hindu junction point about a hundred miles south immigration, the rivalry of the English and of Chihuahua, was attacked by one of French languages in Quebec and Ontario, and Huerta's generals and defeated. A decisive the relations of great corporate wealth to the battle on a larger scale than has character-public. The Canadian people have been ized fighting up to that time was expected to fairly staggered, during recent weeks, by the follow at Torreon. Huerta had increased his revelations of "graft" on a large scale in army, and by forced loans upon the rich land- government relation to railroad building.

Industrial The Hindu immigration problem, the end of last month that his lack of funds Problems Facing particularly as affecting British Columbia, is increasing in gravity. ent attitude. On March 18 it was stated in The Hindu is a citizen of the British Empire the news dispatches that Huerta had con- and resents his exclusion from the Dominion sented to resume the negotiations with John of Canada as he has resented the unfair treat-Lind, the President's personal representative, ment meted out to him in South Africa. A which were broken off last August. Mr. glimpse into industrial conditions in the Lind has been at Vera Cruz since last sum- Dominion was afforded last month by the mer, and whatever business we have had debate at Ottawa on the proposed inaugurawith Huertz has been transacted with highly tion of an old-age pension system. The commendable success by our Chargé d'Af- members from the Eastern provinces genfaires Nelson O'Shaughnessy. It was stated, erally favored the idea. Hon. W. T. White, on March 18, that Señor José Lopez-Portillo Minister of Finance, speaking for the govy Rojas, Huerta's Minister of Foreign Af- ernment, however, declared, on March 4, fairs, a man of fine reputation and modern that no action would be taken in the matter, views, one of the best known of Mexico's since "it is absolutely certain that to more literary circle, had been directed to reopen than 80 per cent. of Canadians old-age unofficial diplomatic exchanges with Mr. pensions rank as an academic question in Lind. Señor Portillo y Rojas arrived in which they are not interested, and for the Vera Cruz on March 18, and it was ex-consideration of which there is not a ripe Canada, as one of the Nova Scotia members remarked in the de-Premier Borden, of Canada, is bate, apparently lags behind in all matters of m's Thorns having a good deal of trouble social reform. Its neighbor British colony, with the Western provinces of Newfoundland, however, is rapidly going In British Columbia, Al- through more than one stage of industrial

ation brought about by the fishermen in New-Samuel, banker and M. P., was convicted foundland as recounted by "A Newfound- and fined \$65,000 for having voted as a memlander," on page 462 this month.

the world recently have emphasized that fact an important silver deal on behalf of the that, while "graft" is regarded with more government in India. These revelations are reprobation and visited with more condign filling the British press with forebodings and punishment to-day than among our ancestors, self-scourging. the ancients, it is hardly less widespread. Every little while our newspapers, especially during election campaigns, call our attention to the sordid and vicious relationship between our politics and corrupt commercial interests, 1911, it will be remembered, a scandal arose and the other nations of the world are con- over some of the deals discovered to have stantly yielding to the temptation to point been made between Germany and M. Cailthe finger of scorn at American "graft." The laux, then Premier of France. first few weeks of 1914, however, have shown charged, further, that a little later, when M. that just as sordid and vicious relationship Monis was Premier (in 1912) Caillaux, as exists in some of the old-world countries finance minister, for a consideration, comwhich are our bitterest critics.

much agitated over charges made by certain subject of bitter attacks in several of the the Liberal Government in England to the Figure, has been openly repeating the charge effect that they had been heavily in that Caillaux conducted a regular business of the Marconi Telegraph Companies and had per- "squeezed" concessionaires in France's colomitted this interest to influence imperial leg- nies for his own private benefit, and had be false, or at least without any substantial always denied the truth of these charges, basis in its relation to Chancellor Lloyd- without, however, making any explanation. George, the Marconi scandal is still being aired in the British press. The House of Lords last month began an investigation of the entire matter. Late in February it came out in the press that Lord Murray-"the Mme. Caillaux, wife of the Minister, shot Master of Elibank"—chief whip for the Lib- M. Calmette at his desk. This editor had eral party (himself involved in the Marconi for weeks openly conducted the campaign in scandal), who had been handling political his journal against Caillaux. funds in large amounts in the traditional man's wife claimed he had traduced her manner of American politicians without a husband, although matters affecting her own system of accounts, had, it was charged, private character were afterward revealed as "sold" peerages to the opposition. It was al- reasons for her deed. M. Caillaux, who leged also that Lord Murray had employed became Minister of Finance in the Doum-"disreputable methods" in attempting to ergue cabinet, in December, had been the "squeeze" concessions out of Colombia, Ecua- subject of much criticism because of his dor, and Costa Rica in the interest of Lord financial policy, particularly because, while Cowdray, of Pearson & Company. He claiming to be a champion of the income admitted "regretfully" that he had invested tax measure, which is one of the most ima large sum of the Liberal party's money portant features on the program of the in securities "whose value might have been present ministry, he had actually brought affected by the action of the government." about its defeat in the Senate. The On February 16, Sir Stuart Montagu- assassination of Calmette aroused the Pa-

ber of the House of Commons, while he was, at the same time, "concerned with a Startling revelations of financial firm making profits as government contrac-Large Scale in corruption on a large scale in tors." The action referred to took place in most of the civilized nations of 1912, when Sir Stuart's firm carried out

Shortly after the French agree-The Caillaux ment with Germany concerning 8oandai in France Morocco, in the summer of pelled the public prosecutor to postpone the trial of the notorious Rochette, the fraudulent Election Corrup- Some months ago, as we set promoter of several "get-rich-quick" schemes, forth in these pages at the time, so that finally Rochette escaped full punishthe British people were very ment. Since then M. Caillaux has been the Conservative politicians against members of Paris dailies. Gaston Calmette, editor of the British and American setting up bogus banks, that he had While this charge was proven to "grafted" election funds. M. Caillaux has

> The attention of the world was its Tragic drawn dramatically to this state Ride of affairs, on March 16, when

risians to the point of riot, Caillaux was forced to resign, taking with him Monis, Minister of Marine, the Doumergue cabinet France, and a sensation similar to that following upon the Dreyfus trial is expected when Mme. Caillaux faces the charge of murder in court,-and this at the time when parlimentary elections are to be held.

Diabenesty in a German governmental adminissteem- tration has been singularly free from financial scandal. Readers of this REVIEW, however, will recall the notorious Krupp "graft" charges, made openly in the Reichstag last April, by the Socialist The Krupps were leader Liebknecht. charged with bribing the German War Department and corrupting the newspaper press of other countries to publish war-scare news -for the purpose of making business for their armor factories. As is usual in militaristic countries, the investigations, as we have already recorded in these pages, resulted in a mild reprimand of superior officers and the exemplary punishment of underlings. Late last month a case of the embezzlement of more than \$2,000,000, and involving more than 300 employees, mostly captains of the Hamburg-South American Steamship Company, a government-subsidized line, was Joseph Calllaux, France's ex-premier and ex-brought to light by a trial in Hamburg. The (The assessination last month of Course Columns peculations had extended over a period of the editor of Figure, by Mme. Caillaux, created a sensesighteen ways and the grandel it is feared too which seems likely to rival the Dreyfus affair) eighteen years and the scandal, it is feared, to the level of English-speaking nations."

Corruption in the administration Navel Corrupof the naval funds in Spain, tion in Japan "graft" in the "republicanizing" was shaken, royalist anti-republican demon- of Portugal, dishonesty in the administration strations took place in various parts of or army reforms in Turkey, a political con-

will involve the very life of the company, spiracy brought to light last month in Hun-Maximilian Harden, in his radical journal, gary involving the Liberal party in that coun-Zukunit, bewails this as "reducing Germany try and a church congregation in Belgium, following upon the heels of the dismissal of

> former Premier Lukacs, for corruption in office, and the perennial official corruption in bureaucratic Russia complete the geographical graft exploitation of Europe. Echoes of the Krupp scandal in Germany were heard some months ago in Japan, when naval officers were accused of receiving commissions for placing with this and other German firms Japanese naval business. We have already, in these pages, told of the trial and conviction of these officials. Last month a Vice-Admiral, Inspector-General of Naval Construction, was

JAPANESE ORATOR INFLAMING HIS FELLOW CITIZENS TO ATTACK
THE DIET AT TOKYO

(Indignant at the naval graft scandal, the opposition to the government has been denouncing the Yamamoto Ministry and calling upon it to resign)

serious anti-governmental demonstrations in the streets of Tokyo and other Japanese cities.

Coming nearer home, Americans Investigating Canadian Railroads Canadian neighbors also have rerupt alliance between business and politics.

arrested in connection with this charge. \$40,000,000." The press of the Dominion His apprehension and the suicide in prison is much agitated over these revelations, and of another official implicated led to a dead- the criticism has been further embittered by lock between the two houses of the Japanese the request of the Canadian Northern for adparliament over the naval estimates and to ditional financial aid from the government.

Manipulation is charged, result-Plight of the ing in "pyramiding operating Morthern company upon construction comhave read with surprise that our pany" until the Canadian Northern Railroad, "although built on public credit, has been so cently had trying experiences with the cor- monopolized by private interests that no public measures to supervise expenditures have The House of Commons, at Ottawa, has been been found possible." The Dominion Governdebating the passage of an effective election ment has guaranteed \$60,000,000 of the Calaw designed to end the electoral corruption nadian Northern bonds, and the provinces which has been reported from all portions of have made themselves responsible for \$179,the Dominion during recent months. During 000,000 more. The inability of this railthe debate one of the members of the House road to meet its interest payments is thereof Commons from Nova Scotia, Mr. Mac- fore of deep concern to the provinces, whose lean, declared it as his opinion that there natural resources are still owned by the cenwere no sections of the British Empire where tral government, as we have noted in a precorraipt practices in elections are as prevalent ceding paragraph. British Columbia, Sasas in Canada. The Commission appointed katchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba contemby the Dominion Government, which for two plate with much concern the possibility that years has been investigating the construction these natural resources may be "commanof the Transcontinental and Grand Trunk deered" by the Canadian Northern bondholdrailways, reported on February 12 that "those ers to satisfy the obligations due. Meantime in charge of the construction did not prac- we read of corruption in Quebec in connectise economy, but needlessly expended at least tion with traction companies in Montreal which are reported to have used undue influence with the provincial legislature.

> An M. P. Offer But the most impressive evidence ing His Vote of the state of mind with regard for Sale to public honesty which apparently prevails in certain quarters in Canada, is the recent amazing offer made in an open letter of Gustav Evanturel, Liberal member of the Ontario legislature, to the Secretary of the Hotelkeepers' Association, offering to sell his vote and influence in the parliament to the liquor interests for \$10,000. The following day the Liberal members of the provincial legislature at Toronto, at their party caucus, unanimously adopted a resolution expelling Mr. Evanturel from the party and called for his resignation from the parlia-The father of the disgraced man, though a French Canadian and a Roman Catholic, was at one time elected by an almost exclusively English-speaking and Protestant majority to be Speaker of the Ontario legislature. The Winnipeg Herald bitingly remarks that "the cynicism of the people of Canada towards Canadian corruption is as terrible as it is pathetic. . . . It is destroying the confidence of citizens in popular government," Thus the circuit of corruption in

JAPAN FINDS THE CANKER-WORM OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION IN HER NATIONAL FLOWER (Apropos of the naval graft scandal) Prom Muskets (Vienna)

syright by Patl Thompson, New York

ULSTER VOLUNTEERS DRILLING AT BALLYSHANNON (The Earl of Lestrim inspecting the volunteers)

high places crosses all the civilized countries from the first meeting of the new Irish of the world. The bright spot in the situa- parliament. If the majority of the voters tion is that the press is exposing and de- were found to be in favor of this scheme, nouncing the evil. In Great Britain and Ulster would be excluded automatically Canada there are adequate corrupt-practices for that period, but would automatically acts, which, when rigidly enforced, will do away with this evil. The other countries also have similar laws. This indicates that public opinion is sound and that legislation is reflecting the awakening moral attitude.

Speaking in Homo Ruis Incospions the British to Ulater House of Commons, on March 9. Premier Asquith announced the govern-ment's "final" concessions to Ulster with regard to the Irish Home Rule bill. They were an offer that before the bill became operative a poll should be taken of the electors of the nine rebellious counties of Ulster to decide whether there should be an exclusion of these counties from the provisions of the law for period of six years

come into the union at the end of the period unless some direct parliamentary action were taken to prevent. Sir Edward Carson and the other leaders of the Ulster movement, however, refused to accept They inthis offer. sist that no time limit should be put upon the exclusion and demand that "further direct parliamentary action" (equivalent to the passage of another Home Rule bill) should be necessary before Ulster is included under th**e** operation of the law.

MR. JOHN NAPOLEON SIR EDWARD WELLING-TON CARSON REDMOND

WHOSE WATERLOO WILL IT BE? (From cartoon sketches in the London Graphic)

I t King George learned last intarmonth that a few days before the announcement of the

ULSTER, THE UNWILLING BRIDE: "I REFUSE TO SAY 'OBEY "

(This whimsical double play upon two situations in England, the discussion in the Established Church over the proposal to omit the word "obey" from the marriage service, and the Home Rule problem in Ireland, is from the London Daily Express. Note Mr. Asquith as the clergyman, Mr. Redmond, with the Home Rule engagement ring, as the groom, and Ulster, the bride, with the face of Sir Edward Carson, with Orange blossoms in her hair)

Premier, King George, on his own initiative, the rather "ornamental" office of head had intervened. The substance of his point of the Duchy of Lancaster. A new proof view as set forth to Mr. Asquith is quoted posal with regard to the naval rivalry in the London Times as having been phrased with the continental powers was made by thus:

Rule. But have you a mandate to dragoon Ulster the House of Commons, his naval estimates for into submission? That is the question. . . . The 1914-15. In askcountry has not given you a mandate to use the forces of the Crown to coerce Ulster.

The Unionists continue to demand the of dissolution of Parliament and the submis- over the estimates sion of the question to the voters of the of last year, for entire United Kingdom. The ministry, how- new battleships, ever, is unwilling to do this. Mr. Lloyd cruisers, destroy-George, speaking for his colleagues, claims ers, that the government is not unwilling to have naval stations and a referendum on this one subject, but that docks, and aeroit is absolutely unwilling to have its entire planes, M r. reform program stand or fall upon the result Churchill said: of a heated campaign over Irish Home Rule. Meanwhile it was reported late last month that the government was contemplating meas- idea is accepted ures in opposition to the Ulster volunteer we have decided movement, including the dispatch of 4,000 that further delay, troops to the region of Belfast. rumored also that Premier Asquith had secured warrants for the arrest of Sir Edward England Carson and the other Ulster leaders, charg- matched by us. ing them with "sedition and criminal conspiracy." By March 21 it looked as though both the government and the Ulster leaders the proposed conwere preparing for real warfare. If pushed tribution of three through without further delay Home Rule ships of war from may become a law by June.

Important British changes in the Naval Plane British cabinet have resulted from transfer of Hon. Sydney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, to succeed Lord Gladstone as Governor-General of South Africa. Hon. John Burns goes from the presidency of the Local Government Board to the presidency of the Board of Trade; Hon. Herbert Samuel from the Postmaster-Generalship the presidency of the Local Government Board; Hon. Charles Hobbouse from the Chancellorship o f Duchy of Lancaster the Postmaster-Generalship, Hon. C. F. Masterman succeeding Mr. Hobhouse in

Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the I recognize that you have a mandate for Home Admiralty, in introducing, on March 17, in

> ing for \$257,750,-000, an increase \$13,750,000 submarines,

Whether or not the naval holiday It was accidental or deliberate, by the next strongest power to

> Referring t o which Canada.

LORD NELSON CHURCHILL WITH HIS BLIND EYE OPEN FOR EMERGENCIES

(Alluding to the famous story of Nelson at Copenhagen clos-ing his one eye to the orders he didn't wish to perceive) From the Graphic (London)

VISCOUNT GLADSTONE (Who has resigned the Governor-eneralship of the Commonwealth Generalship of the South Africa)

RT. HON. SYDNEY BUXTON, M.P. RT. HON. JOHN BURNS, M. P. (Who has been appointed to succeed Lord Gladstone as Governor-Buxton as President of the Board General of South Africa)

(Who succeeds the Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton as President of the Board of Trade)



(Who succeeds Mr. Burns as President of Local Government Board)

RT, HON. HERBERT SAMUEL, M. P. RT. HON. CHARLES HOBHOUSE, M. P. RT. HON. C. F. MASTERMAN, M. P. (Who becomes Postmaster-General (New head of Duchy of Lancas-in succession to Herbert Samuel) ter in succession to Mr. Hobbouse)

BRITISH IMPERIAL STATESMEN WHO HAVE EXCHANGED OFFICES RECENTLY

had not been realized because the Cana- Socialists, who occupy a commanding posidian Senate rejected Mr. Borden's pro- tion in the parliament, under the leadership posal, Mr. Churchill expressed his belief that of Signor Bissolati, immediately demanded the contribution would be made very shortly. the appointment of a commission to investi-He complimented Australia and New Zeal- gate the waste of public money during the and on the help they had offered and urged war. Following upon this all the Radical the building of naval stations and repair members of the Chamber, who had hitherto plants in Canada and South Africa.

The Cubinet Italian public was not aware until recently, man since Cavour and Crispi, succeeded Luzthe Giolitti cabinet fell from power last zatti three years ago. During his adminismonth. In the debate on the budget, Baron tration important events have happened for Sonnino, leader of the opposition and a recog- Italy, chief among them being the Turkish nized authority on financial affairs, made a war and the conquest of Libya and the wide sensational statement. Instead of there being extension of the suffrage right. During his a surplus of \$23,000,000, as had been term of office also for the first time the daimed by the government, he declared there Italian Clericals took part openly in the was actually a deficit of \$2,000,000. The elections, more than 200 members of the

supported the government, joined the opposition, leaving the Giolitti ministry with a As a result of the enormous cost minority in the Chamber. The cabinet reof the war with Turkey in Trip- signed on March 8. Giolitti, who is unoli, of the extent of which the doubtedly the most powerful Italian states-

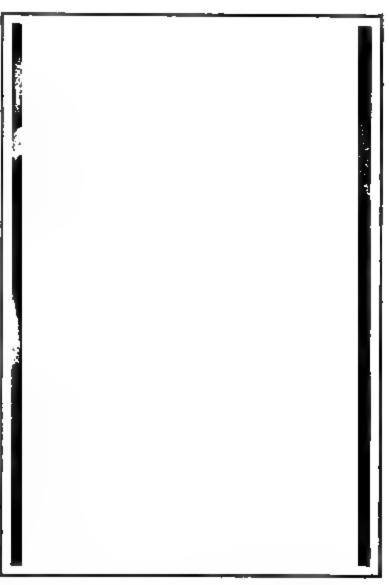
contemplating a war o' aggression. An understanding, amounting to an open alliance, now exists between Russia, Servia, and Montenegro, and the Neue Freie Presse, the semiofficial journal of Vienna, insists that "Russia's disposition of more than a million men permanently under arms, looking towards Europe, is an unheard-of thing in modern history." This Austrian journal also calls attention to the fact that this increase in Russian military establishment coincides with the conclusion of the loan of 2,000,000,000 of francs by ex-Premier Kokovtsev for the construction of "strategic railways designed to facilitate the concentration of troops on the European and Caucasus frontiers." The French Government, so the Paris Journal des Debats tells us, consented to this loan only on condition that Russia "rendered fuller service to the alliance and took up a firmer attitude towards Germany."

The agitation in Sweden over Sweden's ethicloral the difference between King Gustay and his ministry continues. It has now, however, taken a turn which those who started it had not bargained for. It is no longer a struggle over certain measures of national defense against possible Russian aggression, but over the people's right to govern themselves in accordance with the constitution. Even the leaders of the Conservative party dare not accept the position assumed by the King in his address to the peasant delegations and in the subsequent correspondence between him and the members



ROAD, RUSSIA'S DOWNWARD THROUGH ALCOHOLISM

(As pictured by the cartoonist of the Novoye Vremys, St. Petersburg) April—2



WILLIAM OF WIED, THE NEW KING OF ALBANIA, WITH COUNT BERCHTOLD, THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

(King William and his wife, the Princess Sofia, arrived at his capital, Durazzo, on March 7, and it is reported that his troubles began at once)

of the Staaff cabinet. Upon the refusal of the Liberal party to continue responsible for the government by the formation of another cabinet, it was decided that it would be necessary to place the administration temporarily in the hands of a non-partisan compromise cabinet. A Conservative ministry was not even considered, the temper of the people being perfectly understood by the members of that party.

The task of forming the new The New ministry was then undertaken by Minia-Baron Hjalmar Hammarskjöld, governor of the province of Upsala, who succeeded in joining with him a number of men generally acknowledged to represent unusual ability. The prime minister himself, who will also be minister of war, has a remarkable record to his credit. He is a lawyer by education. For years he has been honored with one task of high responsibility after another, including several cabinet positions, the presidency of one of the country's two Courts of Appeals, membership in the International Arbitration Court at The Hague, and the post of minister to Copen-

proposes to make the solution of the ques- wont to claim a monopoly on patriotism. tion of national defense the main point on its program, and it appeals to the country not to let any partisan considerations interfere with such a solution. The country, ally in the fall. This outcome is just what in England, The fight is the same. likely that they will have a majority.

Not Only a undoubtedly be sought apart Question from the question of national defense. This question is not an artificial one. No Swede would deny that the fear of Russia is widespread. Nor can it be denied that actual grounds for that fear exist. The Russian menace has advanced another step upon Scandinavia, with the extension of the Russian railroads to Sweden's border, the strengthening of the Baltic naval stations, and the displacement of Finnish pilots. This is the opinion not only in Sweden and Norway, who live hourly in the shadow of the bear's paw, but abroad. A German military journal recently remarked that the attack of Russia upon Scandinavia is inevitable as the expansion of enclosed steam, and that it will mean a life-and-death struggle for

hagen. The best-known man in the cabinet the two countries. But a realization of the beside the prime minister is probably Knut need of being prepared for the worst at the Wallenberg, director of the Stockholm Pri- hands of Sweden's powerful eastern neighvate Bank, who has the honor of being the bor is by no means confined to the ranks first Swedish minister of foreign affairs not of the Conservative party-although in belonging to the nobility. The new ministry Sweden, as everywhere else, that party is

The defense question was about Land Reform to be solved by the retired cabat the Bottom inet, and effectively solved. But however, apparently cannot forget the King's the solution proposed would have placed interference with constitutional government, the necessary new taxes on the shoulders of Moreover, it is significant that when the the propertied classes, rather than on those Riksdag met for the first time after the new of the people at large. There lies the real cabinet had taken up the reins, two members cause of difference. The Staaff ministry of the Upper House spoke openly for a had already won the enmity of the large land-Republican form of government as the only holders and the large property owners as rational one of the present age. On March 3 no preceding government by enacting legisthe King signed a decree dissolving the lation for old-age pensions, for the protec-Riksdag. The new elections will take place tion of the workmen against accidents, and some time during the present month, the other measures of social reform. The situanew Riksdag ceasing its existence automatic- tion was and is exactly the same as that the Conservatives wanted to avoid. They Sweden as in England, moreover, the Conare generally credited with having designed servatives have tried to befog the real issue to force the Staaff ministry and the now by an appeal to the nation's fear of external dissolved Riksdag into adopting a defense foes. Those most familiar with affairs in law which they knew would be distasteful present day Sweden doubt that this appeal to the country at large. Thus they expected to prejudices as against real interests will to obtain the extreme measures demanded be succeed except temporarily—if it succeed at the military party, while not having to be all. The country is aroused. The former held responsible for them by the people. In cabiner has had the confidence of the people this way, it is said, they hoped to carry the at large as no previous government for years. country at the regular elections in the fall. Utterances from every part of the country This plan has now been spoiled. While the indicate that this confidence has not been lost. Conservatives may increase their representa- So it seems likely that the new Riksdag will tion in the new Riksdag, it is not thought be as determined as the old, in which case radical developments are likely to follow, with the shadow of a republic across the The key to the situation must threshold of King Gustav's palace.

THE RUSSIAN BEAR (looking over the Baltic to weden): "Isn't it time to start westward.?" From Kikeriki (Vienna)

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From February 16 to March 19, 1914)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

voring the repeal of the toll provision of the listens to an attack on the Administration's Mexi-Panama Canal Act. . . . The House passes a can policy; Mr. Mondell (Rep., Wyo.) directs his bill, similar to that which the Senate adopted, criticism mainly against Secretary of State Bryan.

providing for the construction by the Government of a railroad in Alaska.

February 20.-The Senate rejects a proposed amendment to the arbitration treaties which would have excluded questions involving the Monroe Doctrine, Pan-ama Canal tolls, immigration, and the admission of aliens to the public schools. . . The House adopts the Indian appropriation bill (\$9,619,-737).

February 21.-The Senate ratifies the general treaties of arbitration with Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Portogal, Spain, Italy, and Japan-

February 25.-In the House, Mr. Ainey (Rep., Pa.) criticizes the "drifting" policy of the Wilson administration in its handling of the Mexican situstion.

February 26 .-In the House, Mr. Kahn (Rep., Cal.) criticizes the Administration's policy in Mexico, and urges a friendly in-

tervention by the United States and the more ama Canal Act is favorably reported from comstable of the governments of South America; the mittee. Urgent Deficiency bill (\$9,000,000) is adopted. Many ministration's proposed anti-trust legislation.

of cotton for future delivery; a bill is passed giv- from committee. ing effect to the treaty with Great Britain of

April, 1908, for the protection of fisheries in wa-February 18 .- In the Senate, Mr. Lodge (Rep., ters contiguous to the United States and Canada. Mass.) defends President Wilson's position fa- . . . The House, for the third successive day,

> February 28.— The Senate adopts the Post-Office appropriation bill. . . . In the House, the Naval appropria-tion bill (\$140,000,-000) is reported, authorizing the construction of two battleships.

> March 2.-In the House, the bill giving effect to the fisheries treaty with Great Britain fails to obtain a two-thirds vote necessary for immediate passage under suspended rules.

March 5. - Both branches assemble in the House chamber and are addressed by the President, who urges the repeal of the pro-vision in the Pan-ama Canal act of August, 1912, which exempted from payment of tolls vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States.

March 6.—In the Senate, Mr. Works (Rep., Cal.) criticizes the entire course of the Administration's Mexican policy. . . . In the House, a bill for the repeal of the toll-exemption clause in the Pan-

March 9.—In the Senate, Mr. Fall (Rep., N. M.) The Senate Committee on Interstate Com- urges that the army and navy of the United merce holds its first formal hearing on the Ad- States be used immediately to restore order and States be used immediately to restore order and restration's proposed anti-trust legislation. maintain peace in Mexico. . . . In the House, February 27.—In the Senate, a bill is favorably the Administration's bill for leasing coal lands reported which is designed to regulate the sale in Alaska, on a royalty basis, is favorably reported

March 11.-The House passes a measure creat-

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MISS ELEANOR RANDOLPH WILSON, WHOSE ENGAGEMEN? TO THE HON. WILLIAM G. M'ADOO

HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED

(Miss Wilson is the youngest of the three daughters of President and Mrs. Wilson. She inherits from her mother a fondness for painting, and has won praise for her recent participation in an allegorical bird play [see page 502]. She is possessed of a vivacious manner, and is an enthusiastic participant in outdoor sports)

ing a Bureau of Labor Safety in the Department thorizing the construction by the Government of of Labor.

March 13.-In the Senate, the Administration's bill repealing the toll-exemption clause of the Panama Canal Act is introduced.

March 19.-In the Senate the resolution providing an equal-suffrage amendment to the Constitution fails to obtain the necessary twothirds vote; the Immigration bill, providing a literacy test, is favorably reported from committee.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - AMBRICAN

February 15.—The State Treasurer of New York, John J. Kennedy, commits suicide on the in the State departments.

February 17.-The State Engineer of New York, John A. Bensel, refuses to testify in District Attorney Whitman's graft investigation, unless granted immunity. . . . The New Jersey Senate unanimously adopts a Presidential primary bill.

mission of a woman-suffrage amendment to popu- ment troops after severe fighting. lar vote. . . . Secretaries McAdoo and Houston, constituting the organization committee of the Federal Reserve Bank system, return to Washington after conducting hearings in eighteen cities throughout the country.

February 23.—The United States Supreme Court holds that the Pure Food and Drug Act does not prohibit the use of injurious substances unless in sufficient quantities to affect the health of the consumer. . . . The New York Assembly adopts a constitutional amendment providing for the short ballot. . . . The New Jersey Senate adopts the woman-suffrage amendment previously approved by the House.

February 25 .- The Governor of Georgia appoints W. S. West as United States Senator, succeeding the late Senator Bacon and serving until a popular election can be held.

February 28.—The Philippine legislature adjourns after a session of much accomplishment.

March 1.-The entire State of Tennessee becomes "dry" as the new prohibition nuisance law goes into effect.

March 3.-Hiram C. Gill, once "recalled" as mayor of Scattle, is again chosen mayor in a non-partisan election.

March 4.- John Bassett Moore resigns from the office of Counselor of the State Department.

March 6.-The Interstate Commerce Commisfinancial irregularities.

> ited States Supreme Court n the prison sentences imur officials of the Interna-Bridge and Structural Iron

> resident nominates John L. er to Uruguay. . . granting the suffrage to

> rginia House of Delegates age measure.

> it Wilson signs the bill au-

a railroad in Alaska. . . . The Kentucky House of Representatives, by vote of 60 to 31, passes a measure submitting State-wide prohibition to a referendum of the people.

March 13.—The Kentucky House rejects a woman-suffrage constitutional amendment.

March 17.-The Kentucky Senate rejects the State-wide prohibition bill.

March 18.—The Government brings suit at New York against the Lehigh Valley Railroad, alleging that it monopolizes the anthracite industry through subsidiary companies.

March 19.—"Widows' allowance" legislation is eve of testifying regarding his knowledge of graft recommended to the New York legislature by a special commission which investigated the subject.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-FOREIGN

February 16.—Baron Hammarskjold forms a cabinet in Sweden to succeed the one under Karl Staaff, which resigned in protest against King Gustav's stand for increased armaments. February 18.-The Maryland House of Dele- A revolutionist force in Ecuador succeeds in gates rejects a resolution providing for the sub- holding the city of Esmeraldas against govern-

> February 17.-The Mexican rebel leader, General Villa, causes the death of a British subject, William S. Benton, who had protested against the spoliation methods of the rebels.

> February 18.—The South African Assembly rejects a bill providing for the enfranchisement of women.

> February 19.-At a bye-election in the East End of London, Mr. Masterman, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the Asquith cabinet, is defeated for reelection.

> February 21.—Prince William of Wied accepts the throne of the new kingdom of Albania is an address to an Albanian deputation headed by Essad Pasha.

> February 24.-The people of Epirus, northwestern Greece, proclaim their autonomy.

February 25 .- The French Senate rejects the Government's proposal to replace direct taxation by an income tax.

March 3.-The Swedish parliament is dissolved as a result of the controversy over armament increase, and elections will be held to learn the will of the people.

March 5 .- Political unrest and discontent in certain sections of Brazil become so serious that a state of siege is proclaimed in Rio de Janeiro and martial law is declared in several nearby states. . . The Irish Home Rule bill is introduced sion charges the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for its third passage through the British House Railroad with over-statement of income and other of Commons; if adopted it becomes a law without the consent of the Lords.

> March 8.—The Spanish elections result in a victory for the Government (Monarchist) party.

March 9.—Premier Asquith announces in the British House of Commons the Government's proposals in regard to Ulster's objection to the Irisk Home Rule bill; it is planned that the Ulster The counties may exclude themselves from the proagrees to a proposed con- visions of the act for six years.

March 10.—The Italian Premier, Signor Gioliti, announces the resignation of his cabinet following the withdrawal of the support of the Radical members of the Chamber.

March 11.—Federal troops in Ecuador, under



THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE GEORGIA-CAROLINA POWER COMPANY, NEAR AUGUSTA

(This splendid water-power development, of 30,000 horse power, was opened on February 16. It illustrates the great progress going on in typical manufacturing communities like that which surrounds the charming city of Augusta, Ga. The South will be keenly interested in the article in the present number of the Raviaw which calls attention to the increase of cotton-growing in China, and elsewhere in Asia and Africa. But with the development of manufacturing facilities and of intensified agriculture, the future of the South is secured beyond that of almost any other region in the world)

President Plaza, capture the city of Esmeraldas, which had been in the hands of the revolutionists for six months.

March 13.—The Japanese House of Peers reduces from \$60,000,000 to \$45,000,000 the appropriation for the construction of new warships.

March 16.—The wife of the French Minister of Finance, Joseph Caillaux, shoots and kills the editor of the Figure, Gaston Calmette, who had States to secure reparation for the recent killing been conducting a bitter newspaper campaign of a British subject by the Mexican revolutionists. against her husband.

March 17.-M. Caillaux resigns his post as Minister of Finance in France, and the cabinet is reorganized. . . . Signor Salandra forms a March 11.—An attack by Araba upon Italian new cabinet in Italy, in which Marquis di San troops in Tripoli results in the death of more Giuliano continues as Foreign Minister. . . . The than 250 Araba and 45 native and Italian soldiers. British naval estimates, as presented to the House of Commons, call for a record expenditure of \$257,750,000. . . . It is reported that the Mexican revolutionists' advance southward to Torreon has been halted by a defeat at Escalon.

March 19.—The Irish Home Rule bill proposals of the Asquith government in Great Britain are rejected by Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, and by Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Ulster Orangemen. . . . The South African elections result in a sweeping victory for the Laborites.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

February 17.--United States troops in New Mexico capture the Mexican bandit, Maximo Castillo, who fled across the border after causing the fatal treaty of arbitration with the Dominican republic is signed at Washington.

February 19.-Announcement is made at Washington of the intention to raise the rank of the diplomatic post in Argentina from a legation to an embassy.

February 21.—The Senate of the United States ratifies the general treaties of arbitration with Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Japan.

February 22.—The British gate thoroughly the killing of William S. Benton, scientific investigation. a British subject, by the Mexican revolutionists.

February 27.—The American Secretary of State demands that the Huerta government in Mexico punish the federal soldiers charged with killing Clemente Vergara, a Texas ranchman, on February 15.

March 3.—The British Foreign Secretary explains in the House of Commons his Government's position with regard to action by the United States to secure reparation for the recent killing

March 8.—A detachment of Texas Rangers obtains the body of Clemente Vergara, an American, who had been killed by Mexican federal soldiers.

March 14.—A treaty of peace between Turkey and Servia, a result of the recent war, is signed at Constantinople.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

February 16.-Lieut. J. M. Murray, of the United States Naval Aviation Corps, is killed following an accident to his machine while flying over Pensacola Bay.

February 17.-The expedition under Capt. J. Campbell Besley arrives at New York after six months' exploration in hitherto unknown portions of the Andes, and reports the finding of the remains of the Cromer-Seljan expedition and the discovery of a lost Inca city.

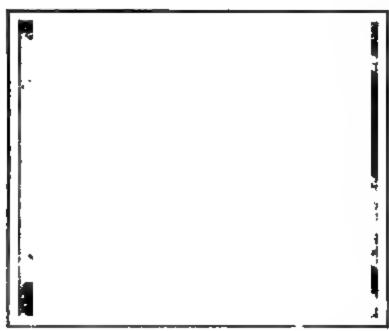
February 19-21.—Three days' incessant rain train wreck on February 4. . . . A general throughout Southern California causes much damage to railroads, along river banks, and in the city of Los Angeles.

February 21.—Many leading lawyers meet at New York and organize an American Academy of Jurisprudence, which will aim to simplify and harmonize laws and to improve legal education.

February 23.-Frank J. Goodnow, serving as legal adviser to the Chinese Government, accepts the presidency of Johns Hopkins University.

February 26.-The Antarctic expedition under Ambassador at Dr. Douglas Mawson arrives at Adelaide, Aus-Washington requests the United States to investi- tralia, after two years spent in exploration and

March 3.—An army of 2000 unemployed in San



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A SNOW-REMOVAL SCENE IN NEW YORK

(One reason why the metropolis suffered so long from snow congestion is because of its antiquated method of removing snow. This photograph shows, for in-stance, eighteen men trying to occupy themselves with stance, eighteen men tryin the filling of a single cart)

Francisco, under "General" Kelley, begins a march toward Washington.

March 9.-Fire destroys the home of the Missouri Athletic Club of St. Louis, causing the death of thirty members. . . . The business section of Ceiba, the principal port of Honduras, is destroyed

March 10.—A militant English suffragette mutilates the famous Velasquez painting, known as the Rokeby Venus, hanging in the National Gal- Premier of the Chinese Republic. . . . Cardinal lery, London.

Johann Katschthaler, Archbishop of Salsburg lery, London.

March 13.-President Wilson announces the enagement of his youngest daughter, Eleanor, to William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury. . . The United States Express Company decides to retire from business, after sixty years president of the first revolutionary government of existence, because of parcel-post competition in Cuba, 86. . . J. Augustus Johnson, who and reduced rates ordered by the Interstate Com- served conspicuously in the American consular merce Commission.

March 14.—More than 1000 persons lose their lives during a storm which inundates several towns along the eastern shore of the Sea of Azov, in Southern Russia.

March 15.—Many persons are killed by an earthquake in Akita, Japan.

March 17.—The main building of Wellesley College is destroyed by fire.

OBITUARY

Age Gazette, 67.

February 17.-Richard Coxe Weightman, prominent newspaper and magazine writer, 68.

-assisted the famous novelist in his writings, 56. . Dr. Robert Kennedy Duncan, director of at one time promoter of the Nicaragua Canal. the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research (Pittsburgh), 45. . . George W. Neville, a former

February 19.-Baba Bharati, a noted Hindu philosopher, 55.

February 20.—William Whitman Bailey, emeritus professor of botany at Brown University, 71. . . . Arthur H. Pierce, professor of psychology . . Lee Winnemucca, in Smith College, 47. . the Piute Indian chief, 90.

February 22.-Joseph Fels, the manufacturer and noted single-tax advocate, 61. . . . Ivor Bertie Guest, Baron Wimborne, a prominent British peer, 78. . . Samuel W. Allerton, a pioneer Chicago cattle merchant, 85. . . . Marquis Aguilar de Campo, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs in Spain.

February 23.—Henry M. Teller, United States Senator from Colorado for thirty years, and Secretary of the Interior under President Arthur, 83. . . Thomas Wilbut Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State during the Spanish War, 63.

February 24.-Major-Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, veteran of the Civil War, former Governor of Maine, and ex-president of Bowdoin College, 86.

February 25.—James Scott Young, United States District Court Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, 65. . . Charles Salverley, the sculptor, 80.

February 26.—Sir John Tenniel, the celebrated cartoonist of the London Punch, 94. . . . Putnam Griswold, the operatic basso, 38. . . . Vice-Admiral Jules François Emile Krantz, three times Minister of Marine in France, 92. . . . Amanda M. May, a pioneer temperance worker, 86. . . . Rev. Samuel Rolles Driver, regius professor of Hebrew at Oxford University, 67.

February 27.—Gen. Chao Ping-chun, recently (Austria), 82.

February 28.—Earl of Minto, former Viceroy of India and former Governor-General of Canada, 66. . . . Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, president of the first revolutionary government service in the Orient, 77.

March 1 .- Said Pasha, six times Grand Vizier of Turkey, 84. . . . Brig.-Gen. John W. Barlow, U.S.A., retired, formerly Chief of Engineers, 76. . . . Edwin J. Houston, of Philadelphia, a prominent electrical engineer and author of books for boys, 70. . . Prof. George Joschimsthal, a German authority on physical malformations, 52.

March 2.-Gen. Charles F. Morales, a former President of Santo Domingo.

March 3.-Rt. Rev. Thomas Bowman, senior February 16 .- Theodore Low De Vinne, the Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 96. printer (see page 441), 86... Viscount Siuzo . . . Cardinal George Kopp, highest ranking Aoki, the first Japanese Ambassador to the United member of the Roman Catholic Church in Ger-States, 70. . . . William Henry Boardman, for many, 70. . . . Dr. Joseph O'Malley, a promi-many years publisher and editor of the Railway nent Philadelphia physician, 49. . . . Thomas W. Hanshew, formerly a well-known actor and prolific writer of novels, 56.

March 4.-Garret Dorset Wall Vroom, former February 18.—Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, who Judge of the New Jersey Court of Errors and sisted the famous novelist in his writings, 56. Appeals, 70. . . Col. James F. O'Shaughnessy,

March 5.-William A. Massey, recently United States Senator from Nevada, 57. . . . Euphemia president of the New York Cotton Exchange, 51. (Effie) Germon, formerly a popular actress, 68.

March 6.-Henry M. Claybaugh, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

. . Rear-Admiral George A. Lyon, U.S.N., retired, 76. . . . George W. Vanderbilt, capitalist and scholar, 51. . . William G. Conrad, prominent in Montana politics and industry, 65.

March 7.—Andrew R. Leggat, the well-known New York bookseller, 83. . Theron J. Blakes-e, the art critic and dealer, 61. . . Arthur Parton, a prominent landscape artist of New York. . . . Sir George William Ross, Canadian Senator and former Premier of Ontario, 72.

March 8 .- Frederick Townsend Martin, society leader and author, 64. . . Christian D. Ginsburg, the English Biblical scholar, 82. . . David B. Dickinson, a noted ornithologist and collec-

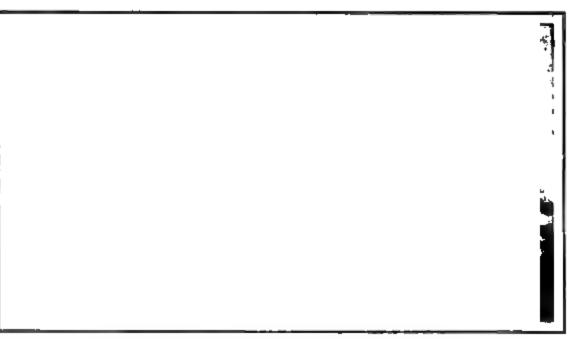
tor, 90. . . . John T. Abbott, former Minister veteran of the Civil War and prominent Boston to Colombia, 50.

March 9.- Edward H. Butler, proprietor of Morgan Rotch, professor of pediatrics at Har- vices, 67 (see frontispiece). ward University, 64.

March 10 .- Alfred Charles Edwards, editor mer editor of the Editor and Publisher, 53. of Le Matin (Paris), 55. . . . Prof. Rufus Byam March 14.—Rt. Rev. John Scarborough, Protest-Richardson, an authority on Greek antiquity, 68. ant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New

March 11.—John Lambert Cadwalader, the Jersey, 82.

eminent New York lawyer, 77. . . . John Gott, March 15.—Charles A. Willard, United States inventor of many improvements in telegraphic District Court Judge in Minnesota, 56. transmission, 75. . . . Gen. Francis A. Osborn, William Lummis, former president of the New York Cotton Exchange, 73.



EX-SENATOR TELLER

VISCOUNT AOKI

EARL OF MINTO

THREE STATESMEN WHO DIED RECENTLY

(Henry M. Teller served for thirty years as a Senator from Colorado, first as a Republican and afterwards as a Democrat; he was also Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Arthur. Viscount Siuzo Aoki had a long and useful public career in the Japanese diplomatic service, and was the first Ambassador from his country to the United States. Lord Minto, after a long career in the British army, became Governor-General of Canada in 1898, and in 1905 was appointed Viceroy of India, where he remained for five years)

banker, \$0.

March 12.—George Westinghouse, the noted inthe Buffalo Evening News, 53. . . . Dr. Thomas ventor of the air brake and many electrical de-

March 13 .- Allan Forman, founder and for-

York Cotton Exchange, 73. . . Father Maurice Je Dorney, of Chicago, the "stock yards priest," 63.

March 16.-Dr. Edward Singleton Holden, librarian of the United States Military Academy and noted astronomer, 68. . . . Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro (Paris), 56. . . Sir John Murray, the celebrated oceanographer, 73. . . Dr. Charles Albert Gobat, the noted Swiss peace advocate, 71.

March 17. — Rear - Admiral James W. Thomson, U.S.N., retired, 78.

March 19.—Giuseppe Mercalli, the Italian authority on volcances and earthquakes, 64. . . . Adolph Francis A. Bandelier, noted for archæological investigations in Latin America, 74. . . Thomas Cooper De Leon, the Southern novelist and newspaper editor, 74.

TWO PROMINENT CHURCHMEN WHO DIED IN MARCH

(The Rt. Rev. John Scarborough [on the left] had been Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey since 1875. He was nearly eighty-three years old. The Rt. Rev. Thomas Bowman [on the right], who was in his minety-seventh year, was senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church until his retirement eighteen years ago)

SIR JOHN TENNIEL, CARTOONIST

SIR JOHN TENNIEL, the famous car-toonist, died last month when almost ninety-four years of age. Although Tenniel had retired from active service on London Punch in 1901, his masterly work is still fresh in remembrance. Examples of it have from time to time been reproduced in this REVIEW. The many momentous events occurring within the half-century period of his service received dignified recognition from his pencil. His treatment of topics was broad, statesmanlike, and conscientious, abounding in classical and historical allusions. Venom and malice were absent from his work, and the public men whom he occasionally held up to mild ridicule were among his sincere friends. Tenniel may rightly be called the father of the modern political cartoon. Not only did his work in Punch serve to make political cartooning popular, but it has supplied the inspiration and even the materials for many of the craftsmen of the large school of political cartoonists which has since arisen in both Europe and America. Tenniel's last cartoon contributed to Punch (reproduced herewith) is on the subject of peace, and retains to-day all the force and timeliness of its original appearance.

SIR JOHN TENNIEL (For fifty years cartoonist of Punch)

CARTOONS ON CURRENT TOPICS

(A Dutch view of the Mexican situation, in which Uncle Sam points out to President Wilson the leakage from the Mexican barrel and asks if it is not time to put in the bung.) From the Amsterdammer (Amsterdam)

THE problem of Mexico continues to call forth many interesting cartoons.

Copyright, 1914, by John T. McCutcheon

HIS FIRST YEAR'S REPORT E means Excellent...between 90 and 100 G means Good.....between 80 and 90 F means Fair...between 76 and 80 P means Poor.....below 75 (Readers are allowed to revise this grading to suit themselves) From the Tribune (Chicago)

ALL YELPING AT HIS HERLS From the World (New York)

Last month President Wilson completed one year in the White House. Cartoonist McCutcheon, of the Chicago Tribune, has

furnished us with a report of his record. He thoughtfully explains that this report may be revised to suit the reader's own ideas. In the New York World, Mr. Kirby presents the President as pursuing his course in a dignified manner, in spite of the assaults of his critics. Mr. Gage, of the Philadelphia Press. contrasts the President's attitudes on the Panama tolls question and on the matter of woman suffrage. Mr. Evans, of the Baltimore American, records the resignation of Professor John Bassett Moore from the State Department at Washington.

DIVERTING HIS MIND From the News-Press (St. Joseph, Mo.)



THE BACKHAND BLOW

Commence of the Park

(Militancy injuring woman suffrage more than the objects of its violence) From the Tribune (New York)

Various topics are represented on this page, such as Missouri and New York politics, and militant suffragettes. Even "T. R.," far off in the jungle of South America, is not neglected.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE, TO THE ASSEMBLY:
"THERE YOU ARE, NOW RUN ALONG AND DO YOUR
KILLING" From the Times (New York)

Copyright, 1984, by The Philadelphia Enquirer Co.

YOUR UNCLE SAMUEL IS SLOWLY UNSCRAMBLING HIMSELF From the Inquirer (Philadelphia)

The heavy snowstorms of the past month reminded cartoonist Morgan of the attempts of Uncle Sam to emerge from an unsettled business situation, through "unscrambling," rate making, and trust legislation.

BARRED (The "literacy test" pup not wanted) From the News-Press (St. Joseph, Mo.)

NO REST FOR THE WEARY (There is a good deal of wood for Congress to cut before adjournment) From the Journal (Minneapolus)

> "AIN'T HE THE BUSY LITTLE BEE?" From the Central Press Association (Cleveland, Ohio)

THE SURVIVAL OF THE FATTEST (This "team" will now occupy the Congressional stage) From the Journal (Minneapolis)

From the Post-Intelligencer (Seattle)

ON PROBATION WITH THE ALASKA RAILBOAD "HERE SHE COMES!"

UNCLE SAM: "Remember, I'll have my eye on you,

(The Alaska ratioad bill emerged from Congress last
so make a good job of it. I may have more work for

enouth and was promptly signed by the President)

you later if you prove to be efficient." From the Sun (Baltimore, Md.)

THE MEXICAN SITUATION

BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD OF TEXAS

WHEN Woodrow Wilson declined to recognize the Huerta Government in Mexico, he gave his own country a position of moral leadership on this hemisphere which will mean much for the permanent advancement of both North and South America. That action, supplemented by his speech at Mobile last fall, has given the Latin-American peoples a new conception of the mission of the United States. As these peoples come to interpret that mission by the standards of Wilson and Bryan they will see that what they have long believed to be the frowning colossus of the North, with professions of amity on his lips but with the lust of land and power in his heart, is in reality a brother whose only ambition is the people's good in all the Americas, whose only purpose is the consecration of the Western hemisphere to liberty, to progress, to fraternity.

A RESOLUTE STAND FOR HUMANITY

assassination. lands below the Rio Grande. It means that heel. humanity, conscience, right must hereafter given. be the dominant consideration in determining brethren.

precedents could have been found for such they are now engaged. recognition. Carranza had at that time but ing our recognition to a government of blood. outraged, these ragged, bare-footed masses.

CARRANZA'S PROGRESS IN THE NORTH

In the meantime Carranza's forces began to grow, his military successes to multiply. Horrified by the betrayal of Madero, whose aim had been to establish a people's rule based on fundamental popular rights, enthused by the purpose of Carranza to follow in Madero's footsteps, the masses of northern Mexico, whose nearness to the United States had made them more appreciative of the significance of liberty than their brethren in southern Mexico, gathered almost solidly around the standards of Carranza and his cochieftains. At this moment the conflict is at its height.

BARBAROUS WARFARE

We are now in position to consider one of the most complicated and difficult problems of the entire Mexican situation, the problem involved in the attitude of our In refusing to acknowledge the Huerta government toward Americans and citizens régime the President of the United States of other countries who have been killed, or in effect announced that governments on the robbed, or otherwise maltreated in the course two American continents must have a higher of the war. Let it be remembered that it basis than absolutism sired by treachery and is no ordinary warfare that now prevails in The beneficent and steadying Mexico. It is a war of extermination, a war effect of this action can hardly be meas- of a large section of the masses against the ured by the present generation. It is a domination of as cruel an aristocracy as promise of freedom and opportunity to the ever crushed humanity beneath its pitiless No quarter is asked: no quarter is

Without schools, without lands, without our attitude toward our Latin-American homes, without rights of any description, millions of people in Mexico have been reduced These facts find greater emphasis when it to a state of wretchedness perhaps unparalis recalled that the easier and more con-leled in history. Add to this the fact that venient course would have been the recog- they are largely of Indian descent, and it nition of Huerta. As the de facto authority will not be surprising that they should know in possession of the national Capital, and in or care little for the rules of civilized warcontrol of the only extensive governmental fare, that excesses revolting to the Ameriorganization at that time in, Mexico, many can mind should mark the conflict in which

The Huerta aristocracy represents the few adherents and the people of Mexico tyranny and the ferocity of the Spanish conwere still stunned by the murder of Madero, querors. It is the same aristocracy that has But the President, answering the call of his been pillaging and debasing the Mexican ideals,—ideals that have already been im-neasses since the landing of Cortez thirty pressed on the internal life of this republic years after the first voyage of Columbus. to its infinite betterment,-stood against lend- The cause of Carranza is the cause of these

Is it any wonder that atrocities of unspeak- matters forget that any other course more able character mark such a conflict?

AMERICANS REMAINED AT THEIR OWN RISK

these facts it is not at all surprising that to go. American citizens who persisted in remaining in Mexico despite these conditions, or who were compelled to remain there, have been exposed to nameless peril.

ACTIVE AID RENDERED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

our government has rendered every assistance flict between the opposing elements in Mexthe lives and property of foreigners shall be country. respected. Our consuls have been notified by It is a contest as inevitable as was the war our government to make every possible effort between the North and South in our counto relieve all cases of distress. In other words, try some fifty years ago. Intervention by us the leaders of both sides in Mexico and the would therefore mean either a postponement American Government as well are doing of the inevitable contest between certain eleeverything possible to minimize the injuries ments of the Mexican people, or our permathat must to some extent inevitably come to nent occupation of that country. Americans and other non-combatants who in- one say that either result is to be desired? sist on remaining in Mexico. Mr. Bryan said What the future holds it is impossible to say. to me only a few days ago that it was his In continuing to support Wilson and Bryan aim to do everything he could for distressed in the policy they are pursuing as to Mexico. Americans and others in Mexico short of however, the American people may feel asmaking war on Mexico.

HORRORS OF ARMED INTERVENTION

what they claim to be a lack of vigor in these to prevent it.

emphatic than that already pursued would mean armed intervention, intervention would mean war, and war would mean death, blood-Call now to mind the fact that thousands shed, distress, agony on a scale beside which of American citizens who had for various present conditions would appear insignificant. reasons located in Mexico were caught in this If injury to our private citizens who remain maelstrom of passion and hate and blood. Call in Mexico, or who in its on going into Mexalso to mind the fact that hostility to and ico could be made a just cause of war, any suspicion of all foreigners has saturated the foolhardy and adventurous American would Mexican mind for more than century. Con- have it in his power to throw us into a consider also the immense extent of Mexico, its flict under the consequences of which we mountainous nature, its remote settlements, would stagger for many years. Let it be reits meager transportation facilities, and you membered that in both the Benton and Verwill understand how bandits have had pe- gara incidents the persons who were killed culiar opportunities to thrive. In view of crossed the border after being warned not

INEVITABLE CONFLICT WITHIN MEXICO

Such is the national feeling among all Mexicans that if we should for any purpose invade Mexico both sides would unite to resist us. After a bloody and expensive com-The point I now wish to emphasize is that bat their defeat would follow, but the conwithin its power in every instance of outrage ico would only be postponed. The present on Americans or citizens of other countries contest in Mexico is an outgrowth of condithat has been brought to its attention. Both tions that sink their roots in the past, and it the Huerta Government and the Carranza must be fought to a conclusion before perauthorities have given rigid instructions that manent peace will ever be possible in that

sured that if intervention and war should by any reason become unavoidable it will have been postponed to the latest possible date and Those who criticize the Administration for every legitimate effort will have been made



OUR ARMY OF THE UNEMPLOYED

A MOMENTOUS PROBLEM OF RELIEF AND OF INDUSTRY

BY HON. JOHN A. KINGSBURY

(Commissioner, Department of Public Charities, City of New York)

A MERICA is awakening to a realization hind the rest of the civilized world in this A of the fact that she has a large stand- phase of its industrial organization. ing army of unemployed,—an army probably In many aspects of industry the United many times larger than the regular army of States has caught up and overtaken her sis-Commander-in-Chief. For those who march advantage the experience of European counin this army, there is no discrimination as to tries; she has taken the best which they have age, sex, physical, or mental condition. All to offer and has made it better. But in the are eligible. A majority of wage earners enter matter of dealing with her men and women the ranks more or less frequently. In addition out of work, she has failed lamentably. to this regular army of unemployed, which With the experience of Germany before her,

The army of the unemployed is unorgan- presence of this great social problem. children, who are out of work at some season lem exists. of the year. At times like the present, when the army is swelled by the addition of those even in prosperous times our present indusforced into the ranks, there is always a large trial organization maintains a standing army number of volunteers ready for service,—es- of unemployed. While it is true that the pecially about the mess-houses. They are the enemy of this army,—shortage of labor, camp followers who capitalize a condition of exists in some communities, there is no adeabnormal unemployment.

A GRAVE SOCIAL PROBLEM

dents, economists and wise business men, la- stand how to meet the problem. bor leaders and social workers everywhere, are demanding that this problem shall be stated clearly, that the facts in relation to it shall be gathered and analyzed, and that the

which the President of the United States is ters across the water; she has studied to her marches about the country in search of sea- with England to stimulate her, with little sonal occupations, there are troops of volun- Denmark clearly pointing the way,—Amerteer recruits, which periodically swell its ranks. ica has stood deaf, dumb, and blind in the

ized. Its companies are either not commanded To be sure, a few of the more intelligent or poorly commanded. It has some captains, States,-Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and Orebut no generals. It is well known that a dis- gon,—have made creditable beginnings, not organized army,—an army without an able simply in stating the problem, but in finding commander,—is a source not of security, but a solution for it. The larger communities, of danger to a community in which it exists. however,—the most wealthy cities, the big The United States has quartered in every industrial centers which command the ablest city, in every industrial community, her regu- talent in most every phase of life,—are just lar army of unemployed men, women, and reaching the stage of awareness that a prob-

No one to-day will dispute the fact that quate organization to enable the condition of under-employment to absorb the army of the unemployed. During the past winter The sane men of this country have at last there has been no end of talk in the United sighted this army. They are beginning to States in relation to unemployment; no end realize that its presence in our midst, dis- of guesses as to the extent of it; no end of organized and uncommanded, constitutes one suggestions as to measures of relief, cure, and of the greatest social problems which con- prevention,—but nobody knows the extent fronts this country to-day. Statesmen and stu- of unemployment and few seem to under-

NUMBERS ENROLLED-AN ABNORMAL SITUATION

We have to confess that accurate informasolution for it must be found. They are in- tion is not available. There is no roll for sisting that America shall no longer lag be- the registration of the recruits. That the FOR RELIEF

number of unemployed is abnormal, however, lief that in Chicago the amount of unemployseems to many to be self-evident. Moreover, ment was not unusual. Other eminent perthere are certain data which seem reliable, sons voiced similar opinions with reference to The Municipal Lodging House in New York their localities. City has lodged and fed more men and women during the past winter than in the abnormal condition,—soup houses have been two preceding winters combined. It is be- established in several cities; bread lines have lieved that the attendance at municipal lodg- been multiplied; free lodging houses have ing houses is a fair index of the extent of been opened up; churches have been feeding unemployment, though it is impossible to and sheltering the "alleged unemployed",attempt to state an exact ratio. Then we in fact, the army has literally invaded, have certain statistics of the Departments of stormed, and taken possession of churches. nation which seem to be fairly reliable. Ac- armories and other public buildings. cording to a recent bulletin of the New York some instances this State Department of Labor, out of some This indication, how 600,000 organized wage earners, over 101,- by which to gauge 000 persons were idle on September 30, 1913. ment, for in times ' The bulletin states that with one exception unusual amount of this is the greatest number of unemployed always a cry to reported in any year during the past seven- churches. teen years, and probably larger than during to 325,000.

ployment, held in New rk City, under the aues of the American Asiation for Labor Legision, opinions in referto the extent of unployment were exessed by men and womfrom all over the coun- While the consensus opinion seemed to be it unemployment oughout the country is present abnormal, ough perhaps not so abrmal as many would ve us believe, no less an thority than Professor narles R. Henderson, cretary of the Chicago mmission on Unemproyment, stated that as a result of the study of that commission, it was his be-

There are other indications pointing to an Labor of the different States and of the There has been a cry to throw open the ď.)C y-Щ İS ъd

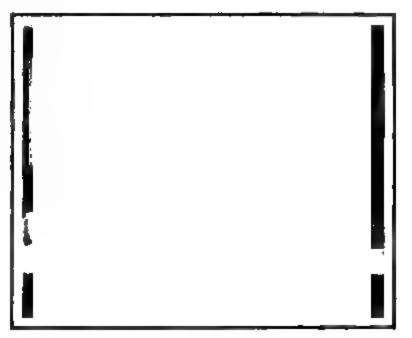
There is a demand any previous year. The ratio of unemployed, houses, and the demand is usually supplied. 16.1 per cent., was exceeded in the last seven- But people familiar with the history of unteen years only in 1908, when it was 22.5 employment, those who have profited by exper cent. Applying this percentage to the perience in dealing with questions of this unorganized wage earners, it is estimated that kind, know perfectly well that a city can the total number of unemployed in New York have all the bread lines it is willing to pay State on September 30, 1913, was 300,000, for. It usually can fill all the free beds it Social workers more or less conversant with is willing to provide. Bread lines and free this problem, have variously estimated the shelters are symptoms of the condition. They number of unemployed in the City of New are not safe indications of the extent of it. York during the past winter at from 100,000 They develop as a natural part of the social problem presented by unemployment, be-At the recent National Conference on Un- cause unemployment is a problem of relief as

well as of industry. As a problem of relief it must be handled with the same intelligence and discrimination as must the problem of industry.

MISTAKEN FORMS OF "RELIEF"

To establish bread lines, to throw open churches, to provide "relief works," is usually to invite endless trouble and to do untold harm to the honest unemployed, anxious and willing to work, those who for the first time are obliged to seek relief. Mr. Frederic C. Almy, one of the most prominent social workers in the country, has said, "Relief, like cocaine, relieves pain, but it creates an appetite." Cocaine should be administered only upon the advice of a physician. Similarly, relief should be administered only by experienced hands. There are those who shelters, coupled with indiscriminate distritimes, New York City appropriated a million dollars for so-called public "relief works," and those who remember it say that the pubentire million.

An English Committee on Vagrancy, in a report issued in February, 1906, strongly food. "The effects of indiscriminate almsgiving and of the cheap and free shelters in vagrants and making easy that way of life," "Having reare brought out in this report. gard to the evidence we have received," the committee concludes, "we can come to no other conclusion than that free or cheap



A TYPICAL DORMITORY IN THE NEW YORK MUNICI-PAL LODGING HOUSE

remember that twenty years ago in the panic bution of free meals, constitute a serious evil. The maintenance of shelters as at present conducted and the free distribution of food to all comers, simply perpetuates the evil conlic was "worked" to the extent of almost the ditions and in no way remedies the disease."

SAN FRANCISCO'S MISFORTUNE

The condition existing in San Francisco vetoes the indiscriminate distribution of free and other American cities reminds one of conditions growing out of the Mansion House Fund in England in 1885. "There London and other large towns in attracting are men still living in England among the unemployed to-day who can recall with regret those golden days," says Beveridge, in his recent book on "Unemployment." He tells us: "There are men experienced in observing and dealing with distress, who say that East and South London have scarcely yet recovered from the demoralization of that orgy of relief." England has learned from experience, by which American cities should profit. If San Francisco and other cities which have opened free shelters or provided relief works, had studied New York's experience of twenty years ago and London's experience of the past hundred years, they probably would not have been having the trouble that they have had this winter.

Its appropriation for the free feeding and lodging of the unemployed, advertised as it was throughout the country, undoubtedly gave San Francisco an abnormal problem to deal with. If New York had not withstood the demand to open its armories and to a large degree its churches, its situation surely would have been much more serious. It is also evident to anyone who studies the situation that the establishment of such agencies for the indiscriminate provision of free meals and lodging, constitutes the same danger to

the body politic that the human body suffers upon charity; behind him may be a youth, from a free use of baneful drugs.

The problem of unemployment with which in line a sluggish, illiterate Slav, unable to this country is confronted to-day is a problem speak a word of English; restless at his back of relief and a problem of industry. When there stands an aler young American, who, men and women are out of work and out of impelled by an adventurous and ambitious funds, it goes without saying that they should spirit, has come from some country town or suitable substitute which will prevent suffer- things to be accomplished, but now he is ing without undermining their independence. unable to find anywhere an opening which It would be unnatural and inhuman to let will give him his chance. So, disappointed men willing to work suffer for food or for and for the moment down, his small store of shelter, but food and shelter should be pro- money gone, he, too, must for the time be vided with the most careful discrimination. the city's guest; and furtively waiting a little Therefore, relief should come through well- further along is to be found the inevitable organized channels, directed by people of vagrant, whose only ambition is successfully experience, not through temporary committees to dodge anything that has the semblance of under the direction of persons who have only manual or mental labor. sympathy and sentiment as a guide. For example, in New York City the agencies are to be seen the hopeless faces of lonely Vincent de Paul—the private agencies deal- tions. ing chiefly with families made dependent because of unemployment. The Department of LODGING-HOUSE POPULATION IN FEBRUARY Public Charities, through its Municipal Lodging House and its other institutions, in the Municipal Lodging House during the deals with homeless men and women, who month of February this year, 5243 had been

THE EMERGENCY

church invasions. nenbaum says that the Municipal Lodging

for new kind of work, depending entirely he is given a clean nightshirt, is sent upstairs

strong, eager, capable, but unable to find an A TWOFOLD PROBLEM—RELIEF AND INDUSTRY employer to make "se of his sturdy strength provided with one or the other, or a smaller city, lured to New York by bigger

In the shorter line at the women's entrance which naturally should deal with the problem mothers or forlorn young girls, some perof relief are the Department of Public haps unmarried though carrying little babes; Charities and the private organizations— others left penniless by the desertion of their such as the New York Association for Im- husbands or the death of parents. All these, proving the Condition of the Poor, the and many other types, the visitor at the city's Charity Organization Society, the United Lodging House may see. They have been Hebrew Charities and the Society of St. employed at various times in divers occupa-

Out of a total of 46,825 persons sheltered

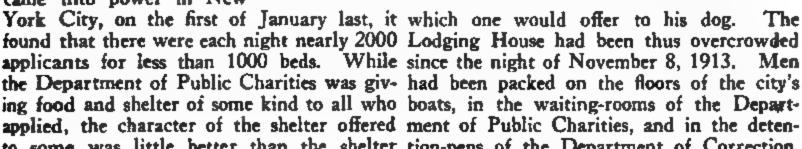
constitute a large part of those requiring employed by contractors, 563 by farmers, relief.

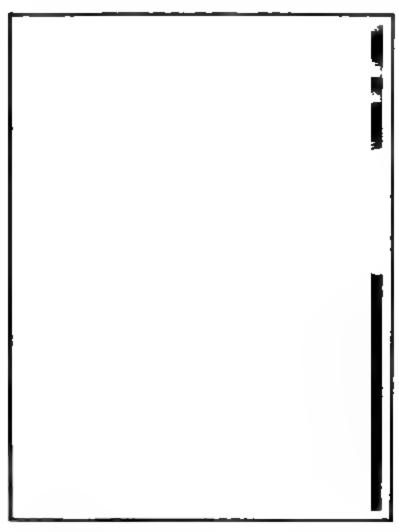
3945 in restaurants, 431 in hospitals, 1438 as sailors, 844 as machinists, 1227 as porters. ORGANIZED EFFORT IN NEW YORK EQUAL TO 619 as clerks, 1830 as drivers, 1525 as fire-The EMERGENCY men, 948 as painters, 456 as carpenters. The situation in New York City has at 15,734 as day laborers, 441 as housewives. no time this winter been beyond the control 766 as domestics, 3199 as house helpers: of these organized agencies. There has been 7141 had been employed in the various no need for opening churches nor for the capacities classed as miscellaneous, and there The notorious Mr. Tan- were 745 children, mostly babies. Each night, after these men and women

House is unfit for a dog to sleep in. A visit have registered and have given the necessary to the Lodging House would completely re-information, they are served a simple but fute this charge. The fact is, this Municipal nourishing meal of soup, bread, and coffee Lodging House is a well-appointed six-story They then check their "valuables" and their atructure, erected at a cost of \$400,000, with clothes. The latter are hung on racks and accommodations for nearly a thousand men are placed in the sterilizing chamber for an and women. In this institution unfortun-hour, where they are subjected to a very ates of all nationalities, conditions, and types high temperature and to the fumes of formaldehyde and ammonia, which counteract In the long line of applicants waiting each other, leaving the clothes free from a nightly to be registered, one finds here a disagreeable odor. Each person is required man old, feeble, and helpless, obviously unfit to enter the shower-room. After his bath

in the elevator, passes before the doctor for a general physical examination, and then, unless he is found to be in need of hospital treatment, is assigned to an individual spring cot, with clean sheets and warm coverings, where he has before him a quiet night of restful slumber in a well-ventilated room. The description of this Lodging House hardly justifies the title of "hog pen," which those who dislike to register and take a bath, but prefer to beg on the streets, are wont to style it.

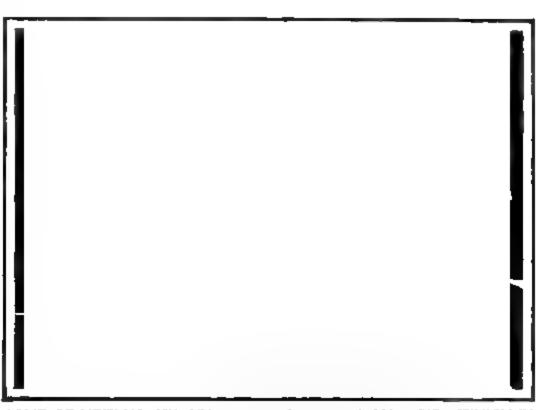
However, when the Mitchel administration came into power in New





LODGINGS ON A STEAMBOAT

(When the Mitchel administration came into power in New York City it found this steamboat used as a sort of annex for the Municipal Lodging House. The overcrowding was so great that the Charities Department decided to open the recreation pier as shown in the other picture on this page)



SOME OF NEW YORK'S UNEMPLOYED ASLEEP ON A PIER WHICH IN SUMMER IS USED FOR RECREATION PURPOSES

(During the winter months this pier was enclosed, heated, and equipped with 600 cots and blankets. It was used as an overflow lodging bouse)

to some was little better than the shelter tion-pens of the Department of Correction.

LODGINGS ON A RECREATION PIER-FOR WORK

To meet the situation, the new administration brought into play five of the city departments. The Department of Docks furnished the Recreation Pier at the foot of East 24th Street; the Department of Charities enclosed it and equipped it with cots and blankets; the Fire Department heated it with stoves; the Police Department assigned special officers to protect the lodgers from thefts of their meager clothing; and most important of all, the Street Cleaning Department provided work at collecting garbage and shovelling snow. While it was widely advertised that the city had doubled the capacity of its lodging facilities, it was equally well advertised that the city was providing work for the able-bodied men who applied, and that for each meal and each night's lodging the city would exact an hour's work from the able-bodied.

This plan, instead of attracting larger numbers to the city's Lodging House, apparently drove many away to places where they could get their food and lodging absolutely free. The total number of lodgings for the fifteen days immediately following the opening of the addition on the 24th Street Pier was 1919, less than the total

nights' lodgings during the fifteen days pre- beggar, not necessarily as a criminal, but it ceding. While the number of beds provided should apprehend him, offer to take him at this Municipal Lodging House is still home, if he has a home in the city, or offer inadequate to meet the abnormal demand, to see him out of the city if he has a home those who have not had beds have been elsewhere. supplied with nourishing food and with reaches the home of the beggar, he should shelter quite as good for this purpose as investigate the conditions, or cause them to would be furnished in churches or in be investigated, and in cases of families, armories. sary to provide temporary shelters in New relief societies who care for families, ad-York, although in some cases they have been vising the offender to stop his street begging opened.

lated Department of Charities, with facil- beggar is a cripple, or blind, or otherwise ities for the care of homeless men and disabled, and is homeless, he should be taken women, should resort to temporary free to a city home or to some other suitable inshelters and free food, until the regularly stitution. If the beggar is merely a vagrant organized agencies have proven their in- or otherwise delinquent, he should be taken ability to cope with the situation.

TESTING APPLICANTS FOR RELIEF

Every well-regulated municipal lodging house. house should be prepared to make a thorough examination of every applicant for food and shelter; it should be prepared to examine too weak or too tired to do an hour's work. food and free beds without labor.

This means that there should be connected with every free lodging house an industrial plant providing a variety of occupations, and prepared to operate twenty-four hours lem of relief as well as a problem of ina day when the demand requires it. It dustry, and as a problem of relief it should should have in connection with it, or work- be handled intelligently and discriminately. ing in close cooperation with it, an employ- Otherwise it may take a generation for a ment agency, through which an endeavor community to recover from its mistakes. But should be made to find, if possible, suitable unemployment is also one of the most imemployment for those fitted for it. There portant problems of modern industry and should be attached to the free shelter, or in cannot be permanently solved by any relief close cooperation with it, a squad of special or other palliative measures. It is a big officers, with police powers, to apprehend fundamental problem closely related to other mendicants, vagrants, tramps, and criminals social and economic problems, whose solution who are apt to frequent free shelters not involves such measures as the distribution so protected.

men should serve not only as a guard against wages, and conditions of labor. the admission of this class to the lodging

When the mendicancy officer Therefore it has not been neces- should seek the cooperation of the private and if need be apply to the private charities No city which has a reasonably well-regu- or to the Department of Charities. If the before a magistrate, and in case of first offense be warned, and upon a second offense, positively committed to the work-

BALTIMORE'S SUCCESS

Such a program of relief the the applicants physically, mentally, and so- one outlined above, vigorously enforced, cially; it should be prepared to send to hos-surely would reduce unemployment to its pitals, to asylums, to farm colonies, or to lowest denomination. Such a program has workhouses, those physically, mentally, and been in operation in the city of Baltimore morally unfit to engage in labor or to hold a during the past year, and Baltimore is said job; it should be prepared to provide labor to be the only large city in the country which suited to the physical and mental capacity has been free from the abnormal conditions of those who are physically and mentally fit, experienced in other cities during the past and so far as possible to provide such labor winter. It has had no bread lines; it has before meals and lodgings are supplied, ex- opened no temporary free lodging houses, cept in the case of those who are evidently where people are invited to partake of free

AN INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM

The problem of unemployment is a probof immigrants, vocational training, vocational This "mendicancy squad" of plain-clothes guidance, and proper regulating of hours.

Moreover, these measures are intricately house, but as a guard against their admission bound up in the problem of industrial reto the city; it should be at work night and organization and readjustment, which will day on the streets; it should apprehend every probably require years for substantial realiza-

They constitute the indirect attack upon the army of unemployed. There are, fortunately, methods of direct attack likewise quite fundamental which have proven their value in foreign countries, and some of which have already taken hold of certain of the more progressive American communities. These methods represent definite constructive measures, aimed primarily at unemployment itself.

EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE

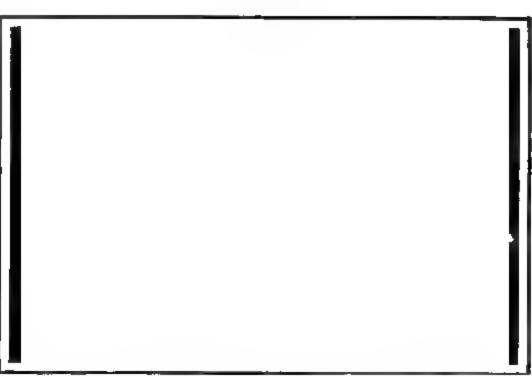
Germany, with her well-organized system of

jobless man to the manless job. Likewise labor bureaus should be rigidly supervised. other foreign countries have provided systems of insurance against unemployment.

in the United States.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

to regularize the seasonal occupations.



IN THE DINING-ROOM OF NEW YORK'S MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE (Waiting in line to be registered, fed, and put to bed)

labor exchanges, is bringing the manless job The method of direct attack, then, inand the jobless man together. Likewise volves the three following measures: In the England, with her more recently established first place, employers of labor should be chain of labor exchanges, is acquiring a fairly offered some additional inducement to regudefinite knowledge of the number of jobs larize business, and so do away with seasonal available; of their nature and their location; fluctuations. Second, a system of labor exof the number of men out of work; of the changes involving the cooperation of a chain kind of work that they can perform. Not of free employment bureaus established in only is this information published, but Eng- various municipalities and States should be land is advancing the transportation of the inaugurated. At the same time, the private

The third step in dealing with this problem, says John B. Andrews, secretary of the Denmark has worked out a very successful American Association for Labor Legislation, system on the contributary basis, the mem- "must depend in a large degree upon the bers of the Union, the community, and the ultimate success of the first and second. State contributing to the fund. This plan When employers have done their utmost to is now beyond the experimental stage and has smooth out the curve of employment, when been developed according to scientific prin- workers have been trained to the demands ciples. Similar progress has been made look- of industry, and when efficient labor exing toward the regularization of employment changes record and announce and direct in certain so-called seasonal industries. In throughout the nation the ebb and flow of England, one of the most irregular of occu- the tide of employable labor, there will still pations, that of the longshoreman, has been remain for the statesmen of our land the converted into a fairly regular employment, task of developing a just and economical Some progress in this direction has been made system of insurance for those who, though able and willing to work, are yet unable to find it."

It is not enough, therefore, that America Mr. Louis Brandeis, who has said that should be awake to the fact that she has a irregular employment is "the worst and most large army of unemployed. She must realize extended of industrial evils," has undertaken the urgent necessity of meeting the situation the organization of certain industries in and of instituting adjustments that will make Massachusetts, and, it is claimed, has suc- it possible for her to muster and make selfceeded in practically eliminating the seasonal sustaining out of this vast unorganized and aspects of the shoe industry in one city, perilous throng all but those who are genu-Other more or less successful attempts have inely incapacitated for work—these she must been made in New York City and elsewhere care for in suitable institutions in an intelligent and humane manner.

A NEW DISCOVERY BY AN AGRI-CULTURAL COLLEGE

BY W. G. HUMMEL

(Department of Agricultural Education, University of California)

N the year 1913 the scientists discovered ized as community centers, how to fight University Farm School at Davis, the State nities, or being shown proper methods of Agricultural College recently completed a budding, grafting, and pruning, how to "Ministers' Week," at which an extended judge farm stock, how to mix sprays, and program of agricultural and rural community how to perform many other agricultural

improvement lectures was given.

For years the agricultural scientists of our colleges have put forth valiant efforts to ties for discussion of the social and other acbring a knowledge of the scientific principles tivities of the rural church, of the clergyon which successful agriculture rests to the man's part in rural organization, and allied farmers of the country. For a somewhat topics. Mealtimes frequently became genushorter time they have labored with educa- ine "experience meetings," at which the tors to convince them of the necessity of in-ministers told of what they had attempted troducing agricultural instruction in the in rural community improvement work, of public schools of rural districts and towns failures made, lessons learned, and successes surrounded or largely supported by agricul- achieved. Gatherings around the fireside at tural communities. At last they have discov- the dormitories during intermissions between ered the country minister and are endeavor- lectures enabled clergymen of many creeds, ing to enlist his aid in promoting agricul- Baptist, Methodist, Mennonite, Quaker, tural progress and rural happiness.

to Davis found assembled there ministers of other's work and worth. The nightly many creeds, of many nationalities, and of "sings" before the dinner hour, of the oldmany colors, from the full-blooded African time songs of our fathers of every faith, were negro to the pure Caucasian. There were inspirational to a degree which can hardly ministers from practically every type of be appreciated. church, from the circuit and the mission to

tain, plain, coast and desert.

ing what they could of agricultural prin- made it possible for a minister to come. ciples and practices, of successful schemes More than one minister walked many miles for improving country-life conditions, that from his remote country charge to get to the they might go home to their respective com-railroad. But not one regretted it. It was munities prepared to aid in promoting the worth while in knowledge gained, in sugmaterial and social as well as the religious gestions received, and in inspiration for

welfare of their people.

From eight o'clock in the morning until gaged in lecture-rooms, the judging pavilion, represented. and churches may be most effectively util- agricultural scientists.

the church! Out in California, at the disease and conserve health in rural commu-

operations.

Round-table conferences gave opportuni-Presbyterian, Catholic, and many others, to From December 1 to 5, 1913, the visitor shake hands and learn to appreciate each

And everything was free! Rooms and the city church. They came from every meals were furnished free by the University. section of the great State of California, There was no charge for tuition. The railnorth, south, east, and west, valley, moun-roads furnished free transportation for the ministers. In many cases only the fact that All had come for the one purpose of learn- there was no demand upon his meager salary service.

There has undoubtedly never been, in the ten at night, with brief intervals for lunch United States, a gathering of ministers in and dinner, the ministers were busily en- which so many creeds and nationalities were There has certainly never orchards, vineyards, and fields, learning why been a gathering of ministers for a week they should be interested in plant and ani- to study country-life problems. It is a step mal breeding, the economic importance of worth while in the progress of agriculture, plant and animal diseases, how rural schools this discovery of the country minister by the

MR. THEODORE L. DE VINNE, DEAN OF THE MASTER PRINTERS OF NEW YORK, WHO DIED ON FEBRUARY 16, AT THE AGE OF EIGHTY-SIX

THEODORE LOW DE VINNE

A Tribute from a Master Printer

[The following appreciation of the late Theodore L. De Vinne is from the pen of Mr. Charles Francis, president of the Printers' League of America and of the International Printers' League .-THE EDITOR.]

T is hardly possible for the writer to do full He was the son of a Methodist minister, Vinne. Perhaps it is sufficient to say that he all departments. was looked up to and revered by every Benjamin Franklin, Horace Greeley, and printer who knew him, whether employer or perhaps some others attained fame in the inwas looked up to and revered by every printing to an art, as it should be. He made ing the last half century. himself invaluable in the production of works of art in the bookmaking line.

justice to the many virtues and works but chose for himself the occupation which of so great a man as Theodore Low De he so well represented and was practical in

employee, and it was not alone in the print- cipiency of the art preservative, but none of ing business that Mr. De Vinne's services these great characters had the problem which shone, but from his love of printing and his was so happily solved by Mr. De Vinne, viz.: study to improve and uplift the business of The development of the Art of Printing dur-

His standard has been followed by many, and his qualities as a business man, friend,

author, and philanthropist made him the first important question in his own business and printer in the world up to this time and has in relation to matters of vital interest to the set a pace that it will be hard to keep up Art of Printing. He was a counselor well with, let alone to fill.

His work of organization among employers was unselfish in every respect and he ever ready to extend a helping hand to those labored faithfully for the uplift of the in- who sought his advice or assistance.

dustry.

craftsmen came many times during his life- tory of this nation, together with his lovingtime, and among the noted occasions were kindness and affection for those who were his election to the offices of secretary and pres- near and dear to him. ident of the local Typothetæ, and also to the office of President of the United Typothetæ later days was the appearance of his office asof America at its first session, although not sociates at his home on his eighty-sixth birthpresent at the meeting.

M.A. from Columbia, and later of Yale, in had grown so dim that he had to be introrecognition of his work as a printer.

One of the most homelike and loving meetings was held in the Dun Building about well done, and left a place that no one 1900, when he was presented with a loving can fill, a shining light, and we can only say cup, while about three years since, his friends in the language of Shakespeare, "He was a and co-laborers carried out a movement to man; take him for all in all, we shall not look have a bronze bust made, which was pre- upon his like again." sented to him.

to his house and seldom appeared in public; and will be for a long time to come the full this did not prevent his services being con-standards of authority on the questions tinued and advice sought and given on every treated.

worthy of the name.

Always of a retiring disposition, he was

In the years to come his works and his Appreciation of his efforts by his fellow- greatness will blaze on the pages of the his-

Perhaps the most touching incident of his day, Christmas day, 1913, with a bouquet of He was the recipient of the Degree of eighty-six roses. At that time his eyesight duced to each of the parties present.

He has passed to his reward with a life

We append a list of some of his many During the last few years he was confined writings, a large number of which have been

A PARTIAL LIST OF THE WRITINGS AND PUBLICATIONS OF THEODORE L. DE VINNE

was reissued at the request of the Master Printers York, 1902. 12mo.
of New York.
"Correct Composition." A treatise on spelling

tury, the legend of Lourens Janzoon Coster, of observations on punctuation and proof-reading. Haarlem, and the work of John Gutenburg and New York, 1901. 12mo. Second edition. New his associates. Illustrated with facsimiles of early York, 1904. 12mo. types and woodcuts. New York, 1876. R. 8vo. Second edition. New York, 1878. R. 8vo.

"Specimens of Historical Printing Types." New

York (Grolier Club), 1885. 8vo.

"Historic Printing Types." A lecture read before the Grolier Club, January 25, 1885, with treatise on typesetting by hand and by machine, additions and illustrations. New York (Grolier and on the proper arrangement and imposition of

"Brilliants." A setting of humorous poetry in brilliant type. Printed in black and red on hand- Century." Illustrated with facsimiles from early made paper. York, 1888.

"Profits of Book Composition," New York, 1864. esses of type-making, the point system, the names, 8vo. A reprint, in pamphlet form, of some obser-sizes, styles, and prices of plain printing types vations published in the *Printer* (New York). It New York, 1900. 12mo. Second edition. New

"The Invention of Printing." A collection of of words, abbreviations, the compounding and facts and opinions descriptive of early prints and division of words, the proper use of figures and playing cards, the block books of the fifteenth cen-numerals, italic, capital letters, notes, etc., with

> "Title Pages." A treatise on title pages, with numerous illustrations in facsimile, and some observations on the early and recent printing of books. New York, 1902. 12mo.
> "Modern Methods of Book Composition." A

Club), 1886. 4to.

"Christopher Plantin and the Plantin-Moretus "Title Pages as Seen by a Printer, with Obser-Museum at Antwerp." New York (Grolier Club), vations on the Early and Recent Printing of 1888. 8vo.

"Brilliants." A setting of humanous posters:

"New York (Grolier Club), 1901. 4to.

"Setting of humanous posters:

"New York (Grolier Club), 1901. 4to.

"Notable Printers of Italy During the Fifteenth Size, about $2 \times 2^{1/2}$ inches. New editions, and with remarks on early and recent printing. New York (Grolier Club), 1910. 4to.

Many articles and series of articles in maga-

The "Practice of Typography" series:

"Plain Printing Types." A treatise on the procimage of articles in magnitude publications.

A SEVERE APPLICATION OF THE SHERMAN LAW

BY ROBERT NEWTON LYNCH

(Vice-president and manager San Francisco Chamber of Commerce)

world and was started against the immediate separable in a legally fictitious sense. protest of the commercial interests of the Pacific Coast.

The practical effect of such a dissolution

THE GOVERNMENT'S CONTENTION

THE United States Government, through at Ogden, owing to the extreme practical the Department of Justice, began suit on difficulties necessitating traffic agreements, the eleventh of February in the United States between the dissolved lines, which the Cali-Court of Salt Lake, to unmerge the Central fornia State Railroad Commission very wisely and Southern Pacific Railroad lines. Though refused to ratify in its application to these it had been announced by the Department lines within the State of California. The for several months that such an action was Government now proposes to carry the matter contemplated, and despite the fact that the to a logical conclusion, and is seeking a legal former Attorney-General had undertaken a method to part asunder a living, vital system similar unmerger, the filing of the suit came of transportation, which is historically a as a certain shock to the railway and business unit, economically a single servant, and only

THE HISTORICAL SITUATION

The lines sought to be unmerged have as is proposed by this suit is far-reaching and never been a single hour apart. Since the profound, and it creates such a disturbance beginning, more than forty years ago, these in transportation conditions in the West, and lines have been under one management, opthreatens to do such violence to commercial erated as a unit, with practically one ownerinterests, that most serious consideration ship and built as a single system out of one should be given to an examination of the treasury. The Central Pacific is the parent soundness of the Government's contention. line, completed in 1869 from Ogden to San It is the purpose of this article to show the Francisco, with a branch to San Jose, north Western aspect of this matter and to express to the Oregon line, and south to Goshen. certain economic considerations which may The powers of the Central Pacific were not not have found sufficient emphasis in the sufficiently enlarged, owing to a Government strictly legal attitude which decided that the mortgage, to make proper and necessary ex-Central and Southern Pacific lines were tensions into the legitimate territory which cooperating in restraint of trade, within it served, proportionate to and stimulating the meaning of the Sherman Anti-Trust its development. Therefore, another company was formed, by the same people, known as the Southern Pacific Railroad. This company constructed a network of lines con-Broadly speaking, it is the contention of the nected up with the Central Pacific, extend-Government that the Southern Pacific Com- ing the latter line to Los Angeles, building pany, owning a line from San Francisco to to El Paso, and constructing numerous feed-Ogden and another line from San Francisco ers all beginning and ending on the Central to New Orleans, finds itself in possession of Pacific lines. As fast as completed, these a competitive system, which, under a common lines were leased to the Central Pacific, and ownership, is administered in restraint of when the system attained fairly complete trade. It is also contended that the Southern proportions, a new company of the same Pacific Company has favored one of these people was formed known as the Southern lines, in its practical traffic administration, Pacific Company, which took a lease for against its other line. It was the application ninety-nine years of the entire system, and of this principle which resulted in the separatook over the stock of the parent company. tion of the Union Pacific line from the Thus the Southern Pacific Company, as Southern Pacific line, in which suit the Gov- lessee, was the sole owner of the Central ernment was only able to divorce the lines Pacific lines before the passage of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, and no essential change possible effects of the dissolution, appeared was made in conditions when, as late as before the Attorney-General and asked for 1899, the capital stock of the Central Pacific a further consideration of their interests. legally passed to the ownership of the South- Though this delegation was backed by all the ern Pacific Company.

PRACTICAL EFFECT OF THE DISSOLUTION

The severance of these two lines presents plea was in vain. at once seemingly insuperable difficulties. A advised the delegation that inasmuch as in glance at the map which differentiates these his opinion the combination was against the two systems graphically represents the wild law he had no other option but to bring the division of lines and operating difficulties suit. which would inevitably follow such a dis-Central Pacific lines.

Southern Pacific lines in Oregon without minals. connection with the main system and would tend to destroy the many and favorable time when the Pacific Coast is growing with direct schedules and the splendid train service greatest rapidity, needing strong instead of which has given birth to such trains as the weak railroads, with sufficient capital to Shasta Limited and Overland Limited. The finance the growth of traffic, with new more carefully one examines the physical sit- equipment, additions, betterments, double uation between these roads, the stronger tracks, etc., and facing the promised benefits grows the conviction of the hopelessness of due to the opening of the Panama Canal, performing a capital operation upon such a with new water routes to San Francisco living organism without fatality.

BUSINESS CONTENTIONS

of California and Oregon are protesting with threaten the demoralization of Western unanimous voice against the prosecution of transportation conditions. California was rejoiced when it

leading commercial organizations, by every leading newspaper in the territory, and by men prominent in every political party, its The Attorney-General

The Government is deprived, however, of solution. In fact, the physical conditions any support from the representatives of trade are such that only a legal dissolution is and commerce, in whose interests it is prepossible. The lines are so physically related suming to administer the law, and in fact and in a local sense so essentially a non-com- faces the determined opposition of the pracpeting service that any number of owners of tically unanimous sentiment of the people of these lines would be obliged to operate them the Pacific Coast. The business interests as a unit, and, following a legal dissolution, are fearful of the substitution of indirect for the same situation against which the law direct service; of the substitution of two protests must inevitably, but awkwardly, be carriers to do the work of one, with the addireformed. If the Southern Pacific should lose tional cost, delay, and trouble incident to its parent line, the entire backbone of its dealing with two organizations which may California service would be removed, and it or may not be in harmony, or which may not would be left with twenty or thirty frag- be permitted to work in harmony; of dements beginning and ending in space. The terioration of service, and general disturblatter company would therefore face the ance of business conditions incident to comdilemma of having to secure money in a hos-mercial changes affecting business centers, tile market to revamp its lines, and in case of following the proposed division; and, finally, success in securing this credit, would work of the long period of confusion incident to an economic wrong in paralleling present the unsolved problems which the suit would precipitate,—problems of rate and service The separation would leave the entire adjustments and of inextricably mixed ter-

The business interests feel that at the very Harbor, and the itensified need of the highest and most adequately equipped distributive systems, it is peculiarly unfortunate that It is significant that all the business interests the Government should find it necessary to

The business contention is also that the was delivered from the domination of the Government offers no real compensation, the Harriman interests, and the roads originally promise of two strong competing lines inbuilt by California genius and capital per- stead of one being chimerical. It is feared mitted to operate once more under local that instead of two strong competing lines. direction and in the interests of the develop- there will result one dominant line and one ment of the Western Empire. Before the fatally impaired line. Under the new arfiling of the suit, the commercial bodies, rangement the Southern Pacific Company aroused by the peril to their interests and the would have to journey 500 miles south with

all Northern California business before it The prosecution of this suit will undoubt-Pacific Coast rebels.

would be at all on an equality with its edly cause a new and profound examination, Ogden competitor. This condition would on the part of the entire country, of the be tremendously accentuated if the Central real application of the Sherman Law. If Pacific should pass into the hands of the this suit should be successful, it will un-Union Pacific, which would give the latter doubtedly furnish precedent by which many road its present strong line to Portland, its beneficial combinations formed by popular present line from Salt Lake to Los Angeles, demand and in the people's interest will be and its new line to San Francisco, which, threatened and broken up. The problem is with its present owned steamship lines run- after all only in its local aspects a Pacific ning between Portland, San Francisco, and Coast affair. The great resources of the Los Angeles, would give to that favored West are at once the possession and wealth company a domination of the whole Pacific of the entire country, and it can hardly be Coast in a manner that would delight the that the intelligent sentiment of the country heart of the most extreme railroad monop- at large will morally support a purely tech-olist. Against this foreign domination, the nical application of the law to the disaster of legitimate business.

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CALUMET STRIKE SITUATION

BY PAUL WESLEY IVEY

(Acting Professor of Social Science in Dakota Wesleyan University)

ON July 23, 1913, the Western Federa-bone of contention. Whether or not the of all of its members employed in the copper labor, it is not for us to venture an opin-mines of Houghton and Keweenaw counties ion. The second demand is the most farinception the strike has been attended with unbiased attention. rioting and bloodshed. Riotous mobs are held in check only by force of the State lated—and all for what reason?

three dollars and fifty cents for miners; necessity it displaced the old method. feurth, an eight-hour day.

tion of Miners called a general strike mining companies should recognize organized in Upper Michigan. From the day of its reaching and should be given some careful,

THE LABOR-SAVING POWER DRILL

National Guard. Attacks on working-men In order to clarify the situation regardhave been of daily occurrence; jails have been ing the so-called "one-man drill" it may be filled with persons awaiting trial for violent stated that drilling originally was done by acts; and children have daily had before hand. The purpose of the drill in mining. them the spectacle of men acting in absolute work is to drill holes into which the pow-disregard of law and order. Neighbors have der is afterwards charged for blasting. In been alienated, property destroyed, business the early days of mining this work was done paralyzed, and a prosperous district depopu- by two or more men, one of whom held the drill, while the other men acted as strikers. The strike is being carried on by the As the mining industry developed, a power Western Federation of Miners in order to drill was introduced which was operated by force the mining companies to yield to four two men. The introduction of the first main demands: First, recognition of the power drill operated by two men met with Western Federation of Miners; second, great resistance, because it was asserted that either the abolishment of the "one-man drill" this drill would put a great many men out or the working of two men on each drill; of employment. However, the two-man third, a minimum wage of three dollars for power drill was more economical than the trammers (shovelers and car-pushers), and old-fashioned hand method and therefore of

The greatest economy in the methods of The last two demands are conceded by the drilling has now been secured by the recent mining companies. The first two form the invention of a new piece of machinery, viz., is, they oppose it.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

contemporaneous with the Industrial Revo-Prior to this so-called revolution system," and no one doubts that the work- that good must eventually occur. brother workman of a century ago.

wages and in the next breath praying for temporary concessions.

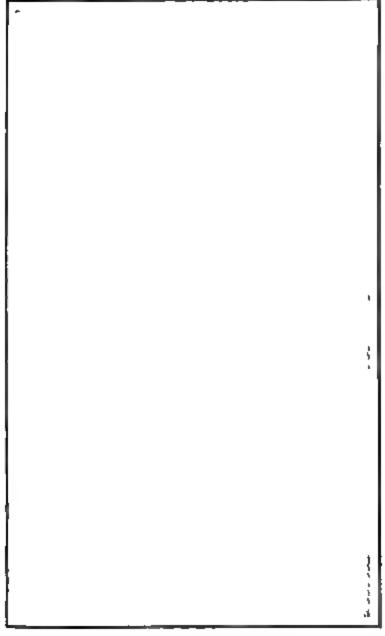
a one-man power drill. The underground uneconomical methods of production which drilling with this efficient machine can be would thwart their very aim, for it must be done with half the labor force that was remembered that wages are directly dependformerly needed to operate the old-style able on the efficiency of the labor units. drills. Obviously this is a remarkable inno- Thus, if one man on a machine can provation and would mean the saving of a great duce as much as two men, there is a dead deal of expense on the part of the mining economic loss to the world of one man's labor companies. How does organized labor and if two men are employed. Besides, there is how do individual laborers look at this labor- a lowering of each man's wages, for each saving device? Just as their predecessors man's wages depends on what he produces, have viewed other labor-saving devices. That and if the joint product of two men is no greater than the product from one workman, wages must be divided between the two.

Let us review for a moment the conditions ECONOMY OF PRODUCTION MEANS LOWER **PRICES**

By the use of the one-man drill, the same spinning and weaving were accomplished by amount of copper can be mined with half hand processes, usually in the homes of the the labor cost of drilling. To whom will With the introduction of steam this great saving go? A study of industrial power these conditions were suddenly history would tend to show that in similar changed, and the "factory system" was cases increased profits due to introduction Thousands of skilled hand of improved machinery have been shared with workers were thrown out of their jobs, and, the workman. The workman, it is true, has being ignorant of the true economic sig- not always received a just share of increased nificance of the industrial change, destroyed profits, but in most instances it has meant factories, spinning and weaving machinery, increased wages for him in the long run. in their blind effort to reinstate the old Furthermore, economical production has al-régime. Much suffering and hardship fell most always meant reduction in prices. Prices to the lot of the skilled artisans, because of are based directly on demand in relation to the introduction of this labor-saving ma- supply, but indirectly they are determined chinery, but no one at the present time thinks by cost of production. Reduce the cost of of going back to an industrial régime such production of a good, demand and supply reas existed before the advent of the "factory maining normal, and a reduction in price of

ing-man of to-day is far better off, by reason An attempt on the part of organized laof the Industrial Revolution, than was his bor to prevent the introduction of methods of production which would be for the greatest UNEMPLOYMENT NOT DUE TO MACHINERY good to the greatest number is indeed a short-sighted policy. By so doing, organized There is, no doubt, a widespread notion labor, in the long run, will lower the very among workmen that there is a certain wages which it seeks to raise. By keeping amount of work to be done in the world, men out of other industries, where they and that unemployment is due to the fact rightfully belong, and arbitrarily holding that machinery is taking the place of work- them to work where they are not needed. To say that this view is fallacious is a great body of unproductive labor is forced to state an obvious fact. It would certainly upon the community, for whose support the be hard to prove that the installation of the productive labor must pay. Such conditions most economical means of production could can only be temporary. Even if the mine permanently injure either producer or con- operators are forced, by the strike, to use sumer. In the labor situation before us in an uneconomical two-man drill, organized the Copper District, we have organized labor labor must eventually face its ambiguous sitin one breath praying for an increase of uation and work for lasting results and not

MR. WORCESTER'S DEFENSE OF AMERICAN POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES'



HON. DEAN C. WORCESTER

ippine question from the circumstances of our ministration in Egypt. occupation down to the partial change of polof administrative duties.

Mr. Worcester was a young student in the University of Michigan when an opportunity came to him, through one of his scientific professors, to spend a year or two in the Philippines in exploration as a faunal naturalist. He returned to complete his college course, and then went back to the Philippines for further exploration. He had again returned to the United States at about the time of the outbreak of our war with Spain. His recent four years in the islands had made him one of the very few men in the United States who knew anything whatsoever about the Philippines and their people. President McKinley made him a member of the first Philippine Commission, and he was the only one of its members who was appointed to the permanent commission, headed by William H. Taft, which soon afterwards took over the government of the islands from the military authorities.

Mr. Worcester retired last fall, and returned to this country. At a somewhat critical moment in the history of our exercise of sovereignty and administration in the islands, we now have from Mr. Worcester's pen two large volumes, entitled "The Philippines, Past and Present," which are almost entirely devoted to a thoroughgoing review of our stewardship. Mr. Worcester is a man of courage and conviction, who writes with a delightful frankness and does not hesitate X/E have had many criticisms of Ameri- to tell the American people exactly what can policy in the Philippines, and many he thinks they ought to know about every panegyrics. The public mind has been con- phase of this great undertaking of theirs. Let fused, although there has been a preponder- it be said at once that this work is a contriant support of our work in the far Eastern bution to the history of modern government, archipelago. The man best qualified, upon quite equalling in scope and in importance the whole, to review every phase of the Phil- Lord Cromer's great record of English ad-

No task of modern political reconstruction, icy under the Democratic administration is in our judgment, in view of all the difficul-Dean C. Worcester, who has spent about ties, has been performed by any government eighteen years in the Philippines, was four- so thoroughly and in so fine and honorable a teen years a member of the Philippine Com- spirit as our enterprise in the Philippine Ismission, and for twelve years the Philippine lands. It would be a great mistake for our Secretary of the Interior, with a wide range authorities at Washington not to read Mr. Worcester's book page by page, with close The Philippines, Past and Present. By Dean C. attention. Much of it seems to be highly workester. Macmillan. Two vols., 1024 pp. \$6. controversial, but this is no fault of the

and to vindicate what the United States has ments that we ought to remain, and that the done with its great colonial acquisition. He Filipino people ought to have the benefit and is controversial only because he feels it neces- advantage of the best that we can do for sary to refute misstatements and to correct them. He does not think that we are doing

dangerous misconceptions.

pletely. There were two great myths always American officials, and substitute for them maintained by certain theorists, newspapers, Filipinos who are not qualified to render and anti-imperialist politicians in this coun-equally valuable service. Nearly all of the try. One of these was the myth that Ad- lower posts are now filled by Filipinos. But miral Dewey had sought the assistance of there are higher posts in which, from the Aguinaldo and had promised to help Agui- very nature of the case, Americans, if rightly naldo and his friends establish the independ- selected, can exercise direction and authority ence of the islands. The other myth was with far greater impartiality and fearlessness that in putting down the Philippine insur- than at present could be expected from nagent movement under Aguinaldo, subsequent tives of the islands. to the cession of the islands to the United States by Spain, we were destroying a Philip- total of about a thousand pages, are thorpine republic that was a "going concern" and oughly readable and they cannot be ignored that could have maintained some sort of ex- by those who would face with intelligence istence. Mr. Worcester gives perhaps three and wisdom our current national problems. hundred pages to the complete and final de- It is perhaps unfortunate that Mr. Worcesstruction of these two myths.

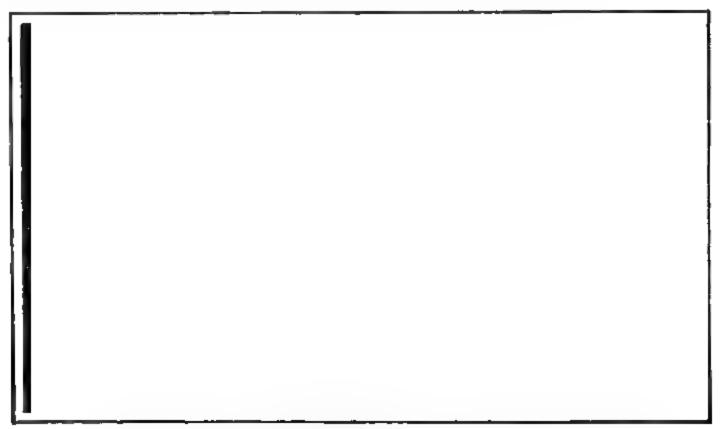
the history of our establishment of civil gov- in a spirit of adverse criticism, and after a ernment, our method of maintaining order comparatively limited experience in the isthrough the Philippine constabulary, our pro- lands. But Mr. Worcester has seemed to vision of schools and of health administra- think that upon the whole the best way to tion, with many other phases of our Philip- meet many of the attacks that have been made

pine experience.

comprehensively with the question whether all the critics, and to answer all opponents or not the Philippines are ready for self-gov- by the process of taking up Mr. Blount's ernment, and whether the United States charges and meeting them seriatim. It can ought to remain or withdraw. The intelli- hardly be denied that Mr. Worcester does gent reader of open mind must be convinced this with conspicuous success.

trenchant author. He has set out to explain by Mr. Worcester's statements and arguour best for the welfare of the people of the He lays his foundation strongly and com- islands when we remove highly competent

Mr. Worcester's volumes, comprising a ter should give so much specific attention to He proceeds, chapter by chapter, to record a recent book by James H. Blount, written upon our Philippine record is to regard Mr. The last half of the second volume deals Blount as the latest and most aggressive of



EMILIO AGUINALDO, STANDING WITH DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION CRONE, BESIDE A FIELD OF CORN RAISED BY EMILIO AGUINALDO, Jr., IN A SCHOOL CONTEST



RECONSTRUCTION OF AMER-ICAN PORTS

BY B. J. RAMAGE

[The following article deals particularly with the recent expansion of port activities on the Eastern seabourd, the Gulf of Mexico, the Pacific Coast and the Great Lakes. It also gives much important information regarding the management of docks and wharves by municipal and State authorities. Next month we shall publish an article bringing out some of the contrasts between American and European ports in matters of harbor equipment and management.—The Editor.]

rect is the approaching completion of the resources. Panama Canal. Another factor is the growing size of ships. In a paper read at a re-

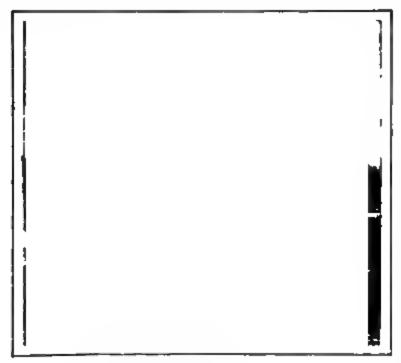
F the influences that have helped to watercourses are to be developed suitable bring about the reconstruction of terminals are essential, and finally there is American ports—a work in progress through- the tardy realization that riparian properties out the country—unquestionably the most di- constitute one of our most valuable natural

SCOPE OF THE WORK

cent annual meeting of the Society of Naval Before describing what is being done at Architects and Marine Engineers, it was said our principal ports and harbors it may be that "ships of the maximum dimensions now well to indicate what this work comprises. built or building are not easily accommodated As regards harbors it is directed towards the or moved in even the largest docks and har- widening, deepening, or straightening of bors." Other factors in these contemporary channels, and, notably on the Great Lakes, port activities are the examples of European there is the construction of breakwaters. All port and harbor organization; the keen ri- works of this character, as well as the esvalry among trunk-line railroads; the re-tablishment of harbor and pier-head lines, nascence of the municipal spirit; a wide-fixing the length of wharves, are carried on pread recog n of the fact that if our by the Corps of Engineers, United States

THE BUSH TERMINAL AND WAREHOUSE SYSTEM ON THE BROOKLYN WATERFRONT, NEW YORK CITY

and water carriers; warehouses and the nu- and upwards. merous mechanical appliances employed in tial public ownership of such properties.



AN ORE-UNLOADING PLANT ON ONE OF THE PHILA-DELPHIA DOCKS

Army, the nearest approach to a National sey. The total waterfront of this port is Department of Public Works. Other aids 770 miles, of which 577 miles are in New to navigation are furnished by the Govern- York City. The portion of the waterfront ment, such as charts showing the depth of in the city that is used for shipping purposes harbor channels, buoys marking obstructions is 101 miles. Of the 577 miles of city frontto be avoided, and lighthouses and lightships. age, 359 miles are publicly owned, 10 miles The Government leaves to port and pri- by the Government and 349 miles by the vate enterprise the construction of terminal city. Private parties, including railroads, facilities, such as wharves or piers and docks own 218 miles. In the city there are 805 for the water adjacent to or between them; wharves, the city owning 235 and private harbor or belt railroads coordinating land parties 570. The harbor depth is 40 feet

Railroads terminating here are connected handling cargoes. For a long time water- with water terminals either directly or by fronts and terminals—except at San Fran- means of carfloats. The five Brooklyn tercisco, New Orleans, and New York-have minals are privately owned and include the been largely in private ownership. But there Bush, Jay Street, and three operated by the is a growing popular demand for at least par- New York Dock Company. There is also a private terminal in Richmond. The ex-NEW YORK'S INCOMPARABLE WATERFRONT tensive and modern Bush Terminal is used by vessels trading with South America and the Our largest and most opulent port lies Orient. Its piers are adjacent to warepartly in New York and partly in New Jer-houses under the same management and are equipped with improved freight-handling appliances. The channel connecting Buttermilk Channel with The Narrows runs close to these piers. Recent negotiations look to the City's acquisition of the Bush Terminal.

Most of the coastwise and foreign steamship lines have their piers on the North River, where there are also numerous ferryhouses. The Chelsea piers, constructed a few years ago by the city for ocean liners, are on the North River, and so also will be the new transatlantic terminals the city has started at the foot of West Forty-sixth Street.

The Commissioner of Docks has supervision over all the public waterfront. He is appointed by the Mayor at an annual salary of \$7500. Since its creation in 1871, the Department of Docks and Ferries has been gradually increasing the public waterfront.

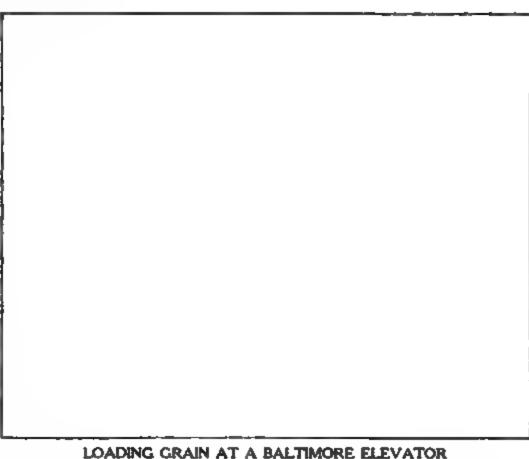
The largest public piers are lessed for long terms. The income therefrom, in 1912, was \$4,240,510, and in The 1871 \$460,164. amount of money appropriated varies annually, according to the work. Money for maintenance and repair work and running expenses of the Department comes out of the general tax levy. New construction work is paid for by corporate stock issued by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Besides the great improvements under way in New York City, the New Jersey Harbor Commission

of New York that are subject to its control.

PHILADELPHIA AND HER HARBOR ADMINIS-TRATION

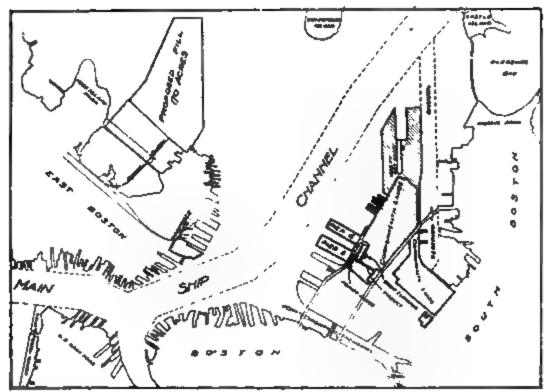
At Philadelphia there are 35.59 miles of wharves the Government owns 10, the city of \$10,000. 77, and private parties the remainder. The



has been formulating plans to develop in the The harbor is 30 feet deep, but a 35-foot interest of the public those sections of the port project is under way. So far about \$27,-000,000 has been spent on the Delaware River and Bay. Of this amount about \$18,-000,000 was appropriated by the Government and \$9,000,000 by the city and State.

Port administration is vested in the Dewaterfront on the Delaware and Schuylkill partment of Docks, Wharves, and Ferries, rivers. Of this 12 per cent. is owned by created in 1907, at the head of which is the the Government, 13 per cent. by the city, and Director, who is appointed by the Mayor 75 per cent. by private parties. Out of 267 for a term of four years at an annual salary

In 1912 private parties expended \$3,100,annual revenue from city wharves is \$75,000. 000 and the city \$1,000,000 on water termi-



PLAN SHOWING BOSTON PORT IMPROVEMENTS

(Commonwealth Piers 5 and 6, the big drydock, the proposed new pier on the Eastern Railroad property, and the proposed reclamation of 170 acres of flats belonging to the State off Jeffries Point)

the right of eminent domain under which to a salary of \$10,000. When the board began take private property for waterfront develop- work there was no developed waterfront unment. The city has also been authorized to der its control, although the State had imbulkhead undeveloped waterfront property portant undeveloped lands or flats. The and charge the cost to owners using it. There board has about completed Commonwealth are important railroad terminals at Port Pier No. 5, at a cost of \$2,500,000, has ap-Richmond and Greenwich.

important results produced in recent years \$3,000,000 for a modern dry dock. On the by the port authorities of this ancient center Commonwealth Flats, in South Boston, a of shipping.

PORT ACTIVITIES AT BOSTON

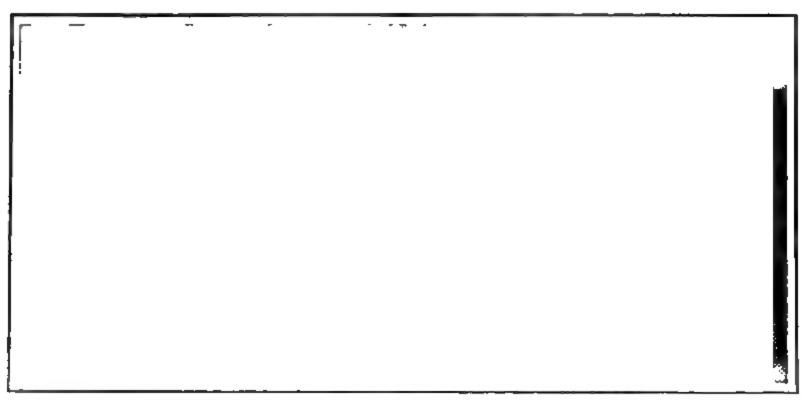
Boston Harbor is closer to the sea than any other Atlantic portal, but the adjacent islands serve as natural breakwaters. main channel inwards from President Roads is nearly completed, with a depth of 35 feet at low water and a width of 1200 feet. The State has provided an anchorage basin at East Boston.

The piers for oversea trade are in East Boston, South Boston, and Charlestown, and are owned by railroads. The Atlantic Avenue waterfront, given over to coastwise lines, is near the wholesale and warehouse section. The remaining frontal property lies on four tidal inlets-Chelsea Creek, Mystic River, Charles River, and Fort Point Channel. This frontage is dedicated to bulk cargoes oil, coal, and lumber. Much better appliances are used to handle such traffic than general merchandise, for which Boston, like rival ports, relies upon ship winches rather than pier cranes.

Boston did not enter upon the work of port reconstruction until after several commissions had carefully investigated the subject. Then the task was taken up in a thoroughgoing fashion and the influence of its initial stages is

The Port of Boston Act of 1911 created a State board, known as the Directors of the Port of Boston. and entrusted to it the duty of making and executing comprehensive plans to develop the harbor. A bond issue of \$9,000,000 was authorized to start these improvements. This board is composed of a chairman. whose annual salary is

The Legislature has given the city \$15,000 and four other members, each with propriated \$3,000,000 for improvements off It would be difficult to overestimate the Jeffries Point, East Boston, and has allotted



THE HARBOR OF SAVANNAH

(Showing the terminals of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company's Baltimore and Philadelphia lines, recently rebuilt after total destruction by fire, with concrete structure and waterfront and up-to-date working appliances. Adjoining and beyond are the terminals of the Ocean Steamship Company operating boats to New York and Boston. Plans are under way for rebuilding these terminals and adding one or more slips to the four now in use. The river channel here has a depth of 26 feet at low water)

BALTIMORE'S HISTORIC PREÉMINENCE

from Chesapeake Bay and 160 miles from \$4000 annually. the sea, lies the landlocked harbor of Balti-Canton are important railroad terminals.

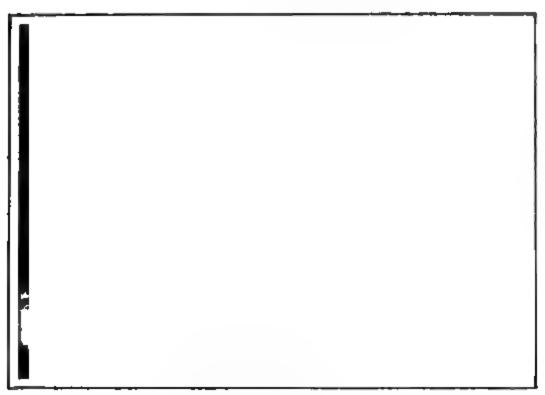
Soon after the great fire of 1904 the Legislature created the Burnt District Commission and empowered it to acquire valuable streets, and laid out a system of public stores trade. wharves south from Pratt Street, which was The recent' growth of these famous

short distance from Pier No. 5, the lessees widened to 120 feet. Port affairs are adof Pier 6 are erecting a modern fish pier, ministered by a harbor board composed of five members, appointed by the Mayor. Four serve without pay, but the president, About eleven miles up the Patapsco River, who is also the harbor engineer, receives

The famous Baltimore clippers carried the more, with its 10 miles of waterfront and American flag to all parts of the globe and some 138,000 feet of wharfage space. Lo- in a revived merchant marine this historic cust Point, Port Covington, Curtis Bay, and port may be depended upon to maintain a record of which it is so justly proud.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND GULF PORTS

Keen interest in port development prevails frontal property (4000 feet). Under a from Norfolk to Galveston, including Wilbond issue of \$6,000,000, subsequently in-mington, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, creased to \$9,000,000, the Commission pur- Pensacola, Mobile, and New Orleans, all chased property, removed buildings and important in the cotton, lumber, or naval-



THE NEW PIER OF THE NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY AT NORFOLK, VA.

(This great structural steel work and the coal-handling equipment erected in connection with it, embracing elevators, dumping machinery, power plant, etc., cost about \$2,000,000. It has just been completed)

closely interwoven with it.

Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Newport News supervision over terminals at Norfolk and feet. Portsmouth.

Private enterprise predominates at the remaining South Atlantic ports and at Gulf ports except Orleans, New there is a tendency at most other ports to acquire some frontal property for the public.

While its 22 miles of waterfront and 29 wharves are largely owned by private interests, the city of

ONE OF THE JETTIES LINING GALVESTON CHANNEL

Savannah owns 1½ (The two jetties extend approximately ten miles out into the Gulf of Mexico. They were formed by hauling huge granite blocks weighing from one to five tons from the quarries in the interior of Texas and dumping them into the water)

of wharfage, the latter on what is known as the City Front. At high water the harbor has a depth of 33 feet and 26 feet at low Last year more water. than \$500,000 was spent by the Government on harbor improvements at Savannah and \$1,000,000 by railroads on slips, warehouses, and wharves.

It was from Savannah in 1819 that the first steamship crossed the Atlantic Its present exten-Ocean. sive coastwise and foreign trade has operated to bring it into close traffic relations with the Middle West.

Mobile has 10.8 miles of waterfront, 9 per cent. being owned by the public and

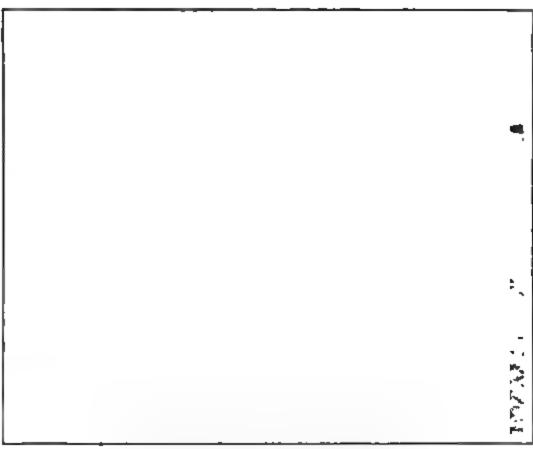
ports is largely the story of that extraor- the remainder by private interests. There are dinary railroad and industrial expansion twenty-five wharves, seven owned by the which is yet to be fully told. No other sec- public. The city has bought two thousand tion has relied more largely upon shipping feet of waterfront and is erecting steel sheds than the South, and unless all forecasts are to cost \$60,000. The harbor depth is wrong there is none whose future is more twenty-seven feet and four miles of new channel are being dredged.

At Galveston there are 38 miles of waterare often embraced under the term "Virginia front, only 10 per cent. being used for any Ports." The outer harbor of this group is purpose, and that shipping. The entire waterformed by Hampton Roads, the inner by the front is owned by private parties, including Elizabeth River and its branches. Neight the Galveston Wharf Company, 20 per cent. boring railroad ports are Sewells Point, of whose stock is owned by the city. The Pinners Point, Lamberts Point, and Berk- forty-one wharves at Galveston are privately ley. A Board of Harbor Commissioners has owned. There is a harbor depth of thirty The channel depth from the Gulf to the docks has been increased from fourteen

> to thirty-two feet, the harbor being now accessible to ships of thirty-foot draft. These improvements have been made by the Government at a cost of \$20,000,000. The seawall extension will develop an additional mile and a half of wharf frontage. Eight rail lines deliver cars to the Wharf Galveston Company and the Southern Pacific Terminal Company. Piers load by steam

winches and electric carriers unload bananas. The affairs of the port are administered by a Board of Port Wardens, appointed by the Governor, and the members serve without compensation.

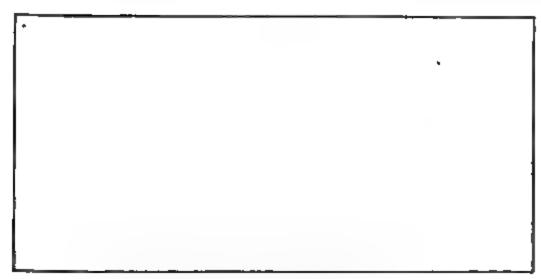
New Orleans, on the Mississippi River, is about 100 miles from the Gulf. Its port organization is a model one. There is here a waterfrontage of 41.4 miles, all of it except 14,000 feet being owned by the State. The State also owns the five miles of wharves. Private parties own six The affairs of wharves. the port are administered by a State Board called the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, whose members serve with-



EAST TO WEST VIEW OF GALVESTON HARBOR FRONT, SHOWING THE SLIP SYSTEM, PART OF THE CHANNEL, AND

FREIGHTERS AT THE WHARVES

(Galveston is second only to New York among the ports of the United States in the total of exports and imports as reported by the United States Customs Department for the fiscal year 1912-18)



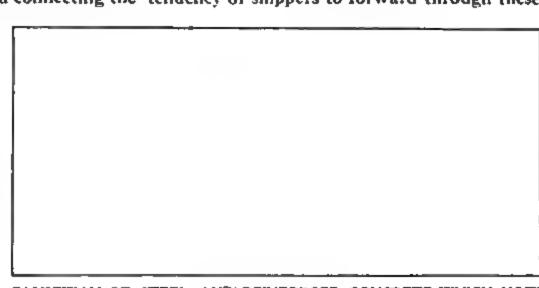
THE WOODEN TRESTLE WHICH FOR TWELVE YEARS WAS THE SOLE LINK BETWEEN GALVESTON ISLAND AND THE TEXAS MAINLAND

of more than 2,642,000 square feet. The Board Commissioners over the public wharf system in 1901. In 1902 its earnings amounted to \$215,-329, as contrasted with earnings in 1912, amounting to \$429,997. In 1908 a bond issue of \$3,500,000 was authorized for terminal improvement.

One of the most striking changes in transportation conditions has been the

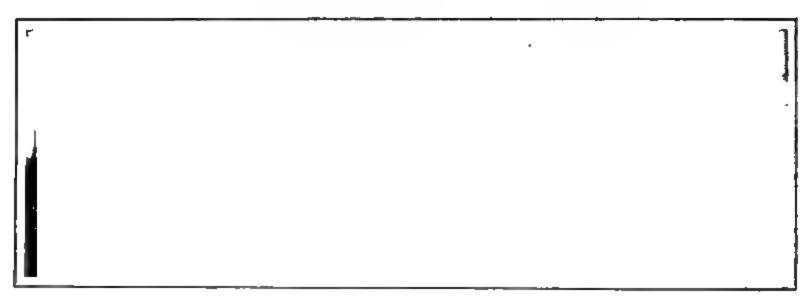
out pay. A public belt railroad connecting the tendency of shippers to forward through these

waterfront with railroads and warehouses is managed by a municipal body. Of the public wharves, twenty-four are constructed of creosoted material. The total length of these wharves is 4.53 miles. with an area of more than 2,000,000 square feet. The total length of the four untreated public wharves is .46 miles, with an area of about 198,000 square feet. The twenty-two public steel sheds have a length of 3.66 miles and an area



CAUSEWAY OF STEEL AND REINFORCED CONCRETE WHICH NOW JOINS CALVESTON TO THE MAINLAND IN PLACE OF THE WOODEN TRESTLE SHOWN ABOVE

(This causeway was recently erected at a cost of over \$8,000,000. It is two miles in length)



THE SKYLINE OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA., AS VIEWED FROM THE HARBOR

Gulf ports Western products destined for title to all this property is in the State, Along Europe and for South America. By reason, the waterfront there are about 11,700 feet of moreover, of their proximity to the canal, completed sea-wall, created by the reclamathese ports have been preparing for the im- tion of tidelands, thirty projecting piers, and pulse its completion is expected to give com- twenty-three sea-wall lots, which lots, tomerce, more especially that with Latin Amer- gether with the State lands around the cenica and the Orient.

HARBORS ON THE PACIFIC COAST

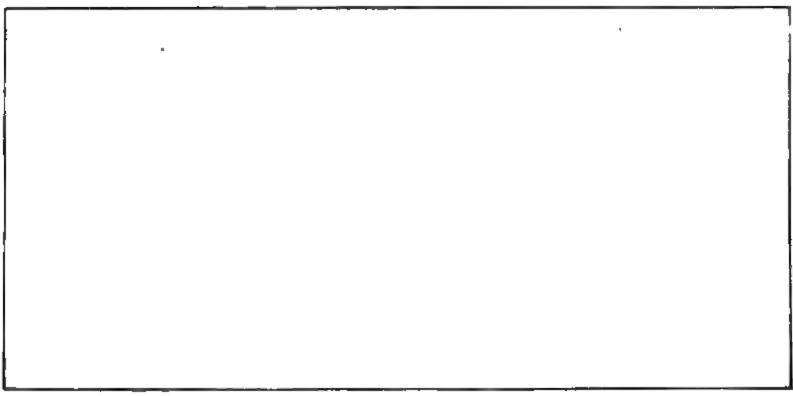
Coast, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San deepen the channels, as they are scoured by Diego, Portland on the Willamette River, the tides. and the Puget Sound ports of Seattle and Tacoma are especially active. Three of these agement has exercised a wide influence on are illustrative.

In its port and harbor organization, San where. Francisco, like New Orleans, has adopted State rather than municipal lines. The etc., as well as operating expenses, is de-Board of State Harbor Commissioners, com- frayed by harbor receipts—rents, tolls, dock posed of three members, are appointed by the and shipping charges, the harbor thus paying Governor and hold office at his pleasure, its own way. Across the bay at Oakland, The president receives a salary of \$3600, Richmond, and elsewhere, local bodies adand the other members \$3000 each per an- minister their own harbor affairs. At San num. The waterfront is approximately ten Francisco the wharves are leased to private miles, four of which are used for shipping parties. Lessees pay in advance the cost of purposes. The remainder is unused. The construction. The railroad along the water-

tral basin, make an area of 1,104,275 feet, or about 25 acres owned by the State. The harbor has been self-sustaining since its or-Of the numerous harbors on the Pacific ganization. It has never been necessary to

> San Francisco's experience in harbor manthe reorganization of port administration else-

> The cost of constructing sea-walls, wharves,

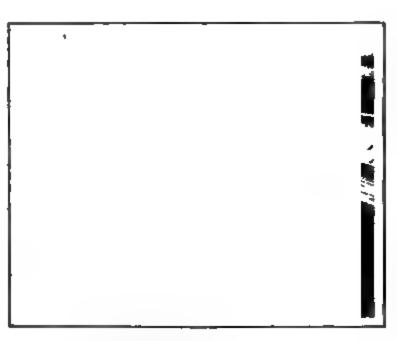


THE SEABOARD AIR LINE MAXWELL TERMINALS FOR THE EXPORT OF LUMBER CARGOES AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

(These terminals are just east of Commodore's Point, one of the proposed sites for municipal docks)

front is owned by the State. During the past decade bonds aggregating \$12,000,000 have been issued for harbor improvements. Further improvements contemplated embrace eighteen concrete piers.

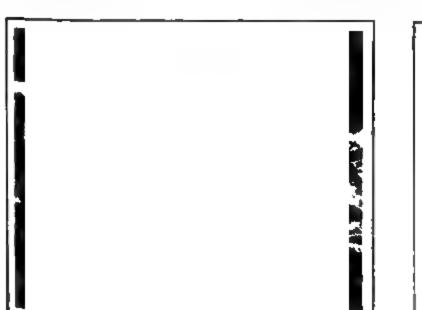
Los Angeles is about twenty-one miles from the seacoast, with which it is connected by rail and trolley lines. Several years ago the

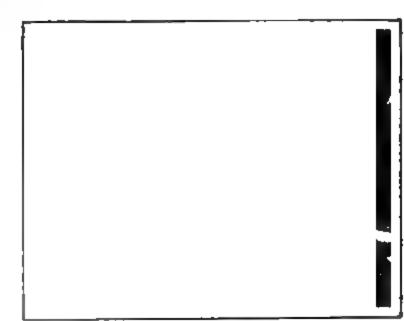


JACKSONVILLE TERMINALS OF THE MERCHANTS AND MINERS TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, WHICH OPERATES SIX SHIPS A WEEK TO BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA

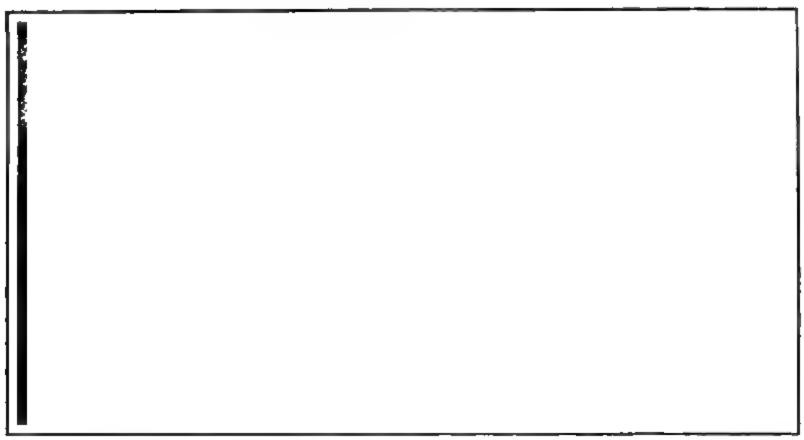
ports of San Pedro and Wilmington consolidated with Los Angeles in order to secure central administration for harbor affairs. San Pedro is known as the outer and Wilmington as the inner harbor. The Government is constructing a breakwater.

The total waterfront of the consolidated municipality is about 20.75 miles. Of this, approximately 30,000





TWO COMMODITIES HANDLED IN GREAT QUANTITY AT THE BUSY PORT OF NEW ORLEANS— BRAZILIAN COFFEE AND BANANAS



THE GREAT NORTHERN DOCK AT SEATTLE

are employed by shipping. The unused organized in 1911. It is controlled by the longs to the public, 42,300 feet to pri- of this commission are to develop the port, tion between the public and private parties, thorized for the purpose. Out of seventeen wharves, four are owned In addition to a great coastwise trade in by the city and thirteen by private parties, oil, lumber, grain and general merchandise Three municipal wharves, aggregating 4795 the Pacific ports have important commercial feet, are building.

harbor improvements and during the past routes of Panama and Tehuantepec; a heavy two years the city has issued bonds aggre- trade with the non-contiguous territory of gating \$5,500,000 for carrying them out, the United States bordering the Pacific, and Port affairs are administered by a Board of with Oriental countries. Harbor Commissioners appointed by the

Mayor for a term of four years.

Seattle lies on a narrow strip of land between Puget Sound and Lake Washington, lake ports is their situation at the mouths into which projects Elliott Bay, its principal of short rivers whose tortuous courses extend harbor. The natural outlet of Lake Washing- into the business sections. Water terminals ton is the Duwamish River, which is being are largely on these streams which form the dredged to a depth of thirty feet. Salmon Bay so-called inner harbors, in contradistinction enters the mainland north of Elliott Bay, to the outer harbors. The latter are the rethrough which the Government is construct- sult of breakwater construction by the Goving a ship canal into Lake Washington, ernment. There is now a general demand crossing Lake Union (in the heart of the for the more extensive use of the lake front city) in its course. The tidal locks of this for shipping, especially as the inner harbors canal cost nearly \$3,000,000. They will be have become so congested by mammoth bulk 825 feet long and eighty feet wide, and will carriers. This type of vessel has been made accommodate vessels of thirty feet draft. It possible by the dredging of lake channels and is expected that by 1915 there will be thir- the enlargement of locks at the "Soo." teen and one-half miles of dock frontage. The present improved waterfront is about of navigation caused by the severity of win-50,000 feet, but there is being added thereto, ter. Items of traffic are relatively few, conat public expense, 23,686 feet. The Port of sisting mainly of ore, grain, flour, and lum-

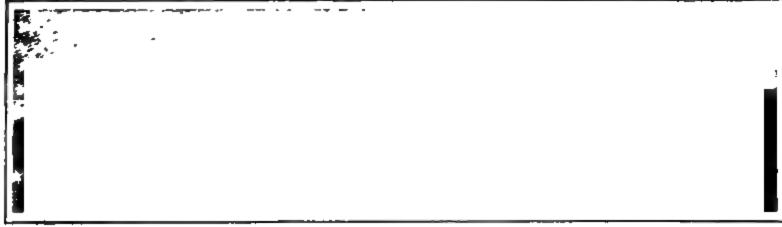
feet, including wharves under construction. Seattle, a body distinct from the city, was portion aggregates 15 miles. As regards Seattle Port Commission, whose three memownership, 23,400 feet of waterfront be- bers receive no compensation. The functions vate parties, and 43,800 feet are in litiga- a bond issue of \$6,300,000 having been au-

relations with the Atlantic seaboard, via the Los Angeles has a comprehensive plan of transcontinental railroads or by the isthmian

PORT IMPROVEMENTS ON THE GREAT LAKES

A general physical characteristic of the

A further peculiarity is the limited period



right of the Pill-loans, Floring Company

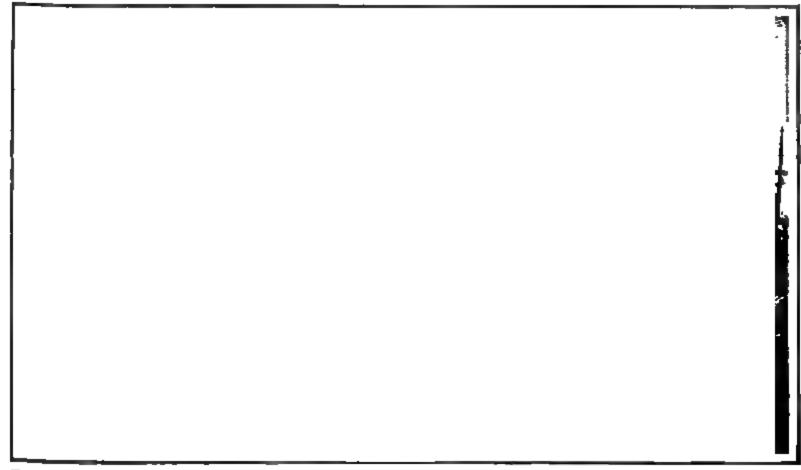
A FORTION OF SAN FRANCISCO'S WATERFRONT

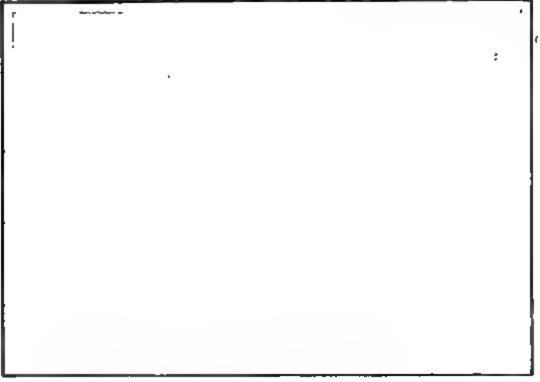
Chicago.

ports, is on the Cuyahoga River, and is the ther works of this nature are projected. city. There is a waterfront of twenty-seven nals, the outer by four breakwaters.

al, together with gen- equipped with four Hulet ore-unloading machines, having a combined capacity of apandling ore, coal, and proximately 2500 tons per hour. Other ore-Notwithstanding the unloading machines are in different parts of ports, the chief business the inner harbor, the combined capacity of all ively few,--Cleveland, these facilities being approximately 10,000,-Buffalo, Duluth, Superior, Milwaukee, and 000 tons per season of navigation. Both the Government and the city have expended Cleveland, one of the leading ore-receiving large sums on harbor improvements and fur-

northern terminus of the now unimportant Buffalo, the western terminus of the Erie Ohio Canal. This port is also a great dis- Canal and of the trunk-line railroads, is the tributing center for soft coal. Much of the chief American grain and flour receiving ore is used for local consumption, but large port. It is also the great distributing port quantities are forwarded by rail to Pitts- for anthracite coal destined for Upper Lake burgh and other blasting centers. As at ports, Important packet lines radiate in all most other ports, the outer harbor is admin-directions. The inner harbor is formed by stered by the Government, the inner by the Buffalo River and various slips and camiles, of which ten are used for shipping, city has spent much money in improving the On the lake front the railroad docks are inner harbor and the Government is improv-





A FAMILIAR SIGHT IN CLEVELAND HARBOR, - UNLOADING IRON ORE BY THE USE OF MACHINERY PERFECTED AND MANUFAC-TURED IN CLEVELAND

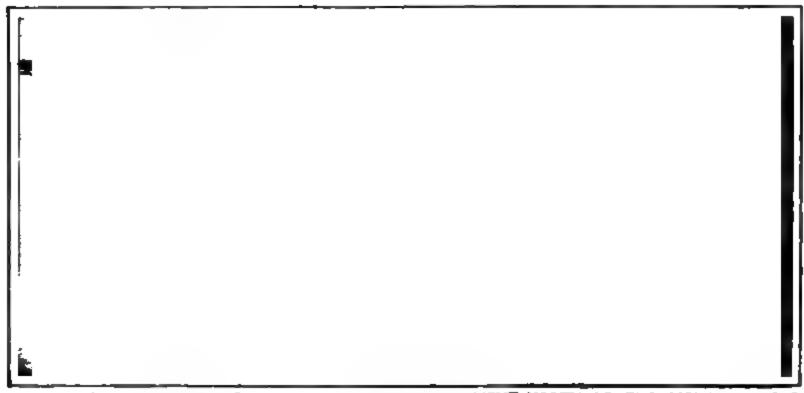
ing the Black Rock harbor. As at other facilities for handling package freight are ports, the waterfront and its terminals are very backward.

largely in private ownership.

rule, is landlocked. The harbor is reached nominee rivers. On Milwaukee Bay is an from Lake Superior by two entries, the Du- outer harbor which is unused for water luth Ship Canal and the Superior Entry, a terminals. Omitting street ends, Milwaunatural channel. These penetrate Minnesota kee has a total waterfront of twenty miles, Point, reaching Superior Bay and Allouez about 65 per cent. of which is used for ship-Bay, respectively. The harbor is in close ping. Further improvements contemplated proximity to the great ore ranges, and is of embrace the widening and deepening of the prime importance in the ore and grain trades. Kinnickinnick, removing obstructions from There are here the most modern facilities the Menominee, and the acquisition of Jones for handling coarse freight, both wheat and Island for municipal docks and the creation ore being loaded by gravity. Ore boats have of a mooring basin. many hatches and are loaded simultaneously At Chicago some years ago the Mayor apfrom a number of spouts, so that in this way pointed a Harbor Commission to consider

cargo of more than 10,000 tons may be loaded into an ore boat in one hour. The coal dock equip-ment includes the Mead-Morrison, Dodge Coal Storage, Heyl & Patterson and the Brown Hoisting Machinery systems. These docks are electrically equipped and are operated with self-filling buckets, having a capacity of from two to five and a half tons each. Coal is thus unloaded quickly and economically, the record for the harbor being 8983 tons of coal unloaded in ten hours and thirty minutes. elsewhere, however,

Milwaukee has an inner harbor formed Duluth-Superior, contrary to the general by the Milwaukee, Kinnickinnick and Me-



FIRST SECTION OF PROPOSED OUTER HARBOR DEVELOPMENT NORTH OF THE MOUTH OF THE CHICAGO RIVER

of Park Commissioners to take for park purposes certain portions of the lake front the benefit of the public, and in South Chi- water-level. harbor or dockage purposes.

other busy ports, under the guidance of alert will have far-reaching effect.

primarily whether any portion of the lake and foresighted commissions and chambers front should be reserved for harbor purposes; of commerce, are making plans for future as also to report on the relations of harbor needs well as present demands. They are going to railroad terminals, especially in view of about the work, moreover, in that practical the State legislation authorizing the Board manner so characteristic of the Middle West,

WESTERN RIVER PORTS

lying between Grant and Jackson parks. In Except bituminous coal, there is no imits report this Commission made many prac- portant through movement of traffic between tical recommendations. Among them are Pittsburgh and New Orleans. Steamboat the following: the widening of the Chicago traffic is local and relatively unimportant. River and its branches; the establishment of For this movement there are three classes of public docks, conveniently situated, for dis- terminals; an unimproved river bank, where tributing freight; the reservation of certain vessels tie up, a paved river bank, and what portions of the lake front for future harbor are locally designated as "wharf boats" or development; the securing of the right of floating sheds. Fixed wharves or piers are way of the Illinois and Michigan Canal for impossible because of the shifting changes in For handling merchandise cago the reservation of the Calumet River wheelbarrows, trucks, and other primitive for public docks. It was further recom- methods are employed. Very often such mended that the city be empowered to con- traffic is handled by roustabouts, who do not demn whatever land might be necessary for represent the most skilled form of labor. For handling coal and other bulky freight It will thus be seen that the same influ- there are tipples, elevators, and inclines. ences which are transforming the seaports of Those who are so earnestly striving to rethis country are also reshaping the harbors vive our inland waterways realize that the of the Great Lakes whose shipping forms port and terminal problem is every whit as so large a proportion of American tonnage. important as the question of channel depths, Not only Duluth, Superior, Milwaukee, Chi- and there is every indication that the attencago. Buffalo and Cleveland, but a score of tion now devoted to this phase of the subject

NEWFOUNDLAND'S FISHERMEN "PLAYING POLITICS"

has been latterly showing evidences of being controlled Newfoundland should have esagitated by the wave of labor unrest that is teemed the fisherfolk as little better than sweeping the world these days.

Newfoundland, it should be stated, is the inducements to join that Federation.

FEUDAL CONDITION OF THE FISHERMAN

garded by the West-of-England fishing "ven- debtedness which lasted their whole lives. on their occupation without interference, all else being subordinated to that. In earlier

TEWFOUNDLAND, the oldest British university was being founded by the mother Colony, lying out in the North At- country in the neighboring province of Nova lantic, remote and isolated, and apparently Scotia. In the face of these conditions it is sleepy and old-fashioned almost beyond belief, not surprising that the fish merchants who serfs.

Until comparatively recent times these merhome of a people of absolutely British descent, chants had their principal houses in the Britand has for years been a factor in interna- ish Isles, with what were virtually branches tional diplomacy, altogether disproportioned in St. John's managed by the younger memto her position and population. She is the bers of their families who, as they in turn only part of British America not included in grew old, retired to the banks of the Clyde the Canadian Dominion, having refused all and the Mersey to spend the money they had made in the Newfoundland fisheries. Five years ago William F. Coaker, a man most until to-day the fishing industry, the of comparatively little education and without great staple of the island, has been carried on much success in any undertaking he had at- by the successors of these merchants, through tempted up to that time, formed what he the medium of what is known as the "supplycalled the Fishermen's Protective Union, a ing" system. The "suppliers" were the great labor organization formed to embrace the fish- merchants controlling affairs in St. John's. ermen and working-men of Newfoundland. Below them were what were known as 'planters" or middlemen.

The term "planter" is a survival of the To realize what has happened in New-period when the fishing locations in Newfoundland it is necessary to remember that foundland were described as plantations, and this country still suffers from conditions exist- those in charge thereof "planters" in the same ing almost from its earliest days. Discovered manner as this term does duty in the Southern in 1497 by John Cabot, who was sent out States. These "planters" in turn "supplied" by West-of-England merchants, its fishery the fishermen, the process being that the merwealth soon attracted all the daring seafolk chant advanced food, fishing vessels, and gear of Western Europe. The English, however, and all the implements necessary to carry on by degrees forced all the others out, and their the industry to the planters or, in many cases, attitude towards the island, even to compara- to the fishermen themselves, on credit, and tively recent times, was expressed, by the after the fishing season was over the fisherdescription of an official, that "Newfoundland men or planters returned their catch for the was like a great ship, anchored in the North season, receiving credit therefor at market Atlantic and used solely for fishing pur-rates against their advances in the spring. The result in practice was that the fishermen In other words, Newfoundland was re- and planters became engirt in a mesh of in-

It followed almost inevitably that these days no permanent settlers were permitted. fish merchants controlled, as well, the legis-The island was a fishing station, merely for lation of the country. In the olden days the temporary use in summer, and the skipper of merchants alone were members of the Counevery fishing craft had to bring back every cil, or upper house, only latterly has it been autumn all the men he took out in the spring, democratized with traders, lawyers, and prosunder heavy penalties. When it was a penal perous "planters." The merchant also conoffense to plant a potato in Newfoundland, trolled the Lower House, because until twenwhich it was up to one hundred years ago, a ty-five years ago there was open voting instead and his name was recorded accordingly.

The merchants thus knew how each man to the wishes of these "over-lords," a refusal, asserted were most unjust and unfair. for the past few years there has not been a the fisherfolk.

trial class, not depending on merchant or a very aggressive opponent. vember, 1908, divided the country evenly, Sir Robert Bond, the ex-Premier. each leader securing eighteen seats. The As the election approached, however, Sir

when William F. Coaker started "The Fish- and stipulated for the interests of every class

of the secret ballot now used; which meant ermen's Protective Union," designed to help that every voter stated publicly in the presence the masses, or "under-dogs," to secure jusof agents of candidates for whom he voted, tice from the classes, or "grab-alls," as he described them.

His movement represented a revolt by the voted and this meant, if they voted contrary common people against conditions which they usually, of fishery supplies next season. Not fishermen contended that after the control of until St. John's, the capital, changed gradu- the merchants, politically and industrially, ally from a fishing to an industrial com- was broken, they still, by a combine in St. munity, and some of the other districts, John's, dictated the price of fish every year which elected enough members to dictate and paid the toilers only what they felt like more modern policies to agriculture, was a and not what the foreign markets warranted; change effected, and it became possible, and that in the same way they maintained broadly speaking, for a man to secure election the prices of provisions and other articles at without having mercantile endorsement; and unjustly high rates and further burdened

representative of the mercantile class in the Launched in the northern districts early in elected chamber. In fairness to the present- 1908, his movement comprehended the orday generation of merchants it should be said ganizing of the fishermen for economic and that they all reside permanently in the coun-political control, but it was not taken seritry, are much more progressive and modern- ously at first, though measures taken by him ized in their outlook of business methods, as its spokesman in disputes with the merand are doing their best to curtail the "sup- chants over the treatment of the crews of plying system." Recent statistics, however, their sealing steamers with the prospect of show that for an industry yielding about ten a strike in the background, added greatly to million dollars a year, the annual issue of the Union's prestige. In the elections of "supplies" on credit is about six millions. 1908 and 1909 its promoter threw his influ-ECONOMIC CHANGES AND THE FISHERMEN did not could be sent the mis influ-The past quarter-century, moreover, has tion of the Government, when he planned, acseen a new development in colonial politics, cording to his critics, to play the part of a the building of a railway through the island dictator and control the policy of the adminto develop the dormant mineral, forest, and istration, and Premier Morris refused this, agricultural wealth, creating a new indus- he went against the Government and became

planter, but selling its labor to the highest Gradually the Union spread over the bidder and finding in later years keen com- whole of the northern section of the island. petition for the same and consequent greater Coaker proposed that it put in the political independence among the masses. The confield fourteen candidates for these districts trol of the Legislature passed, in the early to form a third party at the next election, part of this epoch, to Sir William Whiteway, these candidates being publicly pledged and a progressive lawyer, who in turn was suc- sworn to vote together in the Union's interceeded by Sir Robert Bond, a country gentle- ests under his leadership. This policy was man, from 1900 to 1909. He gave place to pursued; men were nominated at district Sir Edward Morris, the present Premier, conventions composed of delegates from the another lawyer who had been his Attorney Union Councils or lodges in the several con-General up till 1907 and who, leaving him stituencies, and seats held at the time by then on a question of policy, organized a both the Liberal and Conservative parties party which in the general election in No- were selected for attack, including that of

deadlock that resulted was only broken by Robert forced the Union to make an alliance a second election in May, 1909, when Mr. with him, whereby the latter would lead a Morris carried the country with twenty-six combined Liberal-Union party on terms which—according to a recent letter of Mr. About that time the first evidences of a Bond, the statements in which are not disnew figure on the political horizon appeared puted—repudiated the idea of Union control and element in the country to be fairly con- cember last, its president quoted various station.

Although the Liberal-Union alliance did attended; and at St. John's, in 1913, 161 not carry the country, securing only fifteen attended, which number, he said, would have seats against twenty-one won by the Morris been increased, only for the great distance party, yet the results showed that in the from the remote northern districts. pected strength.

anyhow, the other Bondites elected owed candidates nominated. their success very largely to the votes of the Union has as an offshoot the Union candidates, and exPremier Bond, with all by taking one or more \$10 shares. twenty-six.

of Sir Robert Bond going there as one of the operation in as many outports. nominees of the combination, explained that ing concern has a waterside premises in four years hence the Union would be fight- St. John's with headquarters and stores, and the Assembly organized recently.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE FISHER-MEN'S UNION

Union, which stand out most prominent. But catches for this purpose and reduce the price the total of its industrial activities must not of foodstuffs through the competition of the be overlooked. At the fifth annual conven- Union stores. tion of the Union held in St. John's, in De-

The ex-Premier also, it would ap- tistics regarding it, of which the following pear, refused the Union's demands for four- will be of interest: At the first convention, teen nominations, two departmental port- held in Change Islands, in 1909, nine delefolios, and three cabinet seats; and allowed gates attended; at Catalina, in 1910, thirtyit only ten candidates and no other recogni- eight attended; in Greenland, in 1911, eighty attended; at Bonavista, in 1912, 150

northern districts the Union possessed unex- stated that the Union had now 190 local councils, an increase the past year of thirty-After the election, when the lessons of the seven; seven district councils, corresponding contest came to be studied, it was seen that with electoral constituencies, an increase of the Union had great strength in the northern one; 17,700 members, an increase of 2700; districts and that with the possible exception and a fund of \$8000, although the expendiof Notre Dame Bay, where Premier Bond ture for 1913 was unusually large, as the and his colleagues would probably have won Union paid the election expenses of the ten

Unionists. The Union has justified its exist- Trading Company, a business enterprise in ence because it elected eight out of its ten which every Unionist can become a member his influence and prestige, had been able Trading Company forwards, in return for only to return seven out of the other cash, provisions, fishery salt, fishing implements, coal, and other requirements to local It developed during the campaign that councils, to be sold to the members, also for Mr. Coaker, writing to a candidate in Notre cash; and there are now twenty-four per-Dame Bay whom he was displacing to allow manent and seven temporary Union stores in

ing the country on its own account and this the business of the company increased nearly gentleman would then be assured of a seat, 250 per cent. during 1913. The Trading as he was resenting his being suppressed, and Company purchased a steamer last year for President Coaker enunciated the same view \$40,000, to do its freighting, and additional in an address to the annual convention of his subscriptions for shares were invited to pay Union after the election. Sir Robert Bond, off a mortgage of \$10,000 on her purchase at the end of the year,—apparently realizing money. The Trading Company employs that it would be hopeless for him to attempt eighty persons and sold, the president said, to lead in the Assembly a party composed of 15,000 barrels of flour, 4000 barrels of beef eight Coakerites and seven Bondites with the and pork, 150,000 pounds of butter, 40,000 position of the Union chief so defined,—de-pounds of tea, and 20,000 pounds of tobacco cided to resign and withdraw from public to the stores and local councils during the life, which he did in an open letter to the year,—a large increase on the previous year's press. This withdrawal of his was fol- sale. Then, to secure the necessary publicity. lowed by the decision of his supporters to a weekly paper known as the Fishermen's sit apart from the Coakerites as an independ- Advocate was started and is said to have 2 ent body in the Assembly, and on this basis large sale, and President Coaker and his allies express confidence that within the next few years the movement will spread all over the country and enable it to dominate the entire politics of the island, as well as main-So much for the political activities of the tain the price of fish at high rates by pooling

NEWFOUNDLANDER.

IS AMERICA LOSING HER LEAD IN **COTTON PRODUCTION?**

BY RICHARD SPILLANE

cotton grown in the world. In the season of States of the United States purely for cot-1913-14, with the second largest crop Ameriton. Nowhere else in the world could it be ca ever produced, America is likely to lose its grown in such abundance. Nowhere did soil, dominant position. For the first time since climate, and general conditions so combine in the introduction of the cotton gin it looks as its favor. Nowhere was such good cotton if the rest of the world has grown more cot- produced in quantity. ton than America. If this meant simply a Somehow the seed of American cotton did reduction of America's percentage from not fit the needs in other lands. about 65 to less than 50 it would not be so might appear the same according to analysis, serious, but it has an aspect that is much temperatures might be as those of the South, more significant.

FAILURES IN MANY LANDS

fretted under their dependence upon Ameri- South America, with its Peruvian and Brazilof pounds sterling in efforts to establish suc- kinks characteristic of wool. From Africa cessful cotton plantations in various parts of came the far-famed long staple Egyptian cotits colonies. The upper and the lower Nile, ton grown in the valley of the Nile. From the east and the west and the middle of various parts of the continent of Asia came a Africa, and lately the southern part of that brown, short staple cotton not so serviceable continent have been fields for their endeavor. or worth so much as the American. Seed has been imported from the United States, students of cotton cultivation, scien- ton plantations in other lands the South betists, and even negro labor from America came more secure and each new report of have been employed in these experiments, but renewed effort to raise up a rival was met in nearly every instance there has been with less and less attention. failure.

France, while somewhat less enterprising and persistent, has been none the less eager. Only the other day Louis Barthou, former Premier of the Republic, pleaded in the mier of France is arguing in the Chamber Chamber of Deputies that an annual appro- of Deputies for a cotton plantation subsidy priation of \$250,000 or \$500,000 be made and the South never felt more absolutely for cotton experimentation. He says it is a satisfied with its dominance, it appears that national duty for France to free itself from the whole situation has changed. China has dependence upon the United States, and as entered the ranks and from a negligible posi-Morocco offers a chance for cotton cultiva- tion has vaulted into second place, practically tion he thinks every dollar expended in cot- in one season. ton-growing there would be well employed.

with its ambition, territorial and industrial, of the quantity produced, for no country has tried to find fields for cotton-growing is more backward so far as statistics are within its colonial possessions. As in the case concerned, that has not mattered materially of England, its efforts have had little success. in the world's calculations, for what was Our own South has smiled indulgently while grown was used locally, not a little of it, England, France, and Germany have strug-being spun by hand in or near the cotton

N the season of 1912-13 the United States gled to free themselves. Somehow it apraised approximately two-thirds of all the peared that nature designed the Southern

the rainfall might average as it did in Georgia, Alabama, and Texas, but the cotton would not yield the same. Each conti-For generations, England and France have nent seemed to have its own peculiar cotton. England has expended millions ian growths, produced a cotton with the

With each failure to establish great cot-

THE ANTI-OPIUM EDICT OPENS CHINESE LAND TO COTTON-GROWING

And now, suddenly, while a former Pre-

Cotton has been grown in China for 1000 Of recent years Germany, in accordance years or more. While little has been known

April-6

Now it is different. Full statistics Manufacturers do not like to change their are still lacking but there is reason for know- machinery, but once they have done it they ing that there has been a tremendous in- are slow to change back. In his opinion crease, owing to the inhibition of the grow- China may produce much more cotton than ing of the poppy plant. Much of the land the 5,300,000 bales reported by Messrs. formerly used to supply the opium trade has Noel, Murray & Company. been put into cotton. What that amounts America's monopoly of cotton production deto is suggested in a private report made by pends now upon the willingness and eco-Messrs. Noel, Murray & Company, of nomic ability of the South to meet com-Shanghai, which reads:

Referring to our recent notes on the cotton production of China, we are now courteously informed by the Commercial Attaché to the British Legation that he has been advised by the Ministry of Agri- Orient and Dixie will become a dependency culture and Forestry that investigations made of diminishing importance. throughout the Provinces show that in the years 1909, 1910, and 1911 there was an annual production of over 15,680,000 piculs (2,090,666,666 pounds, or the equivalent of 4,181,333 bales of 500 pounds each). This is more than fifty per cent. above our relationship to the prosperity of the United modest estimate, and as last year's crop was a big one we may expect to hear the quantity reached anything up to twenty million piculs, or about anything that threatens its well-being is of 5,333,333 bales of 500 pounds each. Few people national concern. Broadly speaking, the would be prepared to believe in such figures, but crop sells for nearly a thousand million dolthere can be no doubt that the production is going lars—the lint representing six-sevenths of ahead by leaps and bounds. The Department is the total and the seed the rest. About 60 investigating the question of area under cotton in 1912.

DISPLACEMENT OF NORTH AMERICAN COTTON

Atop of this comes the surprising increase ments. in the use of Peruvian, Brazilian, African, and East Indian cottons by English spinners been a tremendous development in the South. in recent years, the first twenty-one weeks owing to the prosperity that has come to of this season showing 63 per cent. more that section through successive years of good of these "outside" growths used than in the crops and good prices. Within that period same period two years ago, according to prices have risen from an extreme low figure D. F. Pennefather & Company, of Liver- of 5 cents a pound to an extreme high of 20 pool.

more striking. Since September, 1913—the increased in size from 9,500,000 bales to beginning of the present cotton year—the 16,100,000, the yield of the present season continental mills have taken 356,000 bales being likely to approximate 14,750,000. of Indian cotton as against 67,000 in the same period of 1911-12 and 113,000 in the same period of 1912-13. The Russian Asibales of cotton than America is accepted as out with a profit.

He thinks petition in the cost of production. Larger crops, profitably salable at low prices, must be grown in the United States or the realm of King Cotton will be transferred to the

A BILLION-DOLLAR CROP

The cotton crop bears a more important States than most Northerners realize and anything that threatens its well-being is of the total and the seed the rest. About 60 per cent. of the crop is exported. The cotton bills maintain our trade balance. A big increase in foreign production of cotton, therefore, would bring with it many embarrass-

Within the last fifteen years there has cents a pound, with an average well above On the Continent the illustration is still 10 cents. At the same time the crop has

INCREASING COST OF PRODUCTION

But while the price of cotton has gone up atic crop of 1913-14 is reported by Penne- and the yield has increased, the cost of profather & Company to be large and their duction has expanded greatly. To-day the prediction that the rest of the world will cotton planter figures that unless he gets 10 produce for the first time a larger number of cents a pound for his crop he cannot come

well founded by the leading cotton author- If 10 cents is the cost of production to-day, ity of the United States. To him the out- it is more than double what it was fifteen look seems fraught with great possibilities years ago. To produce cotton is no easy of danger for the American producer of task. The yield per acre is approximately The facts are, he declares, that two-fifths of a bale, this season's acreage American cotton is being displaced gradually. being estimated by the Government at 36,-The displacement requires time and spinning 662,000. In various parts of the South machinery has to be changed slightly to spin fertilizer is necessary if much of a crop is East Indian cotton instead of American to be grown. The plant needs a fair amount

pounds. But 100 pounds of seed cotton such to meet every need of the cotton-planter, cotton picker is on a basis of $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents per of its new rival in the Orient. pound of lint cotton. That does not cover his total expense connected with the picking THE PROBLEM FOR THE MANUFACTURER of his crop. Labor conditions are such in the South that it often is difficult to get tion may work to the good of the American pickers when they are needed most urgently. spinner. The American cotton-mill man has In Southern Texas crews of cotton pickers been almost as negligent of his opportunities are brought by the trainload from Mexico. as the American cotton-grower. While the In many Southern towns planters offer vari- United States has produced approximately ous sorts of inducements to the negroes at two-thirds of all the cotton grown in the times to get their services.

WASTE IN COTTON PRODUCTION

nected with its handling from the field in than 20 per cent. of the cotton of the world. which it is grown up to the man who sells Russia, Italy, Germany, France, and Austria it to the spinner is careless of it. There is combined use 28.6 per cent. India, in prowaste at every stage,—in the picking, in the portion to the amount of cotton it raises, ginning, in the wrapping, in the sampling, manufactures more than does the United and in the transportation. To put this loss States. at 6 per cent. of the value of the bale would reason for such waste than there is for an- 30 per cent., the bulk of the increase being nually casting \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 in the cotton-producing States of the South, or \$60,000,000, earned by the people through but this development shows evidence of hard labor, into the sea. This waste has been slackening. inveighed against year after year, but prac- Either the labor handicap under which tically nothing has been done, up to the pres- the American spinner works in competition ent time, to stop it.

competition of the cheap labor of China will mental aid or he has not been so enterpriforce the South not only to stop waste but sing as he should be. He has had one decided inaugurate economies such as have received advantage—nearness to the source of supply little consideration heretofore.

There practically has been no improve- difference. ment in cotton-growing, cotton-gathering, or One of the arguments made by advocates cotton-marketing in 100 years. Necessity is of the new tariff was that the American mill the mother of invention. Necessity will force man was coddled so much by protection that American genius to discover methods of he had not been so active as he should be meeting the condition with which the South in improving his methods of manufacturing will be confronted.

COTTON-PICKING MACHINES

cost of production decreased. The situation century ago, was in use. may hasten the perfection and utilization of A bale of cotton manufactured into goods one of the cotton-picking machines. The brings more of profit to a people than a bale advent of a wholly successful cotton-picking of cotton grown and exported. machine would be a boon to the cotton-indictment of the American spinner that

of attention, has various enemies, and never growers of the South. There are various is sure until it is gathered. The gathering machines that are mechanically successful but of his crop is the most expensive single item not commercially successful. They are costto the planter. To-day the cost of cotton-ly, ponderous, and adapted only for large picking averages about 75 cents per 100 plantations. When one of them is reduced as the cotton picker gathers yields only 331/3 big and little, a revolution will be wrought pounds of lint, the seed weighing twice as in cotton-growing. So long as the South is much as the lint adhering to it and, there- dependent on negro labor to pick cotton by fore, the price the planter really pays the hand it cannot hope to meet the competition

A radical reduction in the cost of producworld the American cotton mills have taken only 26 per cent. of the world's total. Great Britain and Ireland raise no cotton, but For a crop so valuable, every one con- the mills of the United Kingdom buy more

In the United States in the last ten years There is no more license or the number of spindles has increased about

with the cheap labor of foreign mills has But now it is likely to be different. The made him unduly dependent upon govern--that counts for something against the wage

or broadening his selling territory. In some mills, it has been shown, machinery of antiquated pattern, made by firms that went Production must be increased and the out of business more than a quarter of a

in cotton production for more than 100 years coming from America. he has played second fiddle to his foreign competitor.

made cotton goods. Lately Japan has made to the American cotton-manufacturer as to rapid strides in the development of cotton- the American cotton-grower.

with America holding the dominant position manufacturing, most of its raw material

With the rise of China as a cotton-producing land the South is in danger of losing Heretofore China and Japan have been Japan as a purchaser of its raw cotton, but among the principal markets for American- the whole situation's problems are as serious

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS **INCOMES**

BY GEORGE E. ROBERTS

(Director of the Mint)

HE munificent scheme of profit-sharing

ent in an industrial society. They can be for investment, and with all its proceeds for traced in all the progress of the past and re-investment, and the question at the moseen in operation on every hand. Apparently, ment is whether society will be best served however, an assumption prevails, even among by having the owner invest it and manage it intelligent and reflective people, that the only and increase it, or by having him dissipate it way an individual can dispose of a surplus by gratuitous distribution, as in the case at income so that its benefits will be distributed hand. to the public is by giving it away. They business principles.

own good, and we have a vague idea that off as they are now. the surplus, if not wasted, is buried, hoarded, or somehow withheld from use. If the fact could be brought home to everybody that this surplus is actually put to public use a new dependent upon industrial progress.

And this is the truth about surplus inrecently announced by a well-known comes. It is agreed that \$10,000,000 is more manufacturer of automobiles should have the than one man can use for his own benefit. good effect of stimulating a popular discus- This is evident; there can be no argument sion of the natural laws governing the pro- over it. However the surplus may be disduction and distribution of wealth. There posed of, the owner will have none of it in is too little of such inquiry, and current pop- any personal sense. If he invests it for profit ular discussion shows slight recognition of he may derive satisfaction from having the the great fundamental influences by which title in his own name and from seeing the the benefits of increasing wealth and indus- principal grow, but that satisfaction will contrial progress are constantly and inevitably sume nothing and cost the rest of us nothing. distributed to all members of the community. His ownership does not diminish the sum Unquestionably such influences are inher- total by one iota. The surplus is all available

To answer this question adequately society imagine that surplus income, -income avail- must look beyond immediate results and beable for investment,—has passed into the yond current consumption, just as an indiexclusive possession of the owner and is lost vidual does when he considers whether he to the rest of the community. This is so will spend his entire income from year to vital an error that it is well worth while year as he receives it, or save part of it for to examine the distribution that occurs when capital in order to enlarge his future income, surplus incomes are invested upon ordinary and against future contingencies. Somebody must save and accumulate capital, or there We are all prone to think of surrounding can be no social progress. If all the wealth social and industrial conditions as fixed, and that has been used for the construction of to judge of present distribution by immediate railroads and for the modern equipment of results. We instinctively condemn an annual industry had been distributed for current income of \$10,000,000, because we say it is consumption the masses of the people cermore than one person can possibly use for his tainly would have been nowhere near as well

CAPITAL AND PROGRESS

The well-being of the world is necessarily light would fall upon the existing order, lation is increasing and unless the arts and ber, and lumber practically free from nearby forests. An analysis of the price tables shows WEALTH PRODUCTION AND THE GENERAL that raw materials and food have risen more than manufactured goods, and that in the this line.

power equipment is wiped out in a generation English people, and said: and replaced by equipment of higher efficiency, and in the ten years preceding the tion increased 21 per cent., the number of horse-powers employed in manufacturing estwenty-five years, and in the ten years preceding the last census the total of horseout continuous supplies of new capital.

industries are developed so that a given awaiting a supply of capital for their deamount of labor will yield larger returns, the velopment? Nothing, seemingly, is more world will face the dismal fate described self-evident than that all classes are interby Malthus. We have a suggestion of it ested in having society provided with the now in the higher cost of living. The gov- most efficient industrial equipment, and that ernment can no longer give every man a the present generation can render no great-We can no longer produce meats, er service to the generations that follow hides, wool, and butter upon the idle lands than in reserving from current consumption of the public domain, or get our fuel, tim- the savings required for industrial progress.

WELFARE

The existing standards of comfort for the industries where capital is an important fac- wage-earning classes in all countries corretor the rising costs of raw materials and spond to the degree in which they are labor have been in part overcome by the use equipped with efficient machinery. The of labor-saving machinery. Our hopes for United States is first, England is second, the the future depend upon development along countries of northwestern Europe are next, and then follow Spain, Portugal, the coun-Every important feature of the modern tries of eastern Europe, and finally the industrial equipment has been brought to miserable populations of Asia, where the use its present degree of efficiency by continuous of capital in industry is almost unknown. expenditures of capital made with a view to The comparison may be made not only be-The railways of the United States tween the progressive and backward counhave been practically rebuilt within the last tries of the present time, but between the fifteen years, at enormous cost, and but for present and past periods of the former. The the operating economies thus accomplished transformation of Germany in a generation the companies would have been unable to has been remarkable. One of the most ingrant the wage increases which have been telligent and sympathetic students of social It has been said by a sagacious progress, Sir George Paish, of the London student of economic conditions that all Eu- Statist, has been recently visiting in Canrope was saved from a crisis by the inven- ada, for the purpose of investigating for tion of the steam engine. Certainly it is that financial journal the state of affairs in difficult to conceive of how the present popu- England's chief colony. He made an adlation of Europe could get along without it. dress a few weeks ago in the city of Ottawa, Practically the entire capital investment in in which he talked about the progress of the

The welfare of each individual is governed by last United States census, while the popula- the total amount of wealth produced by the whole world. If the whole world is producing a small income, a small quantity of wealth, we each of us have a small amount; but if the whole world is tablishments increased 85 per cent. The use producing a great quantity of wealth per head, of electricity for power dates back scarcely why, then there is a large amount for everyone.

The progress of invention in the last sixty or seventy years, and I would say especially the prog-ress of invention in the last sixteen or seventeen power of electric motors in this country in- years, has so increased the output of wealth per creased from 492,936 to 4,817,140, or nearly capita that the whole world is in a position to tenfold! There can be no such progress withit before. .

And so, as the time goes on, and as a larger It would be interesting to have, were it measure of comfort and a larger income are enpossible, a bird's-eye view of all the industries joyed by the great mass of the people, so the capito-day, so that we could take in at a glance all of the changes that are pending, all of the income of every man in England, at any rate, the problems that inventors and scientists will be over the poverty line, and consequently and business men are working upon for the when every man will be able to make some saying advancement of industry. If such a view and some contribution to the nation's capital fund advancement of industry. It such a view —a fund that will be available for increasing the could be had how many revolutionary ideas wealth of the whole world, the well-being of all on the verge of fruition might be found peoples, and will especially enhance the welfare of

the citizens of the British Empire. During the the immense amount of construction work rendered last sixty or seventy years we have pulled over the possible by the great influx of capital from the poverty line two-thirds of our people, and our savings have all the time increased. One-third of cluding capital placed privately in the country the population in the old country remains below the poverty line; a great effort is now being made ers, the total amount of foreign capital supplied to to raise this remaining third. I think the effort Canada is nearly seven hundred million pounds will be successful if we increase our income and sterling. And of this vast sum one-half has been add to wealth in the manner that we are now placed in the last seven years. doing.

AN ILLUSTRATION FROM CANADIAN INVESTMENTS

same authority has described the progress invest them in Canadian securities. If they which Canada has been making. He says, are wealthy people the resulting income will among other things, that within the last be re-invested, over and over, in similar setwelve years the total amount of new capital curities, forming an ever-growing fund of expended in Canada upon new railways and working capital available to finance the progupon improving old ones and for railway ress of the world. Neminally they own the equipment has amounted to approximately securities, but in reality the entire fund is £200,000,000 sterling, or about \$1,000,000,- devoted to the advancement of society. Every count of the results of this expenditure. He as truly as if formally presented to the says:

The effect of this railway construction upon the prosperity of Canada has already been amazing. The new railways have brought into existence a great many new towns, have caused the old cities to grow in size, have wonderfully stimulated the growth of the population, and generally have completely changed, not merely the face of Canada but the character of the Canadian people as well. On my first visit to Canada in 1899 the difference between the Canadian and the American people was strikingly evident. In the country south of the line there was life, movement, and progress, whereas in the northern country lethargy, inertia,

of capital poured into Canada in recent years, the great influx of immigrants, and the rapidity with which population has grown, have transformed Canada, and in the last ten years the country has made much greater relative progress, not only in ment for these railways and materials for comparison with the United States, but in com- these new towns. And, finally, these vast parison with any other country. The great extension of the railway system has caused vast areas of new land to be placed under cultivation, has opened to new homes but have begun to pour opened up new mineral districts, and has placed the forests of the country in British Columbia and elsewhere at the service of the new populations. Many new towns have been provided with houses, streets, drainage, electric light, electric tramcars, hotels, and even theatres-indeed with all the comforts enjoyed by towns and cities of much older foundation. Moreover, industries have sprung up in many directions, and one cannot pass through the great cities without becoming conscious of the fact that Canada is not merely a country with unlimited agricultural possibilities, but that it has already become an important manufacturing and industrial State.

One has to recognize that while the great expansion in the manufacturing industries has been due in part to the increasing agricultural and mineral production of Canada, and to the increasing number of persons engaged in these industries,

United Kingdom and the United States. . . . Inin mortgages on real estate and in leans to farm-

These vast sums were accumulated elsewhere, for the most part in England, from surplus incomes. The owners, instead of And in one of his letters to the Statist the distributing them as largese, have chosen to But even more interesting is his ac-dollar invested is used for a public purpose public treasury and controlled by public officials. What better could public officials do than reinvest the proceeds in the same manner?

The entire world of industry has been guickened and supported by these investments in Canada. They have made a demand for labor that has raised the level of wages in the United States and England and had an influence upon it over all Europe. They have drawn away from England and Europe thousands of laborers and farmers and narrowness of outlook were conspicuous. Who have found a new chance in life, and All this has been altered. The immense amount their departure has relieved the crowded who have found a new chance in life, and labor markets of the old countries. mills and factories of the United States and England have been busy upon the equipthese new towns. And, finally, these vast areas of virgin land have not only been new supplies of food into all markets for the relief of the working millions of the world. Even now, wheat, the chief product of Canada, is conspicuous in the price tables as one of the chief articles of food that has not advanced in price above the average of the last fifty years.

A PERSONAL ILLUSTRATION

The foregoing describes the natural, orderly progress of society. The one thing about it, over which the average man stumbles, is the fact that ownership in this increasing wealth is not as widely distributed as he would like to have it. Let us see what it has been brought about in no small measure by ownership amounts to: The richest person in

girl, her quarter-section of land from the ment. Society as a whole is thus uncontribal allotment containing one of the best sciously practising the self-denial of parents oil pools in the United States. But she does who go without themselves that their chilnot have the exclusive use either of the oil dren may have a better start in life. She will have what she or its proceeds. wants to eat and wear and for her personal comfort and pleasure, but with sensible people these wants are limited by other consider- tation of the present course of things, how it to improving the railway facilities of the and the struggle for existence appears in community, which is advantageous to every- some quarters to be even fiercer than ever body. But, someone will say, the community before. The answer is, first, that society is must pay her for the use of these facilities, struggling constantly and successfully for truth she receives nothing from them. Her fore; and, second, organized industry has own wants being already provided for, her been making steady progress, with results income from these public utilities will be de- visible on every hand in cheaper and more voted to providing other public utilities, as efficient service. certainly as though the ideal socialistic state was established; and even the socialistic state penditure of \$32,269,000 in the last five would have to raise new capital continually. years the Erie Railway has increased its This girl will have the title-deeds to an in- westbound train-load from 1368 tons to 3000 creasing amount of property, but the public tens, and its eastbound train-load from 1244 will have the use of the property. Incre tons to 3800 tons. In my time the typedentally she will pay a super-income tax, but setting and wood-pulp machines have brought it is noteworthy that none of the tax will be daily papers and monthly magazines within taken from that portion of her income de- the reach of all classes. The census of 1910 voted to her personal use; every dollar will shows that in ten years the amount of capital come from the portion destined to public use. employed in the manufacture of "cotton

If revenues must be raised it clearly may be creased 76 per cent., the number of wagebetter to curtail future capital than present earners increased 25.1 per cent., and the total consumption, but there should be no illusion number of square yards of fabrics woven The recent action of Ger- increased 40.3 per cent. about the effects. many in levving a special tax of \$250,000,-000 upon capital, for the national defense, ments of the United States for the same can be justified on the theory that if this ex- period, increases were: capital investment, penditure must be made it had better be met 105 per cent.; average number of wagefrom capital than by a tax on food, but it earners, 40.4 per cent.; wages paid, 70.6 per cannot be justified on the theory that it af- cent.; value added by manufacture, 76.5 per fects the rich alone. It will diminish the cent. It is interesting to observe how close working capital of the country to that extent, the increase in wages has come to absorbing and every increase or decrease in a country's the entire gain in value added by manufacworking capital must affect the whole life of ture. However, it does not follow that this its people.

natural method is not so obvious as a direct of most of his necessities. distribution among a few, for the results are widely and indirectly diffused, but the bene- organized industries there are serious offsets. fits are greater, more far-reaching, and the Retail distribution remains comparatively distribution more in accordance with social unorganized; capital has entered that field justice than is possible under any artificial in relatively small degree, and in growing less of waste, and the benefits reach every creased. The changed conditions in the promember of the community. Immediate con-duction of food and such basic materials as

the State of Oklahoma is said to be an Indian more is available for construction and equip-

WHY PROGRESS IS NO FASTER

It may be asked, if this is a true interpreations than mere ability to buy. Beyond is that after all of the industrial progress of these let us suppose that her income is in- the past there remains so much of misery in vested in railway bonds; it is then devoted the world, why the cost of living increases And this is where the confusion arises, for in better conditions than have ever existed be-

It is stated upon authority that by an ex-This does not argue against an income tax. goods including cotton small wares" in-

Taking all the manufacturing establishincrease was a net gain to the wage-earner, The distribution of surplus incomes by the for out of it he had to meet the higher prices

Over and against these gains in the highly There is less of favor and luck, cities the costs of retail distribution have insumption from current income is smaller and lumber and cotton have already been alluded

Capital has done something to mitigate the loss of our forests by cheapening it is.

liberty. It is not so very far back in the consumed by the body of the people? have seemed to be too many people on the then slowly discerned. farms, so small were their earnings. In remore distant.

THE LAW OF PROGRESS

Gradually and inevitably, as by improved steel and cement, but these products are not equipment production gains over population, as cheap as timber once was. And if im- and as efficiency, initiative, and self-restraint provements in the manufacture of cotton are more generally developed, distribution cloth had been great enough between 1899 increases and broadens, labor receiving a relaand 1909 to eliminate all cotton-mill wages, tively larger share. That capital is increasthe saving would not have balanced the in- ing faster than population and is thus obliged crease in the cost of raw cotton over the same to compete more and more actively for labor, period. Evidently no gains in the processes and that the effect of their joint efforts is to of manufacturing can keep down prices un-multiply the commodities of common conder such conditions, and but for the gains sumption, is a series of facts of profound made in the more highly organized industries significance. There could be no more defi-the rise of prices would be more serious than nite proof of all this than is afforded by the figures of the last census showing that in ten Directly related both to the higher cost of years, while the population increased 21 per food and to under-employment is the distri- cent., railway tonnage increased 80 per cent., bution of labor. Modern industry is won- power employed by factories increased 85 per derfully effective when all branches are cent., and the consumption of coal doubled. properly balanced to each other, but each Is there any other explanation for these figindividual must find his own place in the ures than that more goods per head of popusystem. We live under a régime of personal lation were being produced, transported, and

history of the race since the right of the It is often said that the rich hold their common man to move from one locality to wealth as trustees, but few realize how literanother as he pleased, and to choose his own ally true the saying is. However miserly and trade, was recognized. He used to be at-grasping the owners may be, they cannot intached to the soil or to his lord, and have vest their wealth in profitable industry except even the material and cut of his clothes pre- for the satisfaction of public wants, and scribed for him. In some respects there was where it is never withdrawn and the proceeds greater security and certainty from day to are likewise invested it is practically dediday under such conditions than now. The cated to public use. The owners may not liberty of choice always involves responsibil- realize it; the constitution of society is such ity; it carries the risk and penalty of mis- that individual selfishness has often advanced takes, and a great many people make mistakes the common good. But the owners are comin groping for their places in the industrial ing to realize it; ignorant selfishness changes organization. Perhaps society as a whole to enlightened selfishness, enlightened selfishdoes not do all it might to help them; be ness leads to a knowledge of mutual interests, that as it may, we will never surrender lib- and mutual interests develop the sense of There is no little confusion mutual obligations. All the higher life of and disorder, and the productive organization the race has been developed by responsibilities is not always well balanced. At times there and obligations at first unappreciated and

When the true relations of wealth to social cent years the cities have been overcrowded progress and the essential unity of society are while agriculture failed to keep pace with understood there will be vastly less of suspimanufactures; but those who think these cion, ill-feeling, and strife, and a correspondtimes hard usually overlook entirely the great ing increase of efficiency and of production. improvement that has taken place in the con- When we know the public value of all dition of the rural population, comprising wealth we will be less indifferent to waste, more than one-half of the whole. Finally, both public and private, more concerned that the struggle is not growing fiercer; that is all our productive forces shall be fully used, an illusion due to the fact that nearby trou- and wake up to the world's stupendous folly bles, like nearby objects, obscure larger ones in sinking \$2,000,000,000 annually in military and naval establishments.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

CURRENT COMMENT IN THE BRITISH **REVIEWS**

topics the reader must turn to the English cisions to the effect that the suspension of reviews rather than to the American. The constitutional guarantees is only justified monthly magazines of this country have by when a state of war exists. Such a state far the greater circulation and prestige of war, he reminds us, did not exist in South There is, however, a finality in the tone in Africa, and quotes Premier Botha's Inwhich the British quarterlies and monthlies demnity Bill in support of his contention. address their readers which is not found in However, he says, "a strike which threatens the publications of this country. There are, to paralyze industry, while it may not be of course, popular magazines with a me-state of war, may be considered to be equivachanical appearance, with illustrations and lent to such a state." In this same number with methods of handling subjects that are of the Contemporary T. Edmund Harvey, similar to their American contemporaries. M. P., scores the western powers for "Ex-But it is to such serious publications as the tortion in China"; Sir Sydney Olivier writes Quarterly, the Contemporary, the Nine- on "Agricultural Coöperation and Credit," teenth Century, the Fortnightly, the West- taking the whole world as his field; Mr. minster, the National and the English Re- Harold Spender explains why Norway view that we refer when we speak of the shares Sweden's fears of Russia; Rev. J. characteristic English reviews. The Eng- Frome Wilkinson discusses the question of lish Review of Reviews has a more lively "Reform in the Church of England and Fedappearance than most of its contemporaries eration with Other Protestant Churches"; in England and it covers world topics in and S. L. Bensusan pleads for "The Ecomuch the same way as that with which the nomic Preservation of Birds." There is also readers of this REVIEW are familiar.

odicals of larger circulation includes the en- "Firstfruits of Female Emancipation in Intire world. Special attention, of course, is dia," describing the increased activities of paid to the subjects of British imperial con- Hindu women in public affairs. cern. Among these the Irish Home Rule bill, the various phases of the land reforms by Dr. E. J. Dillon. The March number boon." leads off with a study of the "Future of the Irish Home Rule Bill," by H. B. Lees
Smith, M. P., which is a sort of pontifical the ethical region it has power to transform characteristics.

FOR attractive and comprehensive dis- of Martial Law." He deplores such excussion and presentation of world pansion and quotes a number of legal dea pen picture of Edinburgh by Francis Watt, The range of topics in the English peri- and an article by Saint Nihal Singh on the

"Some Modern Aspects of Prayer"

fathered by Chancellor Lloyd George, the A noteworthy article in this number of the labor situation as it exists in South Africa, Contemporary is on "Some Modern Aspects and the peculiar development of the femin- of Prayer," by Rev. Samuel McComb. There ist movement in England take important are signs, says the writer, of a revival of be-The Contemporary, besides con-lief that is more than traditional in the reality sidering international and imperial politics, and value of prayer. We must get rid, he always publishes a couple of articles on re-tells us, of the popular conception that "prayer ligious and literary topics. Besides it has a is a rigid, mechanical process whereby a man regular monthly round-up of foreign affairs goes to God and asks for a definite, concrete

approval of Mr. Asquith's concessions to acter, making bad persons good, and turning the Ulster. Another article on the Irish situ-conventionally good into heroes and heroines of ation, by J. G. Swift MacNeill, M. P., is the spirit. There is not a mission hall in the apparently in opposition. Sir John Macboast of the moral achievements of prayer, some Donell writes gravely of "The Expansion of them dramatic and spectacular enough. Under

the influence of mystic contact with the Unseen, gizes Oxford, and Ian Colvin decries "The sinful habits fall away from men and women, and Dead Hand of Federalism" as shown by centheir lives are lifted to new planes of experience, where even the face of Nature seems transfigured tralization going on in Australia. as with an ideal glory. Unsuspected spiritual It is impossible to withhold admiration possibilities leap into activity, and the subjects of from the virility with which the English Rethis wonderful experience speak of themselves henceforth as "twice-born men." In psychological language the social relation implied in prayer is realized, and a larger and better self than the self rison, the editor. Each month he leads off hitherto known has become a fact.

and says in reply:

One recoils from laying bare the sacred intimacies of the soul, but only thus can progress be made in the most difficult of all arts. We need a careful scientific record of the observed phenomena of prayer, psychological and ethical, especially in the field of moral therapeutics. Along with this would go a better knowledge of the laws which govern prayer, and of the moral and physical limits within which it operates. . . A better limits within which it operates. . . A better acquaintance with the possibilities of social prayer would be of value in the culture of the spiritual

The Westminster, which is fond of publishing articles on economic and educational topics, has recently given a good deal of at- Contemporary already referred to. The tention to the questions of wages and the Nineteenth Century "round-up," however, cost of living. Recent numbers have conis in two parts, one by Dr. W. T. Hornatained articles on state regulation of wages day, Director of the New York Zoological and prices, and, of course, contributions to the Park, and the other by Frank T. Lemon. discussion of Irish Home Rule. A pungent discussion of what the author calls "A German Autocracy and French Republi-Sweated Clergy" appears in the Westminster, by Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Pedder, which is an arraignment of the traditional attitude which insists that a poor clergyman shall, on which in a way complement each other, a mere pittance, maintain social prestige and are J. Ellis Barker's "Autocratic educate his children to be gentlemen.

The National Review can never forget its Chatterton-Hill's startling paper on ' countrymen to prepare for what he regards European international politics and econas the inevitable conflict with the Kaiser's omics, takes for his text the Zabern affair, army and navy. This attitude fixes the point upon which we have already commented in of view on other matters. The National these pages. The lesson for this incident, is coming to be looked upon as the monthly he says, is that "in Germany the government organ of the Unionists in opposition to Mr. does not carry out the will of the people, but Asquith's Government, which it accuses of all the people execute the will of the governsorts of crimes in connection with the cur- ment." atailment of naval expenses as well as with land reforms and Irish Home Rule. anonymous writer, who signs himself "Dread-nought," in the current number arraigns the Liberal Government for not going ahead with a strong navy. The economist, W. H. Malvictory of autocratic Germany has not talked at Zabern but has acted, and the incident has closed with the victory of autocratic Germany. Herein lies the lock, contributes some opinions on the land lesson of Zabern. question in an article under the title "Government by Statistical Libel"; T. F. Rockliff, an ex-Australian Rhodes scholar, eulo- Department of Sociology at the University

view is edited. No subject or literary form, apparently, has terror for Mr. Austin Harwith a few pages of new verse. Recent numbers have contained studies of Yeats, Lady What, he asks, is the future of prayer, Gregory, Synge and the Celtic revival; a brilliant analysis of "The Real Decadent, a comprehensive article on the "White Slave in America," by Brand Whitlock, now American Minister to Belgium; and the concluding portions of Mr. H. G. Wells' novel, "The World Set Free," a notice of which appears on another page of this month's REVIEW.

The Nineteenth Century ("and After") maintains its serious and dignified reputation. Recent numbers have contained articles on the capture of property at sea, by Admiral Sir Reginald Custance, and "England's Duty Towards Wild Birds," covering much the same ground as Mr. Bensusan's article in the

Two particularly noteworthy articles, Democratic Germany" and Dr. Georges mortal fear of Germany. The editor, Mr. Decline of the French Republic." Dr. L. J. Maxse, never ceases to call upon his Barker, who is well known as a writer on

> Democratic Germany talks much but does not An act; autocratic Germany acts but does not talk.

> > Dr. Chatterton-Hill, who is head of the

of Geneva, believes that the French people paper on "Women's Newspapers in the need a monarchy and will never be quite Past," by Mary Hargrave.

There is going on before our eyes an extraordinary renascence of the old energies of the racemorrow. And this reawakening, that manifests itself so clearly among the jeunesse intellectuelle of France, opens out the prospect of the Counter-Revolution—of a Reaction. For Heaven's sake let there be no fear of words! This Reaction will mean simply the return to the splendid traditions to which France owed so many centuries of greatness. Both movements—that of the Revolution and that of Reaction—resemble each other by their common hatred of, and their common contempt for, the Republic. And the Republic, which has which have a policy and an ideal.

There are some excellent maps. This num- Fletcher," by R. H. Case. and Germany," and deprecates any blind fol- the conclusion that there should not. lowing of German methods. Mr. James Davenport Whelpley, the well-known American writer on international topics, has a few America."

ber contains a study of the present position of is this: Hindu women, and a chatty, cleverly written

successful under a republic. He traces the The Quarterly is a review in the strictest history of France since 1870 and says that it sense, building up its articles in almost every is faced with one of two alternatives, revolu- case from recently issued volumes, review tion or reaction. However, he concludes in articles, and official reports to which it explicitly refers by title as sources. The current number leads off with a discussion of the new "British Imperial Naturalization of what has been rightly called Porgueil français. Bill," by Richard Jebb. Robert H. Murray The old energies of the greatest nation in Europe writes a vigorous article on "The Evolution have revived in the young generation of to-day, of the Ulsterman," based on a number of which has, concealed within it, the secret of tothe recent volumes, including a German one, "Die Englische Kolonisation in Irland." Mr. Murray thinks that the fighting quality of Ulstermen should be preserved, and made use of in the national defense. Another article on the same subject entitled "The Home Rule Crisis," is contributed by Richard Dawson, who counsels mutual concession and coöperation. Mr. Dawson also writes very no policy beyond that contained in the three words: illuminatingly on "The Progress of Rhoconfiscation, persecution, concussion, will not be desia." This new South African nation, he able to survive in the struggle against parties declares has a great future. Charles Reight declares, has a great future. Charles Bright, F. R. S. E., supplies a good deal of informa-An exceedingly useful and informing ar- tion on the British imperial telegraph systicle on the Bagdad Railroad, the progress tem. Other noteworthy articles are on "St. of which we have summed up, from time to Paul," by the Dean of St. Paul's; "The time, in these pages, leads off in the latest Contemporary German Drama," by Garnet available number of the Fortnightly Review. Smith; and "The Plays of Beaumont and

ber of the Fortnightly contains articles on The current number of the Hibbert current British politics and social topics, in- Journal, that dignified and sober quarterly cluding character sketches of Mr. Joseph devoted to the discussion of religion, theology, Chamberlain, the Russian novelist Feodor and philosophy, contains articles on eugenics, Dostoievski and "Wordsworth at Rydal politics, education, syndicalism, and mathe-Mount." Hon. and Rev. James Adderly asks matics, all in their relation to religious and the searching question "Has the Anglican philosophical thought. Rev. A. W. F. Blunt Crisis Come?" He believes it has not, and insists that the Church of England has failed. that the Church of England will weather Moreover, he concludes it is a healthy symp-present and future storms provided "she tom that "the church is beginning to admit joins to the spirit of devotion the spirit of its own failure." In the same number Rev. modern common sense." Mr. J. Saxon Mills Hubert Handley asks whether there "ought compares "Continuation Schools in England to be a broad church disruption," coming to

As to International Storm Centers

In addition to its regular varied and ably frank and true statements to make, for Brit- conducted general departments, the English ish consumption, about "Public Sentiment in Review of Reviews always presents several features of special timely interest. Recent The Englishwoman, intended to reach numbers have contained several noteworthy "the cultured public and bring before it in articles of this wider scope on world peace, convincing and moderate form the case for (one by Sir Harry Johnston, the famous the enfranchisement of women," presents traveler and author), British social problems each month serious and dignified articles on and a character sketch of Joseph Chamberthe feministic propaganda. The March num- lain. Sir Harry Johnston's final judgment

The fact is that the peace of Europe and

the Old World will never be established on izing the result of the strike of the Transport a firm basis, and the acceptance of The Hague Workers' Union and "Larkinism." Senator principles never be universal, until there is a final adjustment of spheres of influence amongst Henry Cabot Lodge discusses "The Amendthe great and small powers of the Christian ment of the United States Senate." world, or of such great nations and well-gov- refers, of course, to the amendment providing erned states as Japan, China, Siam, Persia,— or are likely to become. Put bluntly, the peace of the Old World pivots on the restoration of Metz to France and the allotment to Germany since, "while it is the seventeenth which has of a larger sphere of colonial and administrative influence than she possesses at the present day. What is the use of talking of the neutrality of Holland when that neutrality would not last a day after Belgium had been invaded and occupied by Germany? The neutrality and the independence of Belgium at the present time depend on a kind of chess game of strategic moves. If Germany with her alliances thinks that she registration of title to land in England. can withstand a league against the formal transfer and Russia, she will invade and mediatize items in the general program of social re-Belgium, making of it a virtual German king-dom, like Bavaria. Holland, being still more Teutonic in population, will inevitably be forced results of "Municipal Government in Birinto the same position, together with Luxemburg. mingham" is given by Norman Chamberlain, If Germany, on the other hand, decides to re-member of the Birmingham City Council. nounce an ambition which is very difficult of This council, says Mr. Chamberlain, to-day achievement and not half so worth while as a governs the "largest area in the British restoration of 450 square miles of French Lor- Islands under the control of a single council raine to France, including the fortress of Mez, unaided by subordinate bodies." The school's and will exclude Luxemburg from her Customs
Union. In return she should get the freest hand
at Constantinople and throughout all Asia Minor

J. L. Paton, High Master of the Man-(except Armenia); and in Mesopotamia down chester Grammar School. The State, says to the mouth of the Euphrates, together with A. D. Lindsay, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol the cession of the remainder of the French Congo. If all this could be accomplished and Great Britain could make up her mind to cease any further interference in the affairs of Albania it is prepared to act towards other people as the Relban Paningula or the contract of the contract of the Relban Paningula or the contract of the c or any other part of the Balkan Peninsula, or he expects them to act towards other people as or any other part of the Balkan Peninsula, or he expects them to act towards him. Any of the Island of Rhodes, we might look to see a whole-hearted support given to The Hague Tribunal and eventually pave the way for a rights and duties." The last third of the real federation of man, on a basis which would first number of the Political Quarterly is suit the vast mass of common-sense, practical, taken up with comprehensive and useful unsentimental people.

A New British "Review" of Politics

and social studies, entitled the Political liament, with a summary of legislation, a Quarterly, has appeared in London. It is round-up of public administration, and reedited by Dr. W. G. S. Adams, Professor views of books in the field of the publicaof Political Theory and Institutions at All tion. It is a solid, dignified publication, Souls' College, Oxford. The first number, worthy of the best British traditions. which is dated February, announces that its A new weekly, published in London, under aim will be to deal with "great constitutional the auspices of the Fabian Society, entitled growth in administration, with new co- the second chamber problem which is noteoperative energies in industrial and social worthy and typical of British magazine writreform, and with fresh thought concerning ing. We review it and quote briefly from it the rights and obligations of the individual this month. Another article which is repremul the state." number. These are evidently by the editor Cornhill as to what will happen in our this le un the Dublin labor dispute, summar- pages following.

for the popular election of senators, which he characterizes as being "most memorable," been adopted since the Constitution went into operation, it is the first which in any way touches or affects the Senate of the United States." Sir Charles Fortescue-Brickdale, Registrar of the British Land Registry, writes a long, closely-woven article on the round-ups of "The Political Year in Canada," by O. D. Skelton, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, a summary of events in A new review devoted to modern political England during the session of the 1913 par-

issues all over the world, with the rapid the New Statesman, contains an article on Two solid articles on the sentative of writing in the less heavy British Itial Home Rule problem introduce the monthlies is a delightful discussion in the and they deal with the political and financial educational systems since we have "killed sound to the situation. There is also an Euclid." This we also summarize on the

THE IDEAL SECOND CHAMBER

there is a recognized Second-Chamber probsolved."

The quoted words are from a stimulating, comprehensive article in a recent supplement to the New Statesman, the London weekly published under the auspices of the Fabian Society. This article, published as an ediof parliaments" at London, goes on to say:

The struggles which in England have followed the extension of the franchise upon which the First Chamber is elected have been paralleled in every country where democracy is the recognized mode of government. Even where the Second Chamber has been established upon "a democratic basis" difficulties have not been avoided; indeed it would be possible to contend that they have even been enhanced.

Everywhere there is dissatisfaction and irritation, a feeling that the secret of combining constitutional stability with legislative efficiency has not yet been discovered. A large number of experiments have been and are being tried, but the most that can be said for the best of them is that they give a little less general dissatisfaction than the

scarcely finds a place even in the monthly reviews, still less, of course, in the daily or weekly press. The cause of this remarkable apathy, we suggest, is that ordinary men of all parties instinctively recognize a certain futility in the attempt to construct a Second Chamber which shall be in harmony with twentieth-century ideas of popular government and at the same time shall serve any useful purpose whatsoever.

While there appears to be a very preva-

PRACTICALLY everywhere in all parts It is not, however, necessarily to be regarded as of the constitutionally governed world a fair sample of the way in which it is likely to work when the Upper House has become accustomed to the limitation of its powers, and has lem. "Nowhere has that problem been learned to make use of the possibility of bargaining which it still possesses.

> The one thing that "seems to us to be clear is that the case against a popularly elected Second Chamber is overwhelming.

Society. I his article, published as an edi- A popularly elected body must necessarily be torial and for the benefit of the "mother organized on party lines, which in itself is enough to destroy its usefulness as a revising body. If a majority of its members are hostile to the Government its opposition will be indiscriminate, if a majority are supporters it will provide no check worth considering.

On the other hand, a directly elected Second Chamber will always—and with justice—claim that its popular mandate is as valid as that of the Lower Chamber, a claim which, since the Government can only be responsible to one Chamber, is calculated to bring about a maximum instead of a minimum of constitutional friction.

Indirect election, continues the writer of this editorial, is, of course, a possible alternative, but the experience of France seems to indicate that this system combines the vices and excludes the virtues of all others.

During the present session of the British It seems therefore necessary, in order to ensure Parliament the Prime Minister has promised the absolute and unquestioned supremacy of the Lower House, to fall back on some form of nomito produce in the form either of a bill or nation. It must not, however, as Canadian exof resolutions the Liberal Government's perience warns us, be nomination by the governproposals for the reconstitution of the House ment of the day as a reward for political services, of Lords. But, says the editorial from which since that method inevitably introduces those party we have been quoting, it is worthy of note Some other principle of appointment must be disdivisions which it is our chief object to avoid. that "little or no public interest is being covered. A possible solution is suggested by the taken in the matter."

covered. A possible solution is suggested by the existing practice of the House of Lords in connectant the matter. tion with its functions as the final Court of Appeal We are on the verge of what on the face of it in actions at law. It is not beyond the bounds of will be a constitutional revolution, yet the subject possibility that a Second Chamber to act purely as a revising body might be constituted on analogous The government of the day might be trusted to make the appointments, provided that a system of well-understood qualifications could be devised.

> The essential points in the creation of a satisfactory Second Chamber, in the opinion of the New Statesman, are:

(1) That party divisions should be eliminated as lent idea that popular election is the proper completely as possible; (2) that there should be progressive solution of the difficulty, never- no question of equal and conflicting authority as theless, the writer of this article continues, the day of the Second Chamber is past. Referring to the situation in England, he says:

The present working of the Parliament Act is The present working of the Parliament Act is and should therefore be composed of persons apmanifestly unsatisfactory, involving as it does a pointed primarily for their technical qualifications. Positively criminal waste of time and energies of The problem is one which so far has not been the Government and the House of Commons. solved in any part of the world.

"AFTER THE DEATH OF EUCLID-WHAT?"

A BOUT ten years ago, at a meeting of of mind towards education in which we welcome the British Association, and upon motion of an eminent mechanical engineer, "Euclid sults, rather than ultimate training, "things done that take the eye and have the price." We are willwas killed." Following upon this action of the eminent "Association," the teachers of mathematics throughout Great Britain buried the old geometer—"some glad to get rid of him in the hope of replacing him by a better man, and some because they considered it was a practical and materialistic age and the old man had no place in it."

The words quoted are from an introductory paragraph of an article by C. H. P. Mayo, in the Cornhill Magazine. What, asks this writer, has been gained, and what lost, by "the ending of the Euclidian age"? Translated into the more direct question of everyday life, what have been the losses and gains since the old geometry of Euclid was abandoned in our schools, and the more "modern" method of "practical" geometry adopted? This writer in the Cornhill attributes the "killing" of Euclid to the modern dominance of mechanical and electrical science.

Greek had almost gone, Latin was going, and so many of the subjects which scholars laid stress upon, as being of educational value in matters of taste and style, were being ousted in favor of the "vulgar mass called work" (to use Browning's phrase). Euclid alone of the old order remained, and he must go, too, because he seemed to be useless for practical purposes. It was the training of ing to teach boys what interests them rather than the hand and the eye which was immediately required. No man, who had been engaged in teaching for any length of time, could urge that Euclid of least resistance in intellectual matters.

Teachers could not see "the beauty of prophet Ezekiel, very dry and apparently us, does not tend to make thinkers, but tries without life." He was given up primarily to make doers. for two reasons: First, "he didn't immediately help to supply the urgent demand of the vious fact that the shortest distance from one point engineers, and, secondly, the training which to another is as "the crow flies"; and stated his to be no training at all."

In the opinion of this writer, a great deal has been lost with the giving up of Euclid. eration, has exercised great influence upon proposition is true, and he answers, "It is so, be-the character of English-speaking peoples, done the same during the reign of Euclid, but he But there has been even a greater loss.

EUCLID (From an old print)

As to what we have gained by the drop-Euclid's simplicity, the clearness of his style, ping of Euclid, Mr. Mayo believes we now and the rigidity of his logic." To most have for more useful purposes certain time learners he was but "a silly and hard task- that was formerly spent in mere "theoretic master." He was "as the dry bones of the proofs." Our training to-day, he reminds

he was supposed to give was, on trial, found proposition that any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third. Ask the average boy to prove this as a general theorem: he will draw a perfect figure, measure the three sides, and make it clear that the sum of any two is greater The world has lost a great classic which pro- than the third: then altogether fail to understand vided training that, from generation to gen- that this is not a general proof. Ask him why the would have realized more fully that the truth of his assertion depended upon a general proof and We have allowed ourselves to get into the frame have tried to think it out, rather than merely do it.

REVIEWS OF THE CONTINENT

THE weekly and monthly press of the dailies as the Neue Freie Presse and the the periodicals of England in both timeliness of Budapest are quoted. and variety of the subjects considered. Western Europe, it is true, as represented best our readers a review of an article of timely by France, has a more vital press, one more interest appearing in the Spanish periodicals. largely devoted to the discussion of current Generally, however, these Spanish reviews topics than the press of those countries to the devote themselves to purely historical, scieneastward. It may be that this is dependent tific or literary subjects, with no appeal outon the degree of free speech and the fulness side of their own country. España Moderna, republican France is more vital, up-to-date of these monthlies. Others from which we and varied in the subjects it handles than that have quoted in times past are Nuestro of monarchical Germany, while the German Tiempo, and Lectura, also of Madrid, and periodicals are more like our own than those the sprightly monthly, Hojas Selectas, of of autocratic Russia. Nevertheless, it is true Barcelona. This month the Spanish tongue that literary form is as well represented in is represented by a summary of "Some Frank the periodicals of Eastern Europe as those Cuban Observations on Ourselves," from an where there is greater variety and freedom article by Señor de Sola in Guban Con-

The staid old Revue des Deux Mondes, of Paris, which is a fortnightly, publishes the Tripolitan and Balkan wars, the effect scholarly, solid articles on historical sub- of emigration, the agricultural problem, and jects. A feature of two recent issues educational and financial reforms, Dante, which is of particular interest to Amer-Crispi, Garibaldi, and Cavour. The semiicans is a historical study of Rochambeau monthly Nuova Antologia, edited by Senator in America, contributed by M. Jules Jus- Maggiorino Ferraris at Rome, is the acserand, the French Ambassador at Wash-knowledged chief of the Italian reviews. It on another page. Other French reviews, like ian constitutional problems by Deputy and the Revue de Paris, the Correspondant and former Premier Luzzatti and others. The La Revue, all published in Paris, have been Rassegna Nazionale, published every two represented in these pages at brief intervals. weeks in Florence, devotes a good deal of A short summary of the causes that compelled space to religious and philosophical topics. the Swedes to demand increased defenses, by The Lettura, a monthly, also published a Swedish writer, is quoted from La Revue. in Rome, and copiously illustrated, is Another article from this periodical is one conducted in a more popular vein and inof curious interest entitled "Money That cludes fiction. Really Talks."

rule, solid and thorough as befits the seri-tiania, devote themselves very largely to perousness of the German character. We have manently valuable researches in the fields of the Deutsche Rundschau, the Deutsche are appearing with increasing frequency in familiar German periodicals (the Neue Zeit, vigorously. Gads Danske Magasin and Tils-Neue Jahrbücher, the

continent of Europe differs widely from Reichpost of Vienna and the Pester-Lloyd

From time to time we are able to give At any rate, the press of of Madrid, is the oldest and most dignified temporanea, the Havana monthly.

The Italian reviews continue to discuss The substance of this is presented has been recently publishing articles on Ital-

The reviews of Scandinavia, whether pub-German monthlies and weeklies are, as a lished in Stockholm, Copenhagen, or Chrisduring recent months reviewed articles from science and art. Political articles, however, Revue, the Preussische Jahrbücher, Maxi- these publications, and of recent months the milian Harden's Zukunft and other well- relations between these Scandinavian counknown German periodicals. This month less tries and Russia and Germany are treated Tat and kueren, are well-known monthlies of Copen-Prometheus) are represented by articles of hagen, Nordisk Tidskrift, Det Nya Sverige, special interest. Noteworthy Austrian peri- and Ord och Bild, the last named well illusodicals, which are chiefly published in the trated, appear in Stockholm, while the Nor-German language, include the Oester- wegian capital is represented by Samtiden and reichische Rundschau, from which we have Kringsjaa. A new review devoted to serious occasionally quoted. In our summary of literary discussion is Edda, Stockholm, from "The Real Genesis of the Balkan War," a recent number of which we summarize a on a succeeding page, such well-known noteworthy article on "The Man of Genius."

NEW LIGHT ON WASHINGTON AND ROCHAM-BEAU

A NIMOSITY towards England for the torical papers in the Deux Mondes form an loss of Canada was not,—our history excellent contribution to this idea. They books and traditions to the contrary not- show Washington and the two French leadwithstanding,—the principal moving cause ers, Rochambeau and De Grasse, in a new which led France to help us in our Revolu- and delightful relationship. tionary War. A feeling of hatred for Albion Speaking of the state of mind in France

might have animated individuals,—probably at the time Rochambeau set out with his troops for this country, Ambassador Jusse-

rand says:

The nation which clamored so loudly for a pro-American policy espoused the cause because it was associated with ideas of liberty. Liberty, philanthropy, natural rights, these were the words of the magic formula which made all hearts beat. All France,—one reads in the correspondence of Grimm and Diderot,-"was full of a great love of humanity,"—transported with the exaggerated en-thusiasm of youth that sends one to the end of the world,—leaving father, mother, brother,—to succor a Laplander or a Hottentot. The ideas of Montesquieu, Rousseau, Voltaire, d'Alembert were rampant and the thinkers saw in the Americans the propagators of their doctrines. An immense aspiration was growing in France,—towards more equality, fewer privileges, a more simple life for the great and a less arduous life for the humble, easier access to learning and the free discussion of common interests. At that time public opinion was very strong. It must not be forgotten that only six years elapsed between the end of the American Revolution and the beginning of ours, and that the American Constitution was only four years older than that of France.

COUNT JEAN-BATISTE DONATIEN DE VIMEUR ROCHAMBEAU (From an old print)

it did,-but it certainly did not move the masses of France. The French King and chiefly because we were fighting the battles

sion at Washington as extending beyond an a holy cause. official one and embracing a sort of ambassadorship of the French people to the American scholarship and graceful, illuminating lit- later: "This is indeed a generous nation."

The effect of the announcement that France intended to send an expedition to America was tremendous. M. Jusserand says here:

When at the beginning of 1780 the news spread the French people helped us against England abroad in France,—that it was no longer a question of sending a squadron to help the American colonists in their fight for liberty,—but that the of human freedom and France was just then French Government proposed to send an army,—
saturated with the idea of liberty. the enthusiasm was boundless. Everybody wanted This new light on our revolutionary pe- to go. Everybody wanted to help the people who This new light on our revolutionary period is thrown by Monsieur Jusserand, the manfully for the holy cause of liberty,—the people Ambassador of the French Republic at whose chief was Washington, and whom Frank-Washington, in a series of unusually interesting articles in the Revue des Deux ardor possessed the youth of France and the projected, the staid old review of Paris. M. of its kind that France had undertaken since the Jusserand, who has always regarded his mis- far-away days of the crusades. It was, in fact,

This proof of disinterested enthusiasm people, has for years been devoting his fine struck the cool-headed Franklin. He wrote

erary style to the noble work of strengthening. One of the characteristic evidences of the the good-will which has always existed be- "state of mind" of those who took part in tween the two nations. This series of his- the expedition of Rochambeau was the fact

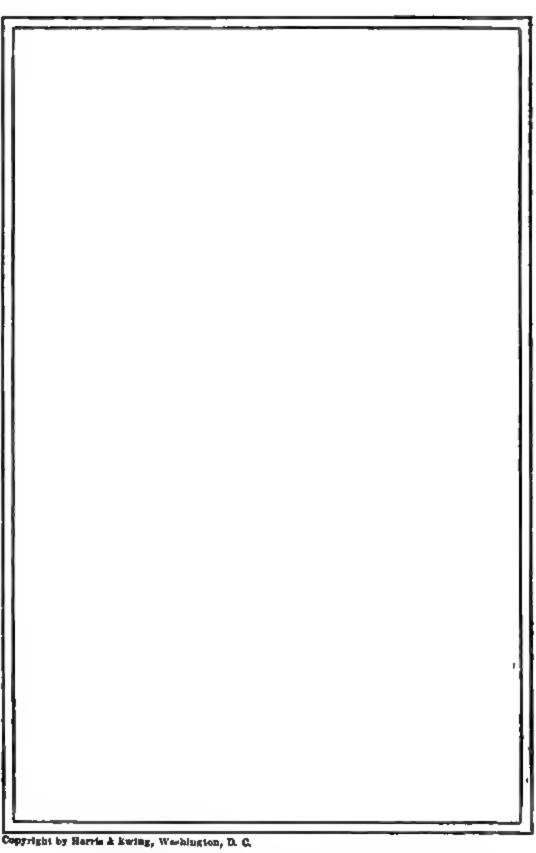
that practically everybody noted his impressions, kept diaries, and made sketches. "Perhaps never before during warfare had so much writing been done." The result is a mass of unpublished documents coming from the most varied sources, furnishing interesting data, and "throwing sidelights upon questions and facts that have been hitherto either misunderstood or misinterpreted." Notable among those documents are the "Journal and Memoirs of the Chief of the French Army," Rochambeau (now preserved in the Congressional Library at Washington), those of his Chief of Staff. Chattelux,-a distinguished member of the French Academy and adapter of Shakespeare; the simple stories of the army chaplain, the Abbé Rodin; the notes of that brilliant soldier, Lanzun, — w h o , "like the true Don Juan that he was, interspersed the narratives of battles with reminiscences of his love affairs,"-and a host of other journals written by officers.

. Thanks to all these data and to the many letters written by Washington to Rochambeau,—and also to the British Government,

the French and American trenches.

packed in heavy transports

and to manage to keep out of the way of the Engour allies, and to fight for a cause which could cause, and how it could approve a treaty of alli-bave but few adherents in Versailles,—namely: ance which imposed great risks upon it,—forbade Republic and Liberty! us all conquest,—and finally enabled us to rejoice April-7



DR. JULES JUSSERAND, THE BRILLIANT FRENCH DIPLOMAT AND AUTHOR, WHO REPRESENTS HIS COUNTRY AT WASHINGTON

which has generously granted free access to This last point was so astounding that its archives,—we are to-day enabled to ascer- the friendly Indians who visited Rochambeau tain with the greatest accuracy what was in his camp at Newport asked him how it being said and done in and out of New York, could be that a king could help the subjects in the redoubts of Yorktown, as well as in of another king in revolt against "their father," Rochambeau wisely replied, "It is It was an extraordinary undertaking, M. because that king has proved an unnatural Jusserand reminds us, that of trying to reach father and that ours has deemed it his duty the New World with a large armed force to protect the natural liberty which God has given to man."

This answer is characteristic and shows what lish fleet. To fight in an unknown country, side latent forces served to overcome obstacles-and by side with equally unknown people, who but re- why our nation [the French] could remain from cently had been our enemies [to the French] not the beginning to the end faithful to the American

FRANÇOIS JOSEPH PAUL, COUNT DE GRASSE (The brave French sailor who helped us win our na-tional independence—From an old print)

M. Jusserand about the start of the expedition from France, including a good deal concerning Rochambeau's fine personality.

It was on May 2, 1780, that the fleet, —seven battleships of the line and three frigates convoying thirty-six transports—got under way from Brest. The crossing occupied more than two months.

Nothing demonstrates the difference between navigation in those days and that of to-day better than the fact that much time was spent in fishing, while proceeding on the way. They catch flying fish,—"which prove very tender and delicious fried in fresh butter."

The perfect understanding, good-will, and tact that marked the relations between the two commanders is well illustrated by a number of incidents that might have strained the friendly relations between them had they been ordinary men.

of Washington's private letters in which was a nation where each individual shares the supreme paragraph that might have offended Rochambeau, authority . . . be has established discipline

"saw no more than the zeal of a great patriot expressed in the paragraph and that the writer must be singularly virtuous if no other fault could be laid at his door."

The gallant sailor, Count de Grasse, M. Jusserand declares, did more and risked more for the United States than any other individual not of American birth, and the Ambassador tells it thus:

Rochambeau and his aides were coming down from Philadelphia to Chester by boat. "As we approached," says Closen in his diary, "we saw on the bank General Washington waving his hat and his handkerchief with every indication of great rejoicing. As soon as we touched ground, the American General, usually so calm and so reserved, threw himself into Rochambeau's arms, telling him the great news,—de Grasse had arrived; and, while Cornwallis was on the defensive at Yorktown, the French fleet was blocking the entrance to the Chesapeake." De Grasse, having heard from the Ambassador La Luzerne the dire need of help on the American continent, decided to take part in the conflict without delay. He left Captain Français in San Domingo, having added to his fleet every French ship that he could gather in the Antilles. Even those that had been in commission for some years and had been ordered into port for repairs were pressed into service. He found the greatest difficulty in getting money in the result of a victorious war, which added that he had been requested to bring, although he nothing to our territory.

offered to pledge his chateau of Tilly as security; the Chevalier Charette, commander of the Bour-Some interesting particulars are given by gogne offering to do as much with his own.

> Despite all he did for us Americans,—M. Jusserand soberly remarks,—de Grasse is the only foreign champion to whom we have as yet erected no statue.

> The impression that Washington made on all the writers of these diaries and notes was very deep. Every one of them, says the chronicler, whatever his rank or character, received the same idea.

"From the moment that we began to correspond, directly," wrote Rochambeau, "I have never had a doubt of the wisdom of his judgment, and the amenity of his style." Chattelux writes, "America, from Boston to Charleston, is a great book in which every page offers him its meed of praise." Segur, who had been prepared to be disappointed,-"but nothing came of it,"-wrote, "His person is almost his history,—simplicity,—loftiness,—dignity, calm, goodness, firmness,—all are imprinted on his countenance and his manner as they are in his character. Everything in him bespoke the hero of a republic." "I saw Washington," writes the Abbé Rodin. "He is the Once, Sir Henry Clinton, who seems to have soul, the mainstay of one of the greatest revolubeen fond of this sort of game, -intercepted one tions that ever took place. At the bead of a He [Clinton] had nothing better to do than to among his troops, has made his followers eager for publish it in the papers. But the two commanders his praise,—and fearful of his silence, and has were not of the kind to be led into a quarrel over kept their confidence even under defeat." Blansuch a matter. A frank explanation settled the chard says, "It is Washington's merit that has dequestion, and all that Rochambeau had to say fended American liberty and if his countrymen about it, when someone spoke of it, was that he enjoy it some day,—it will be thanks to him."

WHY THE SWEDES ARE DEMANDING INCREASED DEFENSES

THE more mature comment on the ex- "Russia, in its endeavor to expand toward the which we referred last month in our editorial gression—is represented fairly by an article reason for pursuing our policy of greater defense. in La Revue, by a Swedish writer, Erik Sjoestedt. We give the substance of the argument, as he sets it down, as follows:

not believe that Russia harbors any aggressive to draw Sweden into a conflict which would intentions towards us, but what guaranter is there result in Sweden becoming the ransom of peace. that her feelings towards us may not change? There is also the great danger of Sweden being

den intends to defend itself. . . . The movement most-Danes and Norwegians.

towards greater means of defense dates farther back than the election of 1911. It had its be-ginning in the Finnish question. We do not wish to enter into the motives of Russian policy in Finland and we will go so far as to say that that is Russia's business-although we have the greatest sympathy for the country to which years ago Sweden gave her civilization and her culture.

Russia has given the world to understand that other motives than those of desiring the unification of the Empire were directing its Finnish policy.

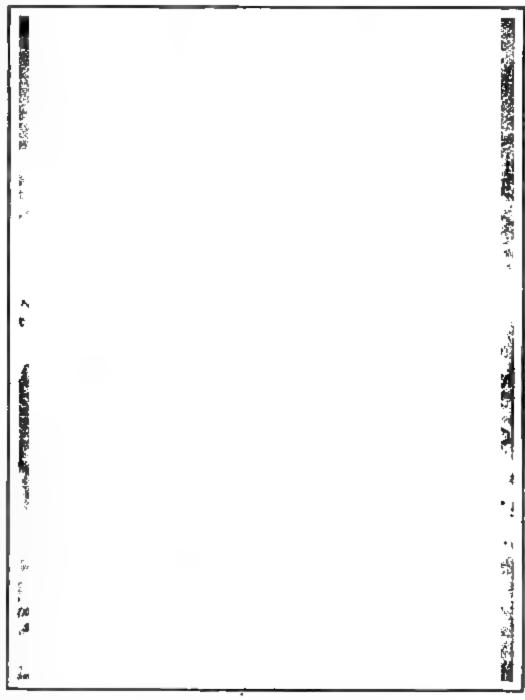
Strategic measures were possibly the reason for massing in Finland auch formidable armaments-to prevent, if need be, Germany from landing its troops there and making its way to St. Petersburg. Be that as it may, the display of such military activity in the proximity of the Swedish coast was not calculated to prewerve Sweden's peace of mind. We will only recall in passing the fact that Russia is suspected of the intention of expanding towards the North Atlantic through Sweden and Norway. We doubt it. Russia would hardly find it an advantage to pursue such a policy of expan-sion at the risk of making enemies of Sweden and Norway, who could call to arms 655,000 men between them.

Count Reventlow, the German military writer, said recently:

traordinary situation in Sweden, to ocean, will have to submit to the law of greatest resistance. Russia will have to stop when she finds resistance too well organized and too danpages-growing out of fear of Russian ag- gerous." Count Reventlow's opinion is one more

But the strongest reason and argument for this policy is the danger, not to say certainty, of Sweden being drawn against her will into a European conflict, if she is not strong enough to resist any attempt at violating her territory. The at-We do not doubt the good will of the Czar tempt may be made, not so much, perhaps, to of Russia to preserve the peace with us. We do attain strategic points for military operations, as

An armed Sweden, this writer concludes, drawn into a general European conflict—when not is the greatest security for maintaining the only Russia but other powers might attempt to peace of the North. This Swedish point of occupy strategic points on Swedish territory. It is against these two great dangers that Swe- view is apparently shared by many—if not



SHRINKING SWEDEN-WHY SHE FEARS HER NEIGHBORS

(This map, reproduced from the London Graphic, shows how Sweden has dwindled from the proud position of the first military power in Europe to that of a second-rate power overshadowed by her powerful neighbors, whose military activity is a cause of anxiety to her)

MONEY THAT REALLY TALKS

THAT "money talks" is an ancient figure upon which has been registered, for example, the of speech which a modern scientist proposes to make literally true. In other words, "five pounds sterling." By the intervention of a machine of very simple construction it is easy to reproduce on one or more edges of the paper a distinguished electro-chemical engineer of destined to become a note these zigzags and England, Mr. A. M. Bawtree, who is a curves. Thus all five-pound notes will carry a well-known authority upon bank-notes, has serrated edge which is the facsimile of the phonoinvented a method by which a five-pound note. or a ten-dollar bill, will be able to pronounce these magic words, the witness of its speak its own name in clear accents.

The invention has two features. the manufacture of bank-notes having an irregular edge, whose indentations correspond to definite sound-waves; second, the con-sufficient strength to permit the observer to perstruction of small phonographs, specially made to permit the hearing of the sounds

corresponding to these waves.

attracted a good deal of attention in France, being described in La Nature (Paris) reduces puffs whose frequence and intensity corcently by V. Fourbin. This article is sum-respond to the determined sound-waves, and marized in La Revue (Paris), from which reproduce the desired words. If the note remains being described in La Nature (Paris) rewe quote.

In France notes have rectilinear edges. But in on hand-made paper, have irregular edges, caused rated edge of a genuine note. by blisters in the pulp. One could not find, for

sents the line traced by the stylet of a phonograph perfection.

graphic record of the words "five pounds."

In order that a genuine note may be heard to honest manufacture, the inventor has conceived First, two apparatuses summarily described in his specifications. One consists of a much simplified gramophone, whose stylet follows the sinuosities of the serrated edge. The given sounds are emitted with ceive them by means of two acoustic tubes leading to his ears, while he slides the paper between two plates of metal. In the other apparatus the experirresponding to these waves.

menter blows in a tube, and the air, penetrating Though the invention is English, it has the sounding-box [chamber sonore] by means of the sinuosities in the serrated edge which is slipped between two metallic layers [feuilles] prosilent it is counterfeit!

Finally, Mr. Bawtree has still further many other countries this is not the case. In simplified his system by advising the use of England, Germany, and America the notes, printed metallic matrices which reproduce the ser-

example, two Bank of England notes exactly alike and superposable. Mr. Bawtree proposes to "regularize these irregularities," thus offering a new responded. In short, Mr. Bawtree proposes, by obstacle to the growing audacity of counterfeiters. The superposal is superposal that the superposal is superposal to see if serration precisely corresponded. In short, Mr. Bawtree proposes, by obstacle to the growing audacity of counterfeiters. By aid of a process of photogravure, unnecessary task of counterfeiters, especially now that the to be here described, he obtains a matrix whose progress of the art of photogravure has furnished edge, with its curves and zigzags, exactly repre- them with the means of imitating bank-notes to

ELLEN KEY, ROMAIN ROLLAND, AND **BEETHOVEN**

the greater is the void.

of adequate appreciation. If he is not his has also been unusually fortunate. The Engown press agent and biographer, like G. B. lish novelist last named made the English

I T occasionally, though very rarely, happens Shaw, there are plenty of enterprising newsthat a writer is more fortunate in his papers and publishers to hire the best writers biographers and critics than he is with his to write about each other. Yet, even in this own pen. We know that Dr. Samuel John- age, Romain Rolland is without an equal for son lives more in the pages of Boswell than the attention he has attracted to himself from in his own works. It is not so rare a phe- the world's greatest authors, and the unaninomenon for a really great writer to find mous praise bestowed on his large three-volan equally great critic. And yet, glancing ume novel, "Jean-Christophe," the English through the annals of literature, how often translation of which has been already noticed does one come across a Carlylean essay on in these pages. H. G. Wells thinks it is an Burns? Not by any means as often as one epic of modern life, the "archetype" of the would suppose. The further back one goes, novel of the future. George Moore's estimate is scarcely less flattering. To Gilbert To-day the tendency is in the opposite Cannan "it is the first great book of the direction. A man who has attained literary twentieth century. In a sense, it begins the prominence is not likely to suffer from want twentieth century." In its translations it

translation. Add to this, the fact that two books have already appeared on Rolland, and that he himself is the author of practically but one book, the last of which was not published before 1912, and that Europe is still talking of his achievement, and you have in his rise to international fame a case which is without a parallel in the history of the world's literature.

Ellen Key is the last of the great to join her voice to the swelling chorus of praise. In a long article in the Tat, a German serious review, she has given some of her best writing to an estimate of Rolland and his "Jean-Christophe." The first part, in which the hero is a close copy of Beethoven, she regards as the best of the whole work.

Beethoven stands nearest to Rolland's own heart and his conception of life. To this "soul of music, heroism, and goodness," Rolland has erected the only monument ever created by art worthy of Beethoven—"Jean-Christophe." The book took nine years in appearing, but before it began to appear, it had lived in its poet the greater part of his life. In this book Rolland has put in his deepest intuition of the innermost nature of the musical genius, so that we are firmly convinced of the reality of the revelations which we follow from his cradle to his grave. In other novels about geniuses the authors keep affirming that they are geniuses. Here the genius convinces by his genius. We do not read a book, we live a life, a life of the very highest worth, the life of a genius who creates a cosmos out of the flaming chaos of his nature. It is an educational novel of the kind of which before there was but one in the world's literature, Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister."

In character-drawing, however, Ellen Key places "Jean-Christophe" above "Wilhelm Meister.'

Only Tolstoy in his "War and Peace" has moved souls of different ages, sexes, and nations. These an inner soul of Beethoven. men and women are all a personal experience remaining in our memories not as the impression of think we are reading a book, but feel that we live before another's sufferings or humiliation.

ROMAIN ROLLAND, THE FRENCH AUTHOR (Who, in his great novel, "Jean-Christophe," has written the best biography of the composer Beethoven)

through with him the richest personal life, first with the child, then with the youth, then with the mature man, and lastly with the old man.

Just as Tolstoy in "War and Peace" rein such a welter of forms and has compellingly stored the Russia of Napoleonic times and divination which Goethe well described when he made it live, so Rolland uses the facts of compared Shakespeare's characters to glass clocks Beethoven's life to make him live again. He in which the workings of all the parts stand clearly has done what a mere biographer could not revealed, Rolland has admitted us to view not only the soul of "Jean-Christophe" but a hundred other do. He has divined and revealed the life

We follow the child of genius from the time when the room is a country, the day a life." We a book but as those impressions which life itself "when the room is a country, the day a life." We engraves in the mind and heart. Jean-Christophe feel the imaginative ecstasies and the music in the himself is the most living man I have ever had little boy. We see the violence of his passion when the good fortune to meet. We love with him, we he hates and despises. He is then ready to kill. hate with him, we are indignant with him, and Jean-Christophe is a soul with a passionate dispower ejoice with him. After finishing the book we sition for pain and joy, for rapture and torment, have the painful feeling that one of our own friends for friendship and love, for pride and gratitude, has died, and that we shall no longer have the a soul whose tempo is always that of the hurriopportunity to live year after year with this Jean- cane. Ontwardly, too, Jean-Christophe is a copy Christophe, who from the moment we were intro- of Beethoven, in his features, his eyes, his awkduced to him occupied so great a part of our life. wardness, his angularity, his defiant spirit. He is I have lived more intensely with him than with leady to commit suicide when he meets with inmost living men. The greatest triumph of Rol-justice and baseness. He wants to rule and fight land's art of depicting character is that we never his way through, and yet he melts in tenderness

THE BACTERIAL LAMP

of emitting light. An easy method of ob- in the kitchen. serving this is to place a piece of beef in a dish and then pour over it a 3 per cent. solution of common salt, allowing the upper In 76 samples of meat tested by Molisch 37 were luminous. The luminosity always begins just when the decomposition of flesh (or fish) begins, If the whole be now covered with a glass before an unpleasant odor is observed. The lightplate and put in a cool place (about 9° bacteria themselves have no harmful effect on the to 12° C. in temperature), in a day or two human body. Luminous meat or fish may thereto 12° C. in temperature), in a day or two fore be eaten with impunity. As soon as the the meat will be covered with tiny shining flesh begins actually so decompose the so-called stars which will gradually grow in extent rot-bacteria develop and drive out their shining till the whole surface glows with a soft sisters so that the light fails.

Recent experimenters have used this lightgiving capacity of bacteria to construct bac- 30 other luminous bacteria are known. terial lamps, which, though at present mere scientific toys, as it were, may eventually be used in mines, powder factories, and such

that of the glow-worm.

The bacterial lamp is described by Dr. O. Damm in a late number of Prometheus (Berlin). He tells us that the credit of first quickly accomplish its aim because of the constructing such a lamp belongs to R. Du- very rapid succession of generations. It is bois, who exhibited such a lamp as far back possible, too, that the character of the nutrias 1900 at the Paris World's Fair in the ment in the culture medium might affect "optical palace." More recently a similar results, and Dr. Damm suggests that we lamp, acting upon the same principle, has have here a fresh field for bacteriological rebeen made by Dr. Molisch, working independently. This is superior to the Dubois by which this light is produced. It is certain. lamp, because the light is of longer duration. however, that the bacteria require a certain We therefore pass over the detailed descrip- stimulus before they are capable of emitting tion of the former in favor of the latter.

Molisch took a half-liter Erlenmeyer flask and filled it one-fifth full with the mixture known as is no evolution of light when oxygen is entirely saltpeptone—glycerine-gelatine. Then he closed lacking or too scanty. Therefore the luminosity the flask with cotton-wool and sterilized it. After of bacteria is an oxidation process. However, the flask was somewhat cooled off he introduced there seems to be no direct connection between light-bacteria into the still fluid gelatine and, respiration and luminosity, for, under certain conholding the flask in a horizontal position, cooled ditions, especially increase of temperature, the holding the flask in a horizontal position, cooled it by revolving it slowly in a stream of water. Thus the flask's entire interior surface was covered with a thin layer of gelatine. Within a couple of days the bacteria had so increased in A ver the gelatine (which is . . . an admirable culture been devised by Molisch for the use of substance) that the flask glowed with a won-schools.

themselves, but of surrounding objects.

Bacterium phosphoreum. It is one of the

T is a fact well known to bacteriologists author has found it on meat in the ice-cellar. that certain kinds of bacteria are capable in the slaughter-house, in the market, and

This explains why meat is so often luminous.

Besides the Bacterium phosphoreum, about

But only one gives a more intensive light. It is found on lake fish (Seefischen) and is called the Bacterium pseudomonas lucifera Molisch. It is, places, since the light is a "cold light," like however, not improbable that by breeding the intensivity of light in bacteria may be increased.

> Such selective breeding would the more search. Not much is known as to the process light.

> A chief requisite is the activity of oxygen. There luminosity ceases, while the respiration is ac-

> A very pretty and simple experiment has

A glass tube about a meter long and 8 milli-This lamp is already in use as a night meters in diameter and closed at one end is filled lamp in invalids' rooms, and it is thought with a strong culture of luminous bacteria in that future improvement may enable it to bouillon to within a centimeter of the open end. be used in mines and magazines. The light Within a quarter of an hour the light will have is already strong enough for use in photog- constant contact with the oxygen of the air; but died out, except on the surface where there is raphy, not merely of the tiny light-givers on placing the thumb over the open end and reversing the tube the bubble of air will rise The bacterium used by Molisch is called through the tube making the whole culture again luminous.

Besides oxygen a certain quantity of water is most widespread forms of bacteria. The required for the luminosity, as Molisch has proved. These experiments have led him to the conclusion he calls photogen, but he has not yet succeeded in that a specific substance is secreted by luminous isolating it. No biological significance for the bacteria which is capable of evolving light in the light has been discovered, i.e., it apparently serves presence of oxygen and water. This substance no useful purpose to the bacteria themselves.

THE REAL GENESIS OF THE BALKAN WAR

IT is only since the termination of the derive a certain sinister importance from a the danger to which the world's peace was of Oka-Kama furnished the funds. and Herzegovina by Austria, the disorders on the situation, said: and revolts in Albania and Arabia, and the afforded.

From 1908 to the outbreak of the Balkan war in 1912 there were perennial alarms each spring of coming trouble, and early in that of 1912, signals were sent out from Berlin that an attack was to be made on Turkey, and that the most that was boped for was that she would be able to preserve intact her Asiatic domain. Whether this was the result of knowledge or only of the observation of events cannot be determined, but the recent revelations of how the war came about show that the plans that led up to it were formulated in 1908, when Russia entered into a secret treaty with Servia, directed in the first instance against

The exposure began through the publication of recriminations among the Bulgarian public men, who were involved in the catastrophe to Bulgarian arms and Bulgarian diplomacy when the Treaty of Bucharest was signed. General Savoy, who seems to have been made the scapegoat for the results of the second Balkan war, intimated in November that the object of the attack on the Greeks and Servians was to prevent the partition of Macedonia, which it was intended to erect into an autonomous province. About the same time King Ferdinand of Bulgaria was performing a kind of exculpatory pilgrimage to Vienna to explain the parts of himself and his government in the making of the treaty that tied them to the Russian policy, formulated in the spirit of the secret treaty of 1908 between Russia and Servia, which was primarily directed against Austria-Hungary. He seems to have had little difficulty in proving that he personally had opposed the alliance with Servia, already bound to Russia, and only signed it under protest, and so far has rehabilitated himself with Austria.

The reports that King Ferdinand contem-

second Balkan war and the conclusion of recent statement, not contradicted, that the peace by the Treaty of Bucharest that it has assassination of King Alexander of Servia teen possible to estimate the magnitude of was plotted in Russia, and that the Bank The annexation of Bosnia Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna, in commenting

revolution of July 24, 1908, in Turkey, ance under the impulsion of Russian diplomacy presaged the beginning of a new phase of and notwithstanding his better instincts which the Eastern Question with unknown peril were dissuading him. In his war manifesto he for all Europe. It is only recently, however, almost humbly placed himself under the protecthat the true explanation of the financial disturbances, political complications, and social unrest that have pervaded the whole civilized world from that time on has been slave sovereign. Only once he did not explain to the financial minimum on has been slave sovereign. Only once he did not explain to the financial minimum on has been slave sovereign. Only once he did not explain to the financial minimum on has been slave sovereign. Only once he did not explain to the financial most humbly placed himself under the protection of Russia. At the time of his visit to Cettinje, the occasion of the jubilee of King characteristics. ilized world from that time on has been Slav sovereign. Only once he did not submit to the Czar, and there is the reason why Russian diplomacy and its secret agents are putting every-thing in motion to bring about his fall. On June 8 the Czar sent telegrams to King Ferdinand and King Peter demanding that they submit to him as arbitrator their dispute over the partition of Macedonia. In that dispatch the Emperor Nicholas said: "I insist on declaring that the state which will commence the war will be responsible before the cause of Slavism, and that I reserve to myself all liberty of action as to the attitude Russia will take in connection with the results of so criminal a war."

> The reply of King Ferdinand caused the greatest dissatisfaction at St. Petersburg, as he said in it that Bulgaria would not submit to arbitration, except on condition that the decision should only deal with the territories mentioned in the stipulations of the treaty of alliance between Servia and Bulgaria. This so clearly showed a mistrust on the part of the King of a Russian arbitration, that it was evident he had committed an unpardonable offense. Russian influences pushed Rumania, and the Bulgarian army was held back where it could have thrown itself on the Servians, Russia remaining quite indifferent while the Turks moved back to Adrianople, in defiance of the Treaty of London, which was largely inspired by the Russian Ambassador, Count Benckendorff.

> On December 1 the Neue Freie Presse, speaking of the Balkan Alliance, said:

Almost at the same time at which the military plated abdicating are now known to have cluded, Russia on her side made a military conbeen put out by the Pan-Slavists, and they vention with Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro.

These conventions had for object to act in common in certain contingencies specified in detail in the agreements. These arrangements were in connection with the possibilities of conflict foreseen by the Serbo-Bulgarian Treaty of Alliance, and were directed notably against Austria-Hungary.

Then came the effort on the part of Russia to throw off the responsibility for the situation created by the revelations of the Matin in Paris, which were variously attributed to the Russian Ambassador, M. Isvolsky; to the Austrian tendency. Servian Foreign Office; and to someone connected with the Russophile party in Sofia.

The Russische Rundschau, of St. Petersburg, issued what it described as an authoritative statement, in which it said:

The Czar as well as Ministers Sassonov and Kokovizev and all the leading personages in Russia are peaceful, and have proved it on several occasions during the Balkan crises, as Count Berchtold has recognized in his statement. It is true that the Balkan Confederation was created under the auspices of Russia with views hostile to Austria-Hungary. But in the intention of Russian diplomacy that confederation was not meant to enter into immediate action, but was to serve in the future for the advancement of Russian interests. It was tried at first to constitute the Balkan Confederation with the adhesion of Turkey, which would mean that Russia did not project a war between the Balkan States and Turkey. It is known that the efforts in that sense made by the former Ambassador Tcharikov at Constan- (From a drawing by F. Matama in tinople failed, and that he was the London Sahere) recalled from his post.

A TYPICAL ALBANIAN the London Sphere)

ventions made between that Alliance and Livadia. Guechov only kept the rough draft of the treaty of which he did not even communicate the text to the members of his cabinet. and more hostile attitude towards Turkey, which was not in the intentions of the politiand remained on guard.

The Russian Den in the beginning of December said:

Russian diplomacy in admitting the insertion in the treaty of alliance of articles directed against Austria-Hungary has assumed the responsibility for all the military armaments provoked in Ec-rope by that alliance. The fact of the alliance of a million of bayonets in the Balkans would not have caused the increase of the German military forces if the rumor had not got about in diplomatic circles that that alliance had an anti-

The Reichpost, of Vienna, gave inter-

details in which esting the Russian Minister Sofia, Nekludov, played a part. According to him, the defeat of Turkey was not the principal object of the Balkan Russian League, but the paralyzing of Austria-Hungary by Russia while Servia pushed through Albania to the Adriatic. peace of Europe depended on the throw of the dice, when England and France declared that the peace must not be broken, and the débacle of the Balkan Confederation took place with the first shot fired by the Bulgarians in June, and the Russian plot fell to the ground.

The Pester-Lloyd. Budapest, says on the authority of a former member of the Bulgarian Cabinet in connection with the publication of the Balkan secret

It then goes on to say that the Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance was concluded, the articles of which have been revealed, and that cles of which have been revealed, and that by it Russia desired "to assure her interests which was presented on April 3, 1912, by Danev in all eventualities." But the special con- in a sealed envelope to the emperor Nicholas at

treaties:

In connection with the second Balkan cal leaders in Russia, who feared the Turks war, the Russkoyé Slovo stated in the middle might get an upper hand. In Vienna these of December that Bulgaria in reply to the and other Russian "explanations" are treated Russian proposal to present its statement for lightly. A special communiqué from St. arbitration within four days, gave Russia Petersburg appeared in the Politische Korre- seven in which to decide on the questions at spondenz, of Vienna, couched in the most issue with Servia. Russia having rejected amiable tones, but Vienna was not reassured this, Bulgaria on June 25 declared itself authorized to break off negotiations. Russia

to envelop all Europe in the calamity of a spring."

was surprised by the outbreak of hostilities, general conflict, was happily averted by the and the Bulgarians after their first defeats firm stand taken by Germany, England, and asked for Russian intervention, but it was France at the critical moment, but the danthen too late. The die had been cast ger that there may be yet another outbreak and the entire situation had been "precipi- remains, the settlement at Bucharest having done no more than bring about a suspension This brief recital of the origin of the Bal- of hostilities. "Russia has, apparently, only kan war, which threatened at one moment drawn back till she is ready for the next

SOME FRANK CUBAN OBSERVATIONS ON OUR-SELVES

patriotic sentiment inspired by the memory the island. of the struggles and sacrifices through which ceeds to give some concrete proofs of the years. We condense his remarks at this point.

The foreign trade of the island, which totaled railroads and the railroad mileage also give eloquent testimony as to Cuba's rapid progress. In

To-day, since we have seen that with our republic layer the value of the bonds and shares of the we live and prosper, and hold in our own hands

José de Sola says:

that will cease to be taken if law and order con-strengthen our national independence.

THE very satisfactory progress made by tinue to be maintained. Moreover, the Cubans Cuba in many directions, since the establishment of an independent government in the island, is the theme of an article by the natives of the island, already in control of the Señor José de Sola in Cuba Contemporanea, urban property, the liberal professions and the the Havana monthly review. The writer political offices, in some cases exclusively and in directs attention to the advantages possessed ing themselves to an ever-increasing extent in inby the Cuban nation, in its compact terri-dustrial undertakings, in agriculture and in all tory, with naturally defined boundaries, the kinds of lucrative enterprises, and are thus, little linguistic unity of the population, and the by little, regaining possession of the wealth of

That, after having cast off the yoke of independence was attained. He then pro- Spain, the Cubans have no wish to place themselves under any other tutelage, is stated notable material progress of Cuba in recent in most emphatic terms by this writer, who does not hesitate to pass what may seem to us a rather harsh judgment upon the methods pursued by Cuba's American guardians \$121,421,000 in 1900, with an excess of imports in their dealings with their temporary or over exports amounting to \$25,605,000, had increased in 1912 to \$297,543,000, and the exports of view he offers the following frank and surpassed the imports by \$32,870,000. The increase in the annual value of imports in the tenyear period was 89 per cent., while the exports and conclusions regarding Americans in their

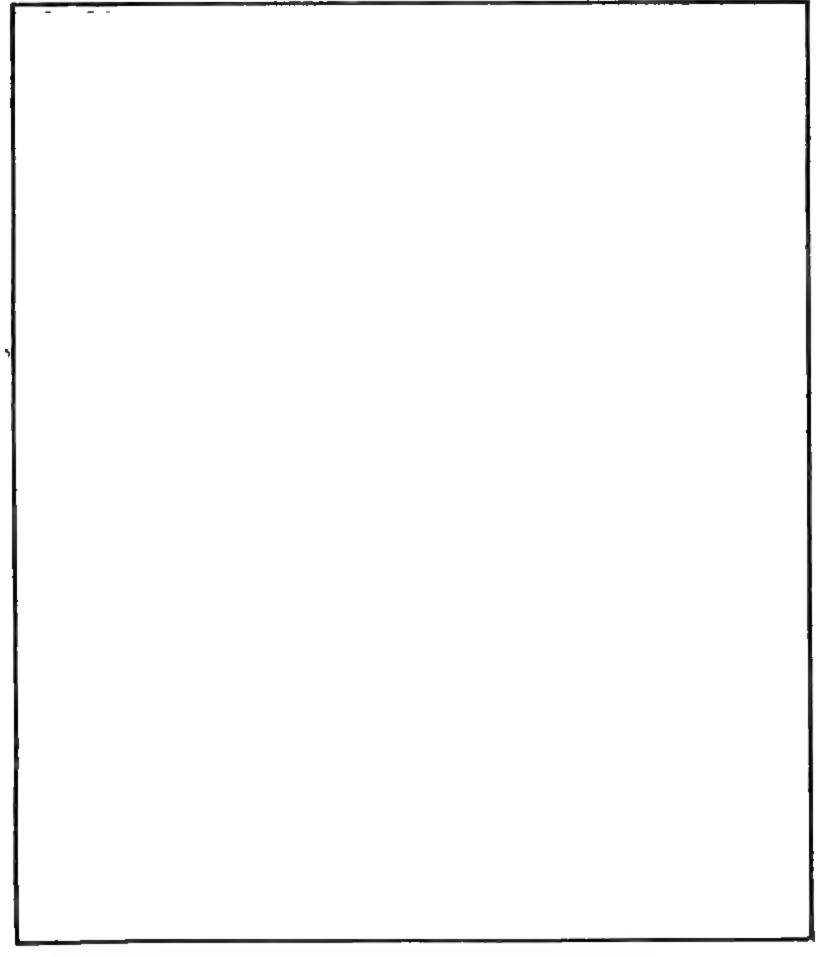
Cuban railways was \$47,600,000, but in 1909 the the remedies for many of our ills; since we have figures are \$120,000,000, and in the same period been forced to endure a venal and corrupt interthe number of miles of railroad in operation rose vention, which has demonstrated to us that iniquifrom 1192 to 2032, an increase of 840 miles, or tous governmental measures and conscienceless 70 per cent. politicians can reach us from the North also; since we have learned through our own experience, Treating of the significance of these im- and through that of our ill-fated sister island, pressive figures and similar statistics, Señor Porto Rico, that the American, so broad-minded and just in his own country, is an oppressive ruler of such small lands, because of his lack of Although it is true that a great part of this adaptation, his ignorance of and contempt for the wealth belongs to foreigners, this fact does not customs and sentiments of the natives, and his invalidate the affirmation that the progress just shortcomings in handing and governing peoples noted benefits our people, for the development of of foreign race whom he looks upon as conquered wealth is of advantage to a nation no matter to peoples—no one in Cuba, neither the rich nor the whom it may belong. Indeed, many supposedly poor, neither the cultured nor the ignorant, neither foreign holders are in reality Cubans who chose to white nor black, neither producers, professional shelter themselves behind a foreign nationality so men nor politicians will seek for an outside solution of our problems, our sole desire is, at all costs case of damage caused by a revolution, a precaution and for all time, to preserve, ennoble and

MISSING LINK TO STONE AGE MAN, AS

1, Pithecanthropus Erectus; 2, The Heidelberg Man; 3, The Galley Hill Man; 4, The Grenelle 8, The "Negroid" Laussel Woman; 9, The Cro-Magnon Man; 10, The Neolithic (Later Stone

THE series of busts shown on these two pages was modeled by the Belgian sculptor, Louis Mascré, from data supplied by the celebrated geologist and anthropologist, Rutot, and under the direct supervision of the latter. Beginning with Pithecanthropus erectus, believed by some scientists to have been the "missing link"—at least of the same stock as modern man—it ends with the man of the later Stone Age. The Illustrated London News prints pictures of these busts. From a French article dealing with the subject, we take the following notes, reminding our readers that they represent M. Rutot's conclusions:

Pithecanthropus erectus was, as it were, half-monkey, half-man; walked nearly erect; was largely a fruit-eater; had little or no power of thought, as we know it, but could work primitively



RECONSTRUCTED BY SCIENCE AND ART

Man; 5, The Combe-Capelle Man; 6, The Neanderthal Man; 7, The "Negroid" Grimaldi Man; Age) Man.

the Heidelberg Man was carnivorous. The Galley Hill Man, according to M. Rutot, was one of the first representatives of Homo Sapiens; inaugurated slavery; and was the inventor of Paleolithic industry. The Grenelle Man was the result of a fusion of Lapp races with peoples of earlier types. The Combe-Capelle Man M. Rutot places in the Superior Mousterian period; while he regards the Neanderthal Man as a "throw back," a survivor of the Tertiary period living amongst superior races, who had conquered and enslaved him. The Negroid types of Grimaldi the Professor explains by the changes that have taken place in the surface of the world. In the Quaternary epoch Sicily was part of the Italian continent, the Straits of Gibraltar were closed, and it was possible to walk from the zone called Africa to what is called Europe to-day. The Cro-Magnon Man is contemporary with those negroes who migrated into Europe. The Man of the Neolithic Age (Illustration No. 10) is half-warrior, half a worker on arms and domestic implements.

WHAT DO WE OWE TO THE MAN OF GENIUS?

edited by one of Norway's foremost living heredity, and those that can be passed on critics and scholars, Gerhard Gran. It will from man to man. In the production of be devoted to the study of literature with the former kind of values the men of genius aim of placing this study on a scientific basis, are notoriously deficient, while they take the and it will cover not only the Scandinavian lead in the production of the second kind of field, but the entire Western world. It is values. in many ways the most ambitious undertaking of its kind so far started in the three Scandinavian countries, and if it proves successful it should mean much for the systematic and creative study of the literary art everywhere.

The first issue is a splendidly printed quarto volume containing contributions from earth. Thus the men of genius are the creators of a number of well-known men as well as new cultural organs for individual as well as surveys of the present status of criticism and literary history in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and England. Each article thereby the fate of a whole people or a group of is printed in the anguage of the country peoples may be led into dangerous bypaths. One with which it deals, it being taken for gets an impression as if at times a people would granted that all those languages are familiar to the readers of the periodical. One of the most interesting articles in this number is for new continents. Sometimes such a people suf-one dealing with "The Man of Genius" as fers shipwreck, and mighty derelicts are left floata creator of social and cultural values. It is written by the well-known Norwegian thinker and critic, Chr. Collin, who is best of Björnson.

to reach an increasing knowledge of the most element. The natural part of the creators exalted phenomenon known to our experi- among men is to be capable and willing to ence: the man of genius," says Mr. Collin. serve. "Greatest is he who is the servant of The foremost literary masterpieces represent all." Therefore, it must be held one of the highest cultural values known to us. If the most important problems confronting the study of those values are ever to be raised modern democracy how to nurse all extraorto the rank of a science, it is, above all, dinary gifts among its members into their necessary to analyze and determine the place highest potency of production. So far, one held by the man of genius in the housekeep- might say that the power represented by the ing of mankind. And this must be done in such a manner that the revealed secret of made use of as the power inherent in the genius throws light on the peculiarities of all movements of water and wind. In fact, human culture.

this earth. It seems to stand for the most risky, audacious, and adventurous experiment ling and even dangerous degree. In carry-

EDDA is the name of a new Scandinavian makes a distinction between values that are periodical published at Christiania and inherited and transmissible only through

> These achievements of human cultures, gained through genius, are, one might say, new organs that help to adapt man more closely to the requirements of life. They are indeed inherited. But they are independent of any one individual's life because they can be preserved and passed on by means of inorganic symbols, such as words, that make it possible to scatter them broadcast over the social use. Such men are like an extra pair of horses attached to the coach of life and hastening its progress prodigiously—so much, in fact, that mount on horseback and cross the desert stretches ahead with dizzying speed-or as if it boarded ships and started on a swift and perilous search ing down the streams of saga and history as a warning to coming generations.

The men of genius represent the aristoknown to the outside world as the biographer cratic element in the human organization, but this organization has also, in spite of "Through literary history we are trying Nietzsche, an equally important democratic genius has been as little and unsystematically that gift which we name genius must be The cultural life of man in general is a regarded as the greatest of all the "standing very strange phase of the history of life on capital" at the disposal of the human race.

The success of human housekeeping in the wiundertaken by life during the many millions dest sense depends largely on our ability to estabof years that evolution has been at work on lish a harmonic cooperation between the leaders of years that evolution has been at work on and their followers, by the men of genius and the the earth. But it is in particular the man mass of average men. But it must not be forgotof genius, supported and carried onward ten in this connection, that the distinction between by the surrounding social organism, who the inventors and the imitators is not an absolute accelerates the development of life in a start-ling and even dangerous degree. In carry ing out these ideas further, Mr. Collin rule, the man of genius ranks as such only in his

own particular field, and this makes the connec- search of material values to the search after

helped to turn its men of genius from the Britain to the dominion of the high seas.

tion between him and his less gifted fellow-men ideal ones. It was quite natural that ambitious and audacious minds should turn to Turning to a study of the cultural develop- literature and science for the conquests which ment of his own country during the past their natures demanded. The other factor century, Mr. Collin makes two interesting working in the same direction was the long suggestions for the explanation of the re- peace, which excluded the possibility of conmarkable supremacy obtained by Norway in quests by force. He points out finally that the literature of that period. In the first the blossoming of modern thought in Engplace, he thinks the very fact that the country land followed the establishment of peace was poor and limited in its physical resources in the British Isles and the ascension of Great

BELGIANS THE FIRST COLONIZERS OF **NEW YORK**

article is devoted to prove that the Belgians a tendency for adventure. were enterprising colonizers and were among In 1621 he recruited in Hainaut artisans the first explorers in the North.

Tomas of Honduras, and other places.

was their great achievement in the estima- of what is now the Empire City. tion of Baron de Borchgrave, and his views A reinforcement of Walloon immigrants are supported by historical proof.

THE part taken by Belgians in the found- America between New France and Virginia. ing of New York forms the subject of Up to about 1623 this region had been left a very interesting article by Baron de Borch- deserted, and was spoken of indifferently grave in the last number of the Bulletin de as New Belgium and New Netherlands. la Société Belge d'Etudes Coloniales. He It was visited by the Dutch but not organhas already dealt with the Belgian colonies ized as a colony, had no European inhabiin Germany, Hungary, Transylvania, and tants, and the efforts to people it were England, and moved perhaps by a little jeal- unsuccessful. This situation seemed likely ousy of the Dutch, to whom the credit of to continue when some Walloons suddenly settling New York has been given, to the appeared and landed at Manhattan, where exclusion of the Belgians, Flemings, and they founded a colony. At their head was Walloons, he has been going into the history a Hennuyer, Jesse de Forest, of wealthy of their adventures in the New World. This parentage, who from early youth had shown

in different trades and assembled them at Olivier Brunel, born in Brussels in the Antwerp. In March, 1623, the vessel first half of the sixteenth century, was the Nieuw Nederland sailed for Manhattan real founder of the commercial settlements with thirty families, the greater number of the Netherlands in the White Sea. He Walloons. The ship arrived in the spring, took part in the discovery of Spitzbergen, and Jesse de Forest, notwithstanding his and founded Archangel. He was associated strong constitution, died in 1626 from an with Mercator, Balthazar de Moncheron, attack of malarial fever. This is supported Barentz, and others, and was the forerunner by Virlet d'Aoust, a French geographer, of the Belgians who took part in the forma- who cites his sources of information, though tion of the companies of the East and West Schuyler's "History of New York" denies Indies. In connection with the latter, they the part taken by Jesse de Forest, but withformed colonies in the Canary and Azores out giving proof. Baron de Borchgrave, Islands, in Yucatan, Santo Domingo, Santo however, relying on Virlet d'Aoust, maintains that Jesse de Forest with his thirty The founding of New York, however, Walloon families were the original founders

e supported by historical proof. soon followed, under the leadership of the He tells how the merchants of Amster-Belgian, Peter Minnewit, who settled on dam, encouraged by a law of the States Long Island on the shore of a bay, which General, formed an association under the from them received the name of the Walloon name of the "Company of the New Nether- Gulf (Waelbogt), known in our time as lands," and received a charter which gave "Wallabout." From that time on the setthem the right to explore the coasts of tlements of the Belgians and the part they

took in founding the State of New York. The research and scholarly exposition of are historically followed up to when, in Baron de Borchgrave in his article give a March, 1664, Charles II. of England gave new interest to the subject of it, as the to the Duke of York the concession, under monopoly of the credit of having been the the name of the territory of New York, of all original founders of New York has been what was then called New Belgium.

hitherto held by the Dutch.

ARMY AND NAVY REORGANIZATION IN TURKEY

Anatolian administrative reforms; (2) Eco-journal, says: nomic and industrial reforms, as represented by various concessions on railroad and port constructions and mine exploitations; Historians will certainly recount with accuracy (3) The complete reorganization of the and impartiality all the causes of our defeats. Ottoman army; (4) The creation of a mod-We shall abstain now from criticizing, and so ern Ottoman navy.

getic Enver Bey, now Pasha, now thirty-five years old, considered by the Turks as the hero of the Revolution, and the conqueror of Adrianople, and by the Arabs as the defender of Islam, since he succeeded in organizing from chaos and in the face of great obstacles a strong defense against the Italian invasion of Tripolitania and Lybia, has begun a series of most drastic reforms, the ultimate aim of which is the eliminating of all old officers, no matter what their importance, from the active army, and of many younger ones who have been identified with younger ones who have been identified with politics or who have shown incapacity and not hesitated, declaring that he had no use as to the necessity of having a strong navy: for anyone who had been actively identified with the disasters during the past campaigns.

Every army corps now has a new and very them and us the same rivalry that exists between sia, France, and England.

THE most important results for Turkey Commenting on these reforms, the wellof the recent Balkan wars are: (1) The known Tanine (Echo), the Young Turkish

explain those events which are still very recent, Of all these reforms and activities, none passions. The Ottoman army will from now have received more attention from the on give importance only to capacity, merit, work, Turkish people and their press than those and activity and not to celebrity of name and that affect the army and navy. In fact, the enthusiasm that the various public announcements have created is something which the but will try to find its faults and remedy them. East has never witnessed and which many . . . The declarations of Enver Pasha are full Occidental countries with the well-known of hope. . . . Once the war was over we had to patriotism of their citizens might envy. The old style of things and remain beaten and humilinew Minister of War, the young and enerated, or take radical measures and be saved. Our getic Enver Bey, now Pasha, now thirty-government intends to live, and has chosen the

The Terdjumani-Hakikat, another immismanagement. Among these are 73 gen-portant journal, speaking of the increase of erals, including all the commanding generals the Turkish navy by the recent acquisition of the last war. To take such a step in of the dreadnought Rio de Janeiro, redemands extraordinary energy christened by the Turks Sultan Osman I., and courage. Enver Pasha, however, has expresses the general feeling in the country

young general, with German General Lyman Germany and England. To one warship built by von Sanders commanding the first army Greece we will reply with two. When the railcorps and all the military schools at Constantinople,—this despite the protest of Rustantinople,—this despite the protest of Rustantinople, and the Rustantinople the to one of our adversary.

AMERICAN REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES

Atlantic Quarterly. Not with a view to a analyzed in "Recent Reflections of a Novel detailed comparison, but merely to suggest Reader." certain points of likeness and of divergence higher grade of American periodicals.

those of Colonel Harvey, as set forth in a ninth year. Wilson will use his influence with Congress article on the following page. to secure legislation that will put both the

from either of the others is presented in the Chase Greene. April number by Evans Woollen. This wri- The April Forum has articles on "The Art progress of Henry George's project.

T the present time the American period- "Fashions in Men," by Katherine Fullerton A it the present time the remarkan period icals which may be regarded as corre-Gerould; "The Path of Learning," by Marsponding more closely than others to the pre- garet Lynn; "The Unknown Quantity in vailing type of British reviews, as exempli- the Woman Problem," by Elisabeth Woodfied in preceding pages of this magazine, are bridge. In a series of "Adventures in Amerthe Atlantic Monthly, the North American ican Diplomacy" Mr. Frederick Trevor Hill Review, the Forum, and the Yale Review. gives an account of the famous episode in our In this category also it would be proper to history known as "The Affair of X Y Z." include the Sewanee Review and the South Some of the leading novels of the season are

In the March number of the North Amerbetween our American reviews and their ican Review the editor, Colonel Harvey, pays foreign contemporaries, we notice this month his respects to Secretary Bryan in a manner a few of the features in the former that may not precisely analogous perhaps to the course be regarded as fairly characteristic of the that would have been pursued by the editor of the Contemporary Review or the British The Atlantic Monthly for April opens Quarterly in a like situation, but in a way with an anonymous article on "The Last that will be clearly understood and appreci-Refuge of the Spoilsman," which summa- ated by every newspaper editor in America. rizes the encroachments of the spoils system The North American, it may be said in passon the diplomatic service, especially in Latin ing, is growing more journalistic as it nears America, and reaches conclusions similar to the century mark. It is now in its ninety-

recent number of the North American Re- "Can Republicans and Progressives Unite?" view. The writer seems, however, to in- is the question which Judge Peter S. Grossdulge the hope that after more immediate cup attempts to answer through the North problems have been disposed of President American. We summarize Judge Grosscup's

Other important articles in this number of diplomatic and the consular service upon a the North American are "Two Suffrage Missecure basis and will remove for all time the takes," by Molly Elliot Seawell; "Our Napossibility of any repetition of practices which tional Fences," by Huntington Wilson; have long been tolerated even in the best of "Super-Democracy," by Benjamin Ives Gilman; "Christianity and Christian Science," The case for and the case against the single by the Rev. Randolph H. McKim; "Science tax having been stated in earlier numbers of and Literature," by John Burroughs; and the Atlantic, a third view differing somewhat "The Sea in the Greek Poets," by William

ter regards the single tax towards which the of Everlasting Life," by Thomas Percival so-called Single Taxers have been helping as Deyer; "The American Playwright and the really a single tax not on land in itself, but Drama of Sincerity," by Sheldon Cheney; on monopoly, of which land is the most im- "John Redmond," by L. G. Redmond-portant part. Thus the forms of taxation Howland; "The United States Unprepared often cited by single taxers as evidences of for War," by Harry Albert Austin; "The progress in Australia, Western Canada, and Paramount Problem of the East," by J. Insome parts of the United States are evidence gram Bryan; "The Progress of Eugenics," of a movement toward taxation more regard- by C. W. Saleeby; "Railway Mail Pay," by ful of social considerations, rather than of the William Joseph Showalter; and "The Riddle of the Grotesque," by May Ellis Nichols.

Besides these contributions on important The April Century, fairly entitled the public problems, there are in this number "Modern Art Number," contains a series of clever essays on "Adventures with the Edi- interpretations of the art movement of our tors," by Henry Sydnor Harrison; "Protestime by Edwin H. Blashfield, John W. tant Paradox," by Zephine Humphrey; "The Alexander, Ernest Blumenschein, and Wal-Fallacy of Ethics," by H. Fielding-Hall; ter Pach. There are in all thirty-two pages

of reproductions of modern paintings, chiefly from an unknown period were the equals in the work of American artists, including two many respects of the ancient Greeks.

pages in full colors.

by no means implies that its contents have Lodge. to do exclusively with art topics. There is The overshadowing feature of the April in this same number an admirable account Scribner's is Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's of the campaign that is being waged against first article on his experiences as a hunterthe brown-tailed moth, the farmer's enemy. naturalist in the wilderness of Brazil. In This is contributed by Harold Kellock. Nor this instalment Colonel Roosevelt describes should we overlook Edwin Björkman's ap- the beginnings of his journey up the Paraguay peal to the President of the United States River and gives his impressions of the bird "in behalf of American literature," or the and animal life of the region as well as of the article on "The Immigrant in America: the human population. Kermit Roosevelt and Celtic Irish," by Professor Edward A. other members of the expedition supplied the Ross.

In our February number we quoted from former Ambassador David Jayne Hill's en- remarkable photographs of coast artillery protertaining dialogue on diplomacy as it ap-jectiles said to have been taken by the "fastest peared in the pages of Harper's Magazine. camera in the world" are reproduced. The In the April number of Harper's, Dr. Hill steel projectile of a twelve-inch gun, released continues his discussion of the practical de- at a pressure of 40,000 pounds to the square tails involved in the standardizing of our di- inch in a heat at which diamonds melt and plomacy, i. e., making diplomacy a profession. carbon boils, is hurled through the air at the He sets forth some of the advantages of the rate of twenty-five miles a minute and reaches European system as contrasted with our the mark ahead of its own sound, and yet a

ington, of the Department of Geography at records every stage of this flight of the pro-Yale, describes the ruins of great cities discov- jectile from the gun-barrels to the target. ered in Yucatan and gives reasons for his be- McClure's publishes the story of this invenlief that the inhabitants of those cities dating tion as related by Cleveland Moffett.

An important scientific article on the sub-Calling this an art number of the Century ject of gravity is contributed by Sir Oliver

photographs used to illustrate these articles.

In the April number of McClure's some camera has at last been invented by a young In the same number Mr. Ellsworth Hunt- officer of the coast artillery so swift that it

CAN REPUBLICANS AND PROGRESSIVES UNITE?

S. Grosscup, in the North American Review nation taking any hand in our industrial affor March. Judge Grosscup concerns him- fairs except as a policeman to keep the comself first with the new leadership of the batants restricted to the rules of the fight Democratic party, to which he sees a gradu- until one or the other is finished. "In other ally growing opposition, and then raises the words, we must return, so far as industrial question whether a common ground may be organization goes, to the primitive concept found on which to mobilize such opposition. of man against man." Against this concep-He realizes that the word "prosperity," the tion of the new freedom in industrial affairs, time-honored slogan of the old Republican Judge Grosscup would assert the principles party, and the phrase "social justice," the of a "new nationalism." He would assert newer slogan of the newer Progressive party, his faith that "the constructive function of each pushed to the front separately and the nation reaches those concerns of the apart from the others, cannot become the people that lie immediately at their doors basis of such an united opposition. It seems as well as their politics—that this thing we clear that if the Wilson standard is to be call the nation is not a mere term in geogsuccessfully opposed there must be a common raphy; not a mere organized protection political purpose with a standard of phil- against armed invasion from the outside; not osophy of its own in the opposition. How a mere police officer between what otherwise shall that standard be defined?

Judge Grosscup takes issue with the The roots of the ration sink deeper than postulates of the "new freedom" in their that. Its solicitude extends to every home assumption that the nation as such has no in the land and to every condition that

A NOTHER answer to this much-mooted constructive function in the concerns of our question is attempted by Judge Peter people, that there is no such thing as the would be unrelated warring individuals.

affects that home; to every business in the a moral wrong. So, too, Mr. Wilson's hold land and to every condition that affects in- on the American people comes from their bedustry and business, for on these the condi-lief that he is in earnest also in his wish tions of the home rest; to every farm in the to right this moral wrong. Government, land; and one of its supreme functions is to says Judge Grosscup, "is not wholly a busisee to it that this solicitude is translated fully ness proposition; it is a human proposition and always into help and action."

Mr. Roosevelt and the Progressive party Judge Grosscup. calls upon the Progressiveobtained so strong a hold on the people's con- Republican party to put behind its solicitude fidence in 1912 was the fact that the pro- for the people the power of the nation to test that they uttered was a protest against make good that solicitude.

also." No party can hope to come back to As Judge Grosscup sees it the reason why power on a wave of industrial reaction.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH OUR COLLEGES?

The painful struggle to reorganize the American college, he reminds us, is now nondescript thing. everywhere going on. What is the trouble? he asks. A sober attempt to solve this problem, furthermore, is not indeed very flattering to our national self-esteem. At least, such is Prof. Sihler's dictum. But he says an answer must be found.

There is curious antinomy deeply rooted in our national practice and conduct in many grave and ever recurrent tasks and problems of culture and civilization. It lies in the deeply settled conviction that in us there is an unfathomable resource of organization and contrivance which can afford to, -nay which ought to,-ignore and rate as nothing older world of which we are essentially a western extension. At bottom it is our predisposed readiness to conform to a mechanism,—let us say to the newest mechanism,—in anything; and further, the blind and unreasoning subjection of millions to a

Any sober observer, continues Dr. Sihler, could have foretold what would happen. It was simply this: in the very stage of crudeness and immaturity our young folk counseled together as to what was easiest.

April-8

DR. E. G. SIHLER (professor of Latin the essential powers, bread-winning calculation, languages and literature at New York self-government, so called, coupled with a positive University) published an elaborate article all a veritable witches' cauldron of confusion ever of some twenty-seven pages on this subject worse confounded. A youth with lanky legs or in a recent number of the Neue Jahrbücher, good wind was a hero, whereas another with intellectual ideals and with the faculty of hard mental work was an "old maid." Our A. B. more the work was an "old maid." Our A. B. more than the several page to reorganize the and more became an empty bauble, an unmeaning,

> In November, 1907, about one and a half years before the retirement of President Eliot, we are reminded that Woodrow Wilson uttered the following words:

"We are upon the eve of a period when we are going to set up standards. We are upon the eve of a period of synthesis, when, tired of this dispersion and standardless analysis, we are going to put things together into something like a connected and thought-out scheme of endeavor." "You know that with all our teaching we train nobody; you know that with all our instructing we educate nobody." "Some things discipline the mind and the experience of the world, particularly of that some do not. Some things are difficult and some things easy; and nothing so disciplines the mind as that which is difficult." "I sympathized so deeply with Dr. Sihler this morning when he said that we shall be obliged to reduce our education for each person, not for all, but for each person,slogan, to a vigorous and captivating phrase. it's a small body of great subjects; and until we "Freedom of choice." That was a pretty phrase. have done that, we will not have returned to the it's a small body of great subjects; and until we true process of education."

> The college cannot be metamorphosed into a university by the incessant addition of new "departments."

This is merely "an incident of what we may And they soon discovered and passed on to the American college." In Harvard, in 1907-8, eight incoming immature youth what was easier and students were enrolled for a course in Plato and what was a snap. Where silviculture could be Aristotle; ten for Tacitus; but for Rhetoric and matched against calculus, or where a course in the English Composition, 498. No exegesis is here English novel was rated as an equivalent to a required. We must come to it, viz., we must give course in Plato's "Republic," or practice in English the A. B. degree more body and specific character. elocution as furnishing equal advancement towards There must be many pass-men, the hoi polloi who the A. B. degree with a course in Tacitus or in are there because they desire a good time. But advanced Latin writing,—of course the natural there must be an elite too. It is they on whose indolence of our youth fled to silviculture, to the account the others must be endured. English novel, to declamation. We had indeed Let a number of colleges in a given region comgone far towards making social and athletic Chau- bine, without permitting the given biggest cortauquas of what should, indeed, be Institutions of poration to dominate the given combination. Let Learning. College and University, the training of these associated colleges establish a system of here?

fundamental terms and quantities."

The German University produces professional can college cannot do or achieve anything of this truths.

"stiff" joint examinations, say in one each of the sort. It aims (where it as not become dizzy and three groups: (1) In the Humanities and History, foolish through incessant articulation) to produce one. (2) In Mathematics, one. (3) In pure not indeed embryonic professional men, nor pro-Science, one. Let the best man be properly disfessional men in the apprentice stage, but—men. tinguished by a special degree, or by some specific One thought more. Why should there be no conform of adscription on his diplomas. Why should straint in the quadrennium which is to be the each institution of learning insist on its autonomy antechamber of life? Is not that life full of constr int and full of stern necessity? Is not selfconquest the essential concomitant of all genuine In conclusion, we must "clear up some intellectual pursuits? A college is no trade school. We desire strong and vigorous bodies, not with the avowed purpose of becoming professional acrobats, but for all the contingencies of coming experts, in whose training academic activities and life. So the training of our mental bodies is for potentialities operate at their point of the highest all the contingencies of coming life,—the higher possible consummation. Then are trained there and leading forms of life and labor. We must chemists, classicists, historians, jurists, theologians, return from the scattering and the dilution of physicians, mathematicians, linguists. The Amerithese last decades to these simple but essential

WOMAN'S PLACE IN ISLAM

principle, creates and conserves a deeper homedan Begum says: degradation for women, and, therefore, for society, than any other great religious system, and as a result Mahomedan women which Mahomedan women attained under no other grow to be deceitful, malicious, degraded, encouragement than that of their holy faith. and wicked," Her Highness the Begum of These women are well versed in law, theology, Bhopal pens a spirited reply, which is pub- and fine arts, and have left behind them such noble lished in Muslim India and the Islamic Re-are not to be found in the history of every other view (Calcutta). Her Highness says:

I cannot but think that such a wholesale condemnation of Muslim women is most unjustifiable. played an important part; and without resorting I am by religion a Mahomedan and am rather to the tactics of militant suffragettes they influwell acquainted with the principles of my faith; enced the administration and the public policy of and I know that Islam has laid down no precept, the country for good by words of sound advice. no formula, no obligation which could render the On the field of battle Muslim women have nursed position of the tender sex in any way derogatory. the sick and the wounded, have encouraged sol-On the contrary, the Mahomedan religion has ac- diers to uphold their nation's honor, and have corded a just and fair position to women to which they are in every way entitled. Islam not only lifted up womankind from the depths of degradation to which it had sunk in pre-Islamic days, but women developed shortly after the appearance of it also granted women a distinct legal status to which no religion in the world can afford a sisters. . . . It may be that Muslim women have which no religion in the world can afford a sisters. . . It may be that Muslim women have parallel. Islam disallowed the cruel treatment in some places sunk to the low depths described in some places. parallel. meted out to women before the advent of the Great by Miss Richardson, but it is the majority that Prophet, who enjoined his followers to treat the counts, and it is the real religion which will evenfemale sex with respect. And does not the Koran tually prove our salvation, and not the kind of say. "Woman is the ornament of man, and man religion that is probably followed in some quarters that of woman"? The Prophet's teaching estab-lished a perfect equality of the sexes and I can according to Miss Richardson, some Muslim wosay without the slightest fear of contradiction that men have acquired are the result of national Islam has laid down the best possible rules for degeneration and decay. When a nation is on the the intellectual and social advancement of women. It enjoins the highest consideration and respect for women, and I wish the women of Europe knew Arabic and could study the Koran at first hand—a study that would dispel many misunderstandings. force for all real Mussulmans. Islam has done for women what no other religion has done. As a matter of fact, all the incorrect accusations against our religion that have obtained currency are due to colossal ignor- Bhopal rules over a population of about ance of the teachings of the Holy Prophet.

for the advancement of human civilization, be allowed to vote or not.

IN reply to a charge recently made by a and the cause of their subsequent degrada Western critic that "Mahomedanism, on tion in some quarters, this aggressive Ma-

> nation. They read impressive sermons from the pulpit; they gave lectures on theology in the college halls; in the politics of the country they gallantly fought in many an action side by side with them.

> Such were the qualities which the Muslim downward path deterioration is bound to set in in some quarters, and the injunctions of religion are apt to be neglected. But it is the real religion that has Divine recommendation and powerful

Her Highness Sultan Jahan Begum of 1,000,000, and has yet to decide whether Of the direct part of Mahomedan women both men and women of her state should

CURRENT THOUGHT IN THE NEW BOOKS

THE SEASON'S NEW FICTION

THERE is a form of imaginative writing that seems to exert a perennial fascination. A quarter of a century ago everybody was reading Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward," and a quarter of a century before that Jules Verne's wonderful tales of travel, mingled with scientific discovery and adventure, were beginning to be beralded throughout the romance-reading world. An earlier counterpart of this skilled adaptation of science to the purposes of plausible fiction might have been found in the work of Cyrano de Bergerac in the early seventeenth century. These worthies in literature have had their day. A great part of what Jules Verne wrote as prophecy has been realized in practical achievement. Men have gone around the world in less than eighty days and every great navy in the world has submarines that have duplicated the thrilling expeditions of Verne's explorers twenty thousand leagues under the sea. In the field of social reform the glib promises made by Bellamy have become hackneyed and writers of the Socialist faith have made such advances since his day that the generalities of "Looking Backward," once so alluring, no longer capture the imagination. The successor in our day to both Jules Verne

and Edward Bellamy is H. G. Wells, and his new book, "The World Set Free," embodies more of his creed than anything heretofore published. The goal of Mr. Wells' thinking is the end of war and the realization upon earth of a real "parliament of the world." This outcome is to be reached, not as in Bellamy's scheme by peaceful evolution, but only after the present social order has been rent asunder by the release of certain elemental physical forces to be revealed to man through processes similar to those that have led to the great discoveries and inventions of the more recent past. The only way by which war our own industrial life. In this his method closely book to the melody of this old song (if you happen follows that of Jules Verne. On the side of to know it).

social and political construction Mr. Wells is Maisie and Phoebe, twin sisters so much alike

had to be left untouched. Some of these may be worked out later. Whatever else may be said of the book, it is at least a clever attempt to show up the futility and needlessness of war.

The publishers of William de Morgan's novel, could be finally abolished, according to Mr. Wells, "When Ghost Meets Ghost," describe it as a "long was through the demonstration of overwhelming genial tale of old mysteries and young lovers in destructiveness of these new physical agencies England." This is near the truth, especially as under partial human control. The phrase "atomic regards the length of the tale,—it runs 862 pages energy" is much used by Mr. Wells in describing of tolerably fine print. The scene is England in this tremendous power that brings about the the fifties—the material reminiscent of that faded practical disintegration of the physical world as old song still to be heard in the remote country-we know it to-day, and he prepares the reader side, "The Rosewood Casket," which contains for his disclosures concerning this explosive force somewhere in its sentimental lines this: "There's by recalling the discoveries of radio-activity and a packet of old letters, written by a cherished the work of Marconi and their applications in hand." You can almost sing Mr. de Morgan's

possibly less convincing, but considering the fact that when they had a tiff one revenged herself that he is compelled to presuppose a situation far by pretending to be the other, are separated after removed from anything that this generation can their marriage by two forged letters and each of easily imagine, this is not strange. In so brief the sisters for a matter of fifty years believes the a work it was inevitable that many problems other dead. Yet for twenty-five of these years which naturally suggest themselves to the reader they live within a short distance of each other in

The World Set Free. By H. G. Wells. Dutton.

² When Ghost Meets Ghost. By William de Morgan. Holt. 862 pp. \$1.60.

method of the novel is not for Mr. Lyons. He pilloried in Mr. Lyon's satirical comment.

England, the relationship finally coming to light presents rather a series of studies—realism such as by piecing together remembrance and coincidence Gorky's, so direct that at first it seems brutal. when they are eighty-one-two withered old Through the nakedness of truth, however, is rewomen—the bare ash of their ripe-throated youth, yealed a vast kind of maternal tenderness toward This is the bare outline of the story of this fine life in its every manifestation. "Simple Simon" romance that carries other stories intertwined in Honeyball, a youthful philanthropist who in-a skilful weaving of romantic incident with real- herits fifteen hundred pounds, enters upon his ities. It represents Mr. de Morgan at his best, career of finding out bluffs, and after many adventures settles in Silverside, a town whose chief It is a question whether Mr. A. Neil Lyons is misery is caused by lack of employment. Simon is a "discovered man" or not, so far as the literary elected to the Poard of Guardians for the poor and world goes. If he isn't he at least deserves to be, the humor and satire of the book is furnished by His first novel, "Simple Simon," retains all the Simon's actually trying to carry out the provisions novelty and brilliance that have made his short of the Poor Law. Several philanthropic rag-bag stories and sketches amazing.1 But the usual figures, well known to any board of charities, are

A FEW BOOKS OF VERSE

admirable piece of literary labor covers the de- vision." This edition is issued under the auspices tails concerned with the poet's life, manuscript, of the Department of Inglish Literature, Wellesley and poetry with clear discernment of his rela- College, with Katharine Lee Bates as general tion to his contemporaries and gives a critical editor. estimate of his work. The manuscript of these poems was purchased from Mr. Bertram Dobell,

Q UITE the finest thing about the bringing to vealed the fire of Crashaw or the mysticism of light of "The Minor Poems of Joseph Beau- Herbert. As his critic writes: "Beaumont is too mont, D.D.," (1616-1699), is the accompanying persistently the theologian and controversialist to introduction and notes by Eloise Robinson. This see beyond the outward convention of the beatific

> There is abundance of typical John-Kendrick-Bangs humor in his book of verse, "The Foothills of Parnassus," also much that is serious." He defines the spirit of his poesy in a selection called "Between Fact and Vancy." He writes: "I wonder where, deep-hid from mortal eyes, the fine-spun line 'twixt fact and fancy lies." "Profit spun line 'twist fact and fancy lies." "Pront and Loss," a poem that estimates the values of life and ends with just "gratitude for having lived at all," will delight lovers of thoughtful verse.

> "The Calendar and Other Verses," by Irving S. Dix, comes from Shehawken, Pennsylvania.* This small blue, paper-bound book contains one lyric, "A Visit from the Cricket," that atones for the commonplaceness of the other verse. We should quote this selection if space permitted. If Mr. Dix has more of the same quality, he will not have to search for a publisher. It is a bit of music that enchants the ear, and satisfies the critical faculty of the mind.

> "Oriental Verses," by Bernard Westerman, come to us all the way from San Francisco. They are exotic without being sensuous and bear a curious resemblance to Japanese verse-forms, particularly in their gathering of a single emotion or thought into a few lines of singular intensity. "The Fox Shrine" and "The Goblin King" are the best of the collection.

> The law of average always works. Mr. David C. Nimmo states in the preface of his fourth book of verse, "Soul Songs," that no one read

JOSEPH BEAUMONT, THE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY POET

the London publisher, by Prof. George Herbert Palmer of Harvard University. It is a quarto volume, dated 1643, the binding evidently of a later date than the manuscript, and both exceedingly well preserved. It contains 177 poems, many of them on religious subjects. Beaumont, while voluminous, never in any of his work re-

¹ Simple Simon. By A. Neil Lyons. Lane. 844 pp.,

The Minor Poems of Joseph Beaumont, D.D. Edited by Eloise Robinson. Houghton Mifflin. 463 pp. \$5. The Footbills of Parnassus. By John Kendrick Bangs. Macmillan. 200 pp. \$1.85. The Calendar and Other Verses. By Irving S. Diz. Published by the author at Shehawken, Pa. 23 pp. 19

Oriental Verses. By Bernard Westerman. San Francisco: Whitaker and Ray-Wiggin Company. 69 pp.
Soul Songs. By David C. Nimmo. Detroit. Times
Printing Company. 180 pp.

iato the form of lyric poesy need not discourage Flower" reveals lyrical beauty.

the previous three. The fourth has come under Mr. Nimmo. He writes excellent prose. If the the law of average; it has been read, likewise song "Souls against Sense" were written in prose an earlier book, "Civic Songs." Their author is and circulated as a tract it would do the world a propagandist, a reformer who desires justice and a great deal of good. In its present form it fails social service and visions the deeper communions to gain an audience. It is well to ponder the of nature and man with God. Also he has a advice of Mr. W. B. Yeats, that a man should remarkable gift of language. That the alembic toil long in order to write one line of poetry that of his mind does not always shape these thoughts shall seem unpremeditated art. The selection "A

PLAYS AND BOOKS ABOUT THE DRAMA

MR. CHARLES RANN KENNEDY'S new play, "The Idol-Breaker," is the best thing he has done. It is the third of a projected series of "Seven Plays for Seven Players," a symbolical drama dealing with man's struggle for freedom,-intellectual freedom, freedom from self, freedom from all the ancient chains that bind body and soul.

The scene is a blacksmith's shop in the village of Little Boswell, (everybody's Little Boswell); the time between the hours of four and half-past six on a ripening morning in midsummer; to-day. The characters are: Adam, a blacksmith, who symbolizes Labor and typifies all Adams since the first; Naomi, the "Scarlet Woman," a gypsy, who bears unto Adam the living things of the mind; a lawyer, a man of letters, and an ironmonger, hypocrites who oppose Labor; Ellen, Adam's wife, who speaks for the clamping conventions of life, and Jake, a wastrel, who mutters of anarchy and incarnates the spirit of intellectual doubt that begets the bastard will-o-the-wisps of the mind. To Jake (Anarchy), the "Scarlet Woman" has borne three children; they might be Buddha, Krishna, and Christ,-the last the dramatist describes as "God's daybreak. His love touched everybody. He filled the world with it." But Anarchy destroyed his own children. (Bring the thing down to the conflict of forces within a single individual and the result is always the same.) Adam toils first for freedom for himself, and if freedom is but a word,—or if in reality it means only the exchange of one slavery for another,-Adam will at least wear chains of his own forging. Later he cannot accept freedom unless it means freedom for all.

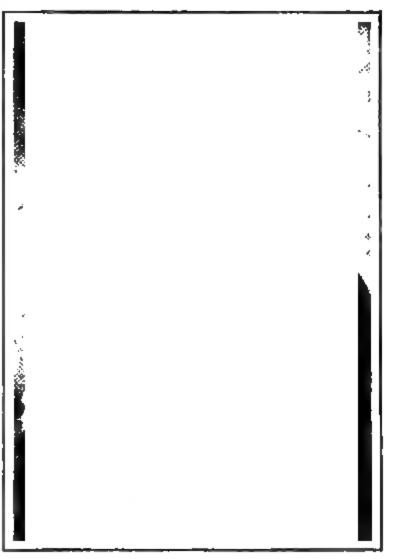
should be rearranged and brought to a sharper focus. The symbolism gets lost in the wordy tossballs of the three hypocrites. Adam, sweating for his truth,—Adam, who builds the wonderful chiming clock, the "most wonderful thing on earth; it tells the truth,"—dominates the play. Naomi's speech is rather like Lady Gregory's Kiltartan dialect in spots, but the lilting phrase belps the characterization. In its present state the play is a triffe confusing, for the reader gathers the impression of a deeper symbology moving underneath that which is obviously intended.

Mr. Galsworthy's latest play, "The Fugitive," is a story of the elemental instincts of human na-

Civic Songs. By David C. Nimmo. Detroit. Times the opening of the last act lifts the action to a Printing Company. 127 pp.

The Idol-Breaker. By Charles Rann Kennedy. Barpers. 178 pp. \$1.26.

Charles Rann Kennedy. tragic loveliness,—the same old trick, magic, or



CHARLES RANN KENNEDY (Author of "The Idol-Breaker")

Mr. Kennedy continues, as in "The Servant in ture breaking through the crust of our modern, the House," to try to save our souls,—this time high-tensioned life. The use of rather hack-rather splendidly. The scene with the three men neved dramatic expedients,—for example, the should be rearranged and brought to a sharper suicide of Clare,—is inevitable because Galsworthy's story typifies a thousand other stories. It is the tragedy of a helpless woman who dares not face her own troubles through sheer weakness of character. Clare Desmond married her husband without great love and without the realization of all that the bargain entailed. After much floundering she decides to be free, since she loathes the life they lead together. Through her craving for sympathy she has formed a friendship with Malise, a poor journalist, and when her family refuse her aid after she has left her husband, she seeks Malise because of her inability to earn a living. He does not give her deep love and Clare leaves him when the ruin of his life is threatened by her husband's suit for divorce.

So far the play is commonplace enough. Then

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MISS ELEANOR WILSON AS ORNIS, THE BIRD SPIRIT, AND MR. PERCY MAC KAYE AS ALWYN, A POET, IN "SANCTUARY, A BIRD MASQUE"

reality,-call it what you will,-that has moved generation after generation to tears in "La Dame aux Camellias." Claire cannot find work and in desperation decides on the sale of herself. She dresses carefully in her only evening gown,-a simple black thing,—and spends her last shillings for gardenias (these are very like camellias), and goes to a fashionable resort where the kind she seeks congregate. A young man of an exceptional type accosts her. He is attracted by the al type accosts her. He is attracted by the hunters. Stark, the plume-hunter, excuses his deeds psychological puzzle that always attracts,—the in the following words: contradiction between Clare's beauty and genby a more common type of man. Horrified and humiliated, she instantly decides to extricate herself from the situation before it is too late and first young man returns, Clare is dead. He dis- to enact dramas that will interpret out-of-doors claims all knowledge of her save that "she was life.

been robbed by false education and stultifying Persian romance in the "Thousand and One environment of all power for self-expression and Tales," wherein are recited the adventures of usefulness. Clare is pupper femininity jerked by Calif, Prince of Astrakhan, and Turandot, Printhe leading-strings of conventions. When the cess of Peking. The action is placed in old leading-strings break, death is the only alternative China,—the China that lies a-dream like a thousand China that lies a-dream like a thousand China,—the China that lies a-dream like a thousand China that lies a thousand china that lie live,-also for artistic reasons,-for after all there its content in the lines: is nothing finer and more ennobling than facing .

one's difficulties and conquering them.1 John Masefield's three-act tragedy, "Pompey the 138 pp. \$1.85.

Great," is offered in a revised edition. progress of the action brings the overthrow of Pompey, his defeat at Pharsalia, and his death in Egypt. Although legendary Irish history peopled Ireland with an adventurous tribe from the shores of the Mediterranean, there seems little fitness in the placing of a play dealing with Roman life in that peculiar vocabulary we have grown to associate with the Celtic Renaissance. The second act is powerful and contains some fine lines. Mr. Masefield seems to refer to England in his comment on the Roman Empire, as in Pompey's speech, "lawardly she (Rome) is a great democratic power struggling with obso-lete laws." Again, he is the peace propagandist,-"War is terrible. It is such a loathsome kind of spiritual death"; and again he seems speaking from personal experience: "All my life has been a blind, turbulent heaving toward freedom."

"Sanctuary, a Bird Masque," by Percy Mac-Kaye,' is a plea for the conservation of wild birds. The masque was first presented on an out-of-doors stage at Cornish, New Hampshire, on September 13, 1913. On February 24, 1914, it was enacted in New York City by a distinguished cast, among whom were the Misses Eleanor and Margaret Wilson, daughters of the President, Ernest Har-

old Baynes, and Mr. MacKaye.
The persons of the Masque are a faun, a poet, a naturalist, a dryad, Ornis, the bird spirit (played by Miss Eleanor Wilson), and Stark, the plume-hunter. The Masque is visioned as growing out of the reverie of a little girl who hears in the forest the voice of the hermit thrush. Although this Masque of the Birds is merely a slight, graceful thing as literature, it must be measured by its purpose and its far-reaching influence in bringing about the conservation of bird life. Mr. MacKaye brings art to serve science and morals and gives wide publicity to the thoughtlessness that gives a livelihood to bird-

tility and her seeking of forbidden waters. When "Mine is a lawful market where fine ladies pay he leaves the table for a moment she is accosted For plumes to wear on Sabbaths, and Christ's Easter Day."

Mr. MacKaye suggests that our museums of spills poison into her wine-glass. When the natural history be equipped with stages whereon

Another play by Mr. MacKaye is a romance Galsworthy makes the word "lady" apparently of the Orient, "A Thousand Years Ago," an orsynonymous with parasitic womanhood that has iginal comedy in four acts, suggested by the tive. Clare seems a weaker little sister to Mary sand years ago." Clayton Hamilton has written in H. G. Wells' "The Passionate Friend." Both an excellent introduction. He conceives the play Galsworthy and Wells extricate their heroines by as a parabolic comment on the problem of the making them die for artistic reasons. A sterner theater at the present time,—a tilt between sym-realist, such as Hardy, would have made them bolism and naturalism. The author summarizes

The Fugitive. By John Galaworthy. Scribners.

Pompey the Great. By John Mascheld. Macmillan. 18 pp. \$1.85. Bird Masque. By Percy MacKaye.

Stokes, 71 pp., ill. \$1,
A Thousand Years Ago. By Percy MacKaye.
Doubleday, Page. 180 pp. 75 cents.

"Miming Romance—Seductive Adventure, Amorous Magic, improvised Comedy

Our prosy old workaday world has lost wind of."

Percy MacKaye was born in New York City, March 16, 1875. He was graduated from Harvard and studied two years in Italy and at Leipzig. His published works comprise eighteen volumes of poems and plays. At present he is engaged on a "Masque of St. Louis" to be given at St. Louis in May of this year.

"Chitra," a play by Rabindranath Tagore, answers with gravely beautiful symbolism the puzzling questions of feminism,-is woman really the equal of man? Can she share the great duties of his life and retain both her womanliness and his love? This drama was written twenty-five years ago. It reveals that the great Hindu poet looked upon woman, as we must all come to look

upon her, simply as a human being.

The play is based on a story from the Mahabharata and was performed in India without the aid of scenery. Chitra, daughter of the King of Manipur, has been reared as a boy, wearing man's raiment and learning all the duties of a king. While hunting in the forest she comes upon Arjuna, a Prince of the House of Kurus, who lives as a hermit. Chitra falls in love with Arjuna and returns clad in woman's garments to woo him openly after the fashion of a man. Arjuna repulses her for her unwomanliness and her lack of beauty. In despair Chitra prays the gods to grant her beauty for one day. Her prayer is answered; she receives a body of perfect beauty for the space of a year and Arjuna becomes her lover. Even on the first morning of their great bliss, Chitra steals away to weep because Arjuna loves only the masque which she wears. Gradually Arjuna tires of beauty without nobility; he hears of the noble and wise Princess Chitra and desires to see her. When the year has passed and Chitra can no longer offer him the flower beauty, only the heart of a woman, to share his life and teach his son kingly duties, Arjuna answers: "Beloved, my life is full."

Kate Douglas Wiggin cracks a nimble whip of parody in a skit that purports to elucidate libretto and music of an unpublished opera, "Bluebeard," drama come forward unashamed and do not spoil by one Richard Wagner.² It is the turning of the a good melodrama with social uplift talk. Only long-suffering worm against the tiresome lecture- insincerity is ignoble. We need good melodrama; recitals that endeavor to explain opera and its as for the cheap kind, the moving-picture theater terrors. "Here is no indelicacy of theme," Mrs. has driven it out of existence. Mr. Hamilton's Wiggin writes, "for we do not know precisely the objective goal is the appreciation of the dramatic date when Bluebeard hung up his last wife; but activities of our own age.

there is groping discontent expressed in the 'Al-ways About to Be Married Motif.'" The per-And all the love-charming, bloodthirsty Enchant- formance is rich in humor and full of sly hitsone in particular is aimed at suffragettes. The moral of the opera, as Mrs. Wiggin perceives it, is the "sense of security and gravity of the mar-riage tie when sparingly used."

> The successful pageant play, "Joseph and His Brethren," by Louis N. Parker, is now offered in book form." The program of the first performance of the play at the Century Theatre, in New York, January 11, 1913, is reprinted with the play. Mr. Parker is the author of several successful plays, among them "Pomander Walk," "Drake," and "Disraeli."

> "Peachbloom," a play by Northrop Morse, endeavors to arouse the public to the perils of ignorance in young girls. Without exaggeration it relates the story of a girl who was kidnapped, but who escaped from her evil prison before harm spirit of purity, it is quite free from the objectionable features of other plays dealing with the identical subject. Whether it should be produced on the boards is debatable, but as dramatic artistry, as realism handled with delicacy and sincerity, it can scarcely be over-praised.

> Among other excellent plays recently published are: "Kindling," by Charles Kenyon (Doubleday, Page); and "Jesus Christ's Men: A Progress 1813-1913" by Caroline Atwater Mason (Philadelphia, Griffith & Rowland). The latter is a dramatic presentation of the origin of early Baptist missions and is in the main historically authentic.

> Arthur Ruhl, whose theatrical jottings have often appeared in Collier's, has published his papers on modern drama under the title: "Second Nights: People and Ideas of the Theater To-Day." It is most entertaining and readable, solid criticism and good-natured satire given in a most simple and unaffected manner.

> Clayton Hamilton's book, "The Theory of the Theater," has gone to the fourth printing. His new book "Studies in Stagecraft," promises to be equally successful. One of the best chapter. is "A New Defense of Melodrama." Let melo-

SOME RECENT VOLUMES OF ESSAYS

THE poet Terpander of Antissa, he who "tuned the Lesbian lyre," summarized the content of Dr. J. Irving Manatt's book "Aegean Days" in the following lines which are quoted by the author:

"Here is the valor of youth in its flower; and the Muse with her sweet voice

¹ Chitra. By Rabindranath Tagore. Macmillan. 85 pp. \$1. Bluebeard. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Harpers. 58 pp., ill. 50 cents.

Blooms; and the wide ways of Justice, upholder of noble achievements."

It was thus the Lesbian poet characterized his

³ Joseph and His Brethren. By Louis N. Parker. Lane. 154 pp. \$1. ⁴ Peachbloom. By Northrop Morse. of Reviews. 184 pp. \$1. ⁵ Second Nights. By Arthur Ruhl. Scribners. \$74

pp. \$1.50.
Studies in Stagecraft. By Clayton Hamilton. Holt. 298 pp. \$1.50.

of Greek culture.

Dr. Manatt, now Professor of Greek at Brown Dr. Richard Cabot offers an excellent book of

University, was for a period of four years (1889-1893), the American Consul at Athens. Since that time he has returned often to Greece to continue his personal research work. His previous book, "The Mycenean Age," has long ago become recognized authority. It is his desire that his last book shall contribute to the public opinion and sympathy that shall give to the islands so recently freed from Turkish rule, their "historical heritage." These islands—Salonica, Janina, Crete, Anatolia, and little Kosare, he writes, the very "hearth of Hellenic culture." From them came epic and lyric poetry, history, and philosophy in their dim beginnings, and from little Kos, the art of soldering fron, casting bronze, the calculating of eclipses, and later "Greek scientific medi-

SIR W. ROBERTSON NICOLL (Author of "A Bookman's Letters")

into two divisions. The first records a summer soul, which is your final judge and critic. Then spent in the island of Andrea: the record is do not record to d of old shrines among the other islands. The chap- "cosmic patriotism." ter, "Lesbos and the Lesbian Poets," contains an account of a Sapphic pilgrimage which the author turns into a spirited defense of that much-maligned poetess. Sappho's "House of the Muses" was simply a school where she trained gifted girls and loved them, the author writes, "quite as much as ever Alice Freeman Parker loved her Wellesley girls." He feels we are quite safe in thinking of her in the words of her contemporary singer: "Violet-weaving, chaste, sweetly smiling Sappho." The thirty-six pages that tell the story of Chios reveal Dr. Manatt as a skilled historian. Twentyfive illustrations give added charm to this study of all that is Greek.

home land, and thus musically, albeit in prose, Searching for Meredithian touches in the re-Dr. Manatt brings old and modern Greece to cently published dialogues, "Up to Midnight," us, his sprightly text filled with scraps of arche- a series contributed to the *Graphic* forty years ology, art, history, and his own fine appreciations. ago, is like searching for the signature of a He has the trick of intimacy with everything he master-painter on an old canvas begrimed by has seen, and this sense of intimacy he brings to age. They are "pedagogic dialogues," doubtless his readers in so simple a manner that it matters great fun to write, as Meredith himself said, but little whether you have classical lore or not. In very monotonous to read, now that their subjects either case you will enjoy Dr. Mahatt's book; are not current interest. Touches concerning it appeals to the reader who has the historical affairs in France, India, and Ireland, sage obsersense, to one who loves a tale of adventure, and vations, gossip, fact, and foible make up the dia-to those who believe with the author that Greece logues, but the very reasons for their coming should mean far more to us than it does, con- into existence at the time they were written excuse sidering that our culture is a direct descendant their omission from Meredith's collected works.

practical religion, "What Men Live By," a book of "play, work, love, and worship," wholesome doctrine that will be helpful in the curing of sick bodies and sick souls-There are so many bypaths leading away from Dr. Cabot's central themes that be covers a vast field is a single volume. His possession of a keen dramatic sense helps his theories. densed, his advice is: Keep the "I" in its consciousness of itself apart from its field of activity, much after the fashion that an actor keeps his personality apart from his characterizations. Then as you are required to play first one rôle and then another in life, scan them well, make the most of your work, play, love, and worship. "Make good," in other words, get the applause of your audience and the ap-

spent in the island of Andros; the second is de- go straight ahead and you will reap all the voted to studies of his explorations and revisiting rewards of life and enjoy what Dr. Cabot terms

> The American Unitarian Association, of Boston, issues "Clear Grit," a compilation of Robert Collyer's best-known lectures an group of ballads and hymns, all of we the exception of the verse, have ne-been published. Dr. Collyer's life and too well known for comment. The t ward simplicity of his literary style, of anecdote and reminiscence, and the human quality they contain makes for of the reader. His religion was the

¹ Aegean Days. By J. Irving Manatt. Houghton Mifflin. 405 pp., ill. \$8.

Up to Midnight, By George Meredith. Boston: John W. Luce & Company, 84 pp. 76 cents.
 What Men Live By. By Richard C. Cabot. Houghton Mifflin, \$41 pp. \$1,50.

full-statured manhood, a robust religion that pene- from the pages of the magazines to which Dr. trates every line of his written work. "Clear Nicoll has contributed. They include his two Grit," as the title lecture indicates, is the key- essays on Meredith, a paper on Swinburne, one on note of the author's theory of life. This is one Sir Walter Besant, "Lord Rosebery's Literary of the rare books that entertains us and at the Method," George Gissing, and Emerson. One of same time gives cheer to our souls.1

Five Buddhist stories by Paul Dahlkel have been translated by The Bhikkhu Silacara. They "The Love of Humanity," "Nala the Silent," and Hearn, and best of all in his memoir of Emily "Renunciation." All convey the philosophical Shore, "Their Light On Teresina":

Sir William Robertson Nicoli writes in "A Bookman's Letters," his recently-published book of essays and biographical and critical papers, that there are seven ways of reviewing a book; then he admits that there are indeed eight. The seven are: The ostentatious essay, the hypercritical prose, to be placed beside Browning's "Evelyn review, the man-of-all-work's review, the puff, Hope." Emily Shore kept a journal during the the malignant review, the honestly enthusiastic eight years previous to her death in Madeira, in review, and the right kind of a review, this last 1839, at the age of nineteen. This journal was being "careful criticism by a competent judge." published in 1891. It is unique among human The eighth way-one so often successfully pursued documents. Mr. Nicoll vivines her gentle graces by Dr. Nicoll—is the "personal review that blends once more and brings her to us, dying in Madeira gossip with criticism." When question of space of consumption, a "sweet, wasted face" with—he is paramount, the author confesses that the man-must have had Evelyn Hope in mind—the "ger-of-all-work reviewer succeeds; he "knows his way anium color fixed upon her cheek." through snares and pitfails and generally has traveled it for many a mile."

The papers and essays that comprise this vol- kindly personality. No more companionable book ume of unusual charm and variety, are gathered for bookmen has ever been published.

his methods is that of focusing his talent upon revealing once more to the public a half-forgotten genius, or some extraordinary trait of personality in remembered genius that has escaped attention.

> "And pleasantly, yet mournfully, The slanting sunbeams shed Their light on Teresina And the graveyard of the dead."

This memoir is a gem, quite worthy, although

There are forty-eight papers in the collection, each filled with something of their author's

NARRATIVE AND DESCRIPTION

T WO important books about Alaska have lately come from the press. Each, as it happens, is the work of a missionary who has spent much time in that country and is familiar with its natural features, as well as with its human population. Archdeacon Stuck gives in a book of less than 200 pages a modest account of his ascent of Denali, usually known in the United States as Mt. McKinley. The ascent was accomplished, it will be remembered, last year, and was the first completely successful attempt of the kind. This success is attributed by Archdeacon Stuck to the method of approach. During the preceding summer provisions were carried to a point about fifty miles from the mountain and the climbing party started for the summit in the following March. The author gives a most interesting account of the difficulties encountered, and includes in his book a chapter relating the adventures of previous explorers, including the far-famed Dr. Cook. He makes an earnest plea for the resumption of the original Indian name of the mountain, and for support in this position he appeals to the geographical and ethnological societies of the world, which have long opposed the practice of ignoring native names of conspicuous natural objects.

"A Study of the Thlingets of Alaska," is contributed by Livingston F.- Jones, who has labored

¹ Clear Grit. By Robert Collyer. Boston: American Unitarian Association. 328 pp. \$1.50.

¹ Buddhist Stories. By Paul Dahlke. Translated by The Bhikkhu Silacara. Dutton. 380 pp. \$1.25.

¹ A Bookman's Letters. By Sir W. Robertson Nicolt. Doran. 438 pp. \$1.75.

¹ The Ascent of Denah (Mount McKinley). By Hudson Stuck. Scribners. 188 pp., ill. \$1.75.

for twenty-one years as a Presbyterian missionary among the people of whom he writes, one of the Zone which we have noticed from time to time four chief tribes inhabiting Alaska and occupy- in these pages, none has a better claim on the hur-ing the southeast portion of the territory.' Com- ried reader's attention than the compact volume by paratively little has been printed or written about the aborigines of Alaska, their customs or traditions. Mr. Jones' book has been characterized by of this great engineering work, but the illustrathe Hon. James Wickersham, the delegate from tions, which are all from photographs taken by Alaska Territory, as "an interesting and valuable Ernest Hallen, the official photographer of the contribution to Pacific Coast ethnology."

"Between the enthusiasm of the writer who declares that 'Japanese scenery surpasses the imagination of man . . . no fault can be found with "Latin America" (one of the Home University the country or the people,' and the prejudice of the critic who condemns Japan as 'a Nazareth to describe the country without eulogy or denunciation. The style is restrained, but illuminating, and there are some excellent illustrations.

People of To-Day," originally published in 1907, preface, to describe certain phases of civilization has been revised and brought down to date. It and to draw from one country or another illusis a well-told, well-rounded story that Mr. Winter tells, to the accompaniment of some excellent illustrations. There is a chapter on the "Revolution of 1910," which brings the situation in the unfortunate Mexican Republic down almost to unfortunate Mexican Republic down almost to ond, as independent republics. Professor Shep-the present day. Mr. Winter, somehow, seems to herd is one of the very few American writers tell those things we want to know without loading of volumes in the Home University Library, and up his narrative with non-essentials.

Mr. W. E. Carson's "Mexico, the Wonderland of the South," which was published in 1909, has been revised and brought up to date. Two new and people fully and graphically.

Of the various books on Panama and the Canal Frederic J. Haskin entitled "The Panama Canal."

Not only does Mr. Haskin give a complete history Canal Commission, strikingly reinforce the text, setting forth the picturesque features of the canal.

A very compact and informing little volume on

Library series), has been prepared by Professor the critic who condemns Japan as 'a Nazareth William R. Shepherd (History, Columbia), one out of which no good thing can come there must of the most eminent of our present-day authorities exist a happy mean." With these words in his on this subject. Professor Shepherd is an honpreface, Mr. E. Bruce Mitford, F.R.G.S., ex- orary member of the faculty of the University of plains his aim in writing a new book, which he Chile, and member of the historical academies has entitled "Japan's Inheritance: The Country, of Spain and a number of South American country People and Their Destiny." He has endeavored tries. He was secretary of two of the Pan-American tries. He was secretary of two of the Pan-American conferences. In this little work of 250 pages, with some excellent statistical data in an appendix, Professor Shepherd gives us what he calls an introduction to the study of the Latin-American Mr. Nevin O. Winter's book, "Mexico and Her republics. He has endeavored, he tells us in his trations of similarities, or of differences, in character, spirit, and attainment. He considers the subject in two parts: first, the Latin-American countries as colonies of Spain and Portugal; and secthe clear, direct, comprehensive way in which he has treated the subject amply justifies the judgment of the publishers in assigning him the task of preparing this volume.

chapters have been added, giving a summary of A finely illustrated travel volume, "Unvisited events from the retirement of General Porfirio Places of Old Europe," has been written by Robert Diaz to the present day, with a brief survey of ex- Shackleton, author of "The Quest of the Coloisting conditions. The author describes the land nial," and illustrated by Walter Hale and Ralph L. Boyer.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PROBLEMS

veals to us is suggested by a few of his chapter headings, "Changing Our Quarters on Shipboard," "The Riddle of the Raw Material of Man," "Some Impending Migrations," "Our World-Wide Metal of Worship, Gold," "The Mingling of the Peoples," "The Real White Man's Burden," "The

NOT a few of humanity's biggest problems are United States of the World," "The Prevention of touched upon in Herbert Quick's vivacious Floods," "The Soil in Jeopardy," "Poverty verand stimulating survey entitled "On Board the sus Monopoly," and "The Nightmare of Militar-Good Ship Earth," which title was suggested by ism." The reform that Mr. Quick advocates as the familiar saying, "We are all in the same vital to the progress of "the good ship Earth" boat." The panoramic view that Mr. Quick re- lies in the socialization of land values, but his review of world conditions will prove enlightening and suggestive even to those who believe that the remedy is to be found along other lines.

> A sane and wise expression of the conservative attitude toward such innovations as the initiative and referendum will be found in the lectures de-livered by President Lowell, of Harvard, at Johns Hopkins University in 1909, and now published

¹ A Study of the Thlingets of Alaska.
F. Jones. Revell. 261 pp., ill. \$1.50.
2 Japan's Inheritance: The Country, Its People and Their Destiny. By E. Bruce Mitford. Dodd, Mead. 384 pp., ill. \$3.

8 Mexico and Her People of To-day. By Nevin O. Winter. Boston: L. C. Page & Company. 492 pp., ill. \$3.

4 Mexico, the Wonderland of the South. By W. E. Carson. Macmillan. 449 pp., ill. \$2.50.

6 On Board the Good Ship Earth. By Herbert Quick. Bobbs-Merrill

The Panama Canal. By Frederic J. Haskin. Doubleday, Page. 386 pp., ill. \$1.35.
Latin America. By William R. Shepherd. Holt. 256 pp. 50 cents. 256 pp. 50 cents.

*Unvisited Places of Old Europe. By Shackleton.
Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company. 320 pp., ill.

ernment." perts."

André Siegfried's "Democracy in New Zealand," although written ten years ago, has never until now had an English translation. As now published in a volume of 400 pages,2 the English rendering, by E. V. Burns, is prefaced by an introductory chapter contributed by William Downie Stewart, who explains recent political developments in New Zealand.

A very comprehensive study of "The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Europe" has been written by stock-brokers than for lawyers, Ernest Gordon, author of "The Breakdown of bers of the latter profession wil the Gothenburg System." In the dispassionate venient summary of the subject. style of the statistician, rather than with the eloquent appeal of the propagandist, Mr. Gordon sets forth, first, the conditions on the continent of Europe which have forced the fight against alcohol. Then he describes the campaign as begun in the universities of Europe and extending to the armies, among Socialists and elsewhere, setting forth the radical measures that are being undertaken to suppress the evil. Mr. Gordon has lived for years in Europe and studied the question at first hand. A very useful appendix includes a number of documents translated from continental European languages.

The French economist, Yves Guyot, is a vigor- in their field.

under the title "Public Opinion and Popular Gov- ous opponent of municipal ownership. His study There are also chapters dealing with of the experience of various countries in the ownmatters to which public opinion cannot directly ership and control of public utilities which was apply, for example: "Expert Administration in completed something over a year ago, has been Popular Government," "Experts in Municipal Gov-translated from the French by H. F. Baker and ernment," and "Control and Recruiting of Ex- brought out in this country by the Macmillan Company. Opponents of every form of public ownership will find in this volume an arsenal of facts and deductions to support their arguments.

> Mr. Samuel P. Goldman, of the New York Bar, has prepared a complete "Handbook of Stock Exchange Laws." This work defines the rights and privileges of investors and speculators, explains the duties and responsibilities of brokers, and describes the functions of the Stock Exchange itself. The book is intended rather for the use of stock-brokers than for lawyers, although members of the latter profession will find it a con-

> Believing that interest is the root problem which now stands in the way of the union of wage-earners and capitalists for the common good, Mr. Clarence Gilbert Hoag has written a book discussing the various theories of interest propounded by the economists and particularly setting forth a theory of his own, based on what is known as the "nominal" conception of values." The economist to whom Mr. Hoag acknowledges his chief indebtedness is Professor von Böhm-Bawerk, the Austrian, whose works, "Capital and Interest" and "Positive Theory of Capital," have within a comparatively few years become classics

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

gives much space to his account of the search for the Northwest Passage and the discoveries of Newfoundland and Virginia. Only the first volume of his work has yet appeared. In the second volume we are promised an account of English institutions during the latter sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. In this there will be and local government, the church and its opponents, intellectual and social life. The institutions to be described were those which became the basis of the new social organization in America.

The story of one of these colonies, "Virginia," is taken up almost at the point where Professor

THERE are two especially good pieces of his- Cheyney leaves it by Dr. Thomas J. Wertenbaker, torical writing among the publications of the who has written a monograph on "Virginia Unmonth. Professor Edward P. Cheyney, of the der the Stuarts," which is published by the Prince-University of Pennsylvania, has written in two ton University Press. Letters and manuscripts volumes a "History of England from the Defeat unearthed during recent years, as well as legis-of the Armada to the Death of Elizabeth." These lative journals and other public documents, have fifteen closing years of Elizabeth's reign have re- been freely drawn upon by this writer, who has ceived comparatively little attention from histori- practically recast the political history of Virginia ans, yet to the student of the exploration era in from the founding of Jamestown to the English American history those years were crowded with revolution of 1688. One of the most interesting incidents of great interest. Professor Cheyney episodes of this period was Bacon's Rebellion, to which Dr. Wertenbaker gives special attention.

Another university monograph in the field of historical research is "The Financial History of New York State from 1789-1912," by Professor Don C. Sowers, of the University of Oregon. This work appears in the series of "Studies in History, an effort to give a clearer impression of central Economics, and Public Law," edited by the Faculty of Political Science at Columbia University. It is one of a series of studies prepared under the direction of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, as a basis for writing the economic history of the United States. Intensive studies of the financial history of several typical States have afforded detailed information that will be combined

¹ Public Opinion and Popular Government. By A. Lawrence Lowell. Longmans, Green. 415 pp. \$2.25.
² Democracy in New Zealand. By André Siegfried-Translated by E. V. Burns. Macmillan. 898 pp. \$1.75.
² The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Europe. By Ernest Gordon. Revell. 838 pp. \$1.50.

⁴ Where and Why Public Ownership Has Failed. By Yves Guyot. Translated by H. F. Baker. Macmillan. 469 pp. \$1.50.

Yves Guyot. 7 459 pp. \$1.50.

⁶ A Handbook of Stock Exchange Laws. By Samuel P. Goldman. Doubleday, Page. 290 pp. \$1.50.

⁶ A Theory of Interest. By Clarence Gilbert Hoag. Macmillan. 228 pp. \$1.50.

⁷ A History of England. Vol. I. By Edward P. Cheyney. Longmans, Green. 560 pp. \$3.50.

⁸ Virginia Under the Stuarts. By Thomas J. Wertenbaker. Princeton University Press. 271 pp. \$1.50.

employed by the State of New York in acquiring Legislature of 1913 was that of the Legislature ithave been expended, and methods that have been up of men intent on serving the State's best inemployed in the management of the funds in the terest, it was found that the legislative system treasury. As the State has emerged from a sparsely did not lend itself well to constructive work. It settled farming community to a densely populated was found that for the proper performance of the industrial commonwealth, these methods have State's business the State requires all the time of passed through almost revolutionary changes. It its legislators, that legislators must, if they are has been the task of Professor Sowers to point to do their work properly, be fairly compensated, out the significance of these changes in relation and that a two-chamber Legislature is "unwieldy, to financial policies. All this material is, of course, cumbersome, ineffective, and liable to break down of great interest and value to other States, which when put to the test." It is said that the drift in

The first volume of a "History of Canadian Wealth," by Gustavus Myers,² gives an account of the rise of the Hudson's Bay Company and its and Memoirs of the Court of Peking" from the long-continued dominance of the Northwest, the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries, with many period of railway promotion and building in illustrations, has been written by two well-known Canada, and the appropriation of coal, timber, and authorities on Chinese history, E. Backhouse and other lands. Those who have cherished the fancy J. O. P. Bland, authors of "China Under the Emthat concentration of wealth is a phenomenon peculiar to the United States should ponder well Mr. Myer's estimate that less than fifty men con- It is a lurid story in places, a story of outrage, trol more than one-third of Canada's wealth as war, and intrigue, but also a chronicle of a court expressed in railways, banks, factories, mines, land, and other properties and resources. The story of the centralization process that has been going on in Canada for more than a generation is intensely which can threaten the Chinese nation lies "not interesting, related as it is to those personalities in foreign invasion, nor even in alien rule, but in with whom we associate the political and economic the weakening of those ethical restraints of that advancement of the country.

"Contemporary American History," by Professor Beard, of Columbia University, supplies a handy guide to the study of American history since the Civil War. The author, having found many students ignorant as to the most elementary facts facts about the dynasty of the Romanoffs. This of American history of this period, was met with volume, "Behind the Veil at the Russian Court," the explanation that there was no text-book deal- is by Count Paul Vassili, who spent the greater ing with the period. For which reason Professor part of his life in intimate relation to the scenes Beard prepared this volume, which begins with and persons he discusses. Count Vassili died a "The Restoration of White Dominion in the few months ago, and the revelations made in this South," after the inauguration of President Hayes, volume are based upon his diary. There are many and in thirteen chapters brings the reader down illustrations. to the campaign of 1912. The book is a readable one, and valuable for its purpose, although the author admits it to be somewhat "impressionistic" and in part based on materials which have not yet been adequately sifted. There is much truth in Professor Beard's statement that "it is showing no disrespect to our ancestors to be as much interested in our age as they were in theirs; and the doctrine that we can know more about Andrew Jackson, whom we have not seen, than about by Dr. Pietro Orsi, of the University of Padua, Theodore Roosevelt, whom we have seen, is a and a deputy in the Italian Parliament. The volpernicious psychological error."

The indefatigable Franklin Hichborn, who, without fear or favor, has written and published the stories of recent California Legislatures, beginning with 1909, has made his account of the session of 1913 more interesting by including an opening and concluding chapter dealing with the general conditions under which the Legislature

later in a study covering the whole country. Pro- was compelled to act. As he very clearly puts fessor Sowers traces the evolution of the methods it, one of the most important problems before the revenues, the purpose for which these revenues self. Although the law-making body was made have had to face similar problems and have un-dergone a similar development. California is now strongly in the direction of a one-house Legislature, and that such a system may be brought about within the next ten years.

J. O. P. Bland, authors of "China Under the Empress Dowager" and other well-known volumes which have already been noticed in these pages. in which there was evident much intellectual and physical vigor. The study of these annals has convinced the authors that the greatest danger ancient moral discipline upon which has rested the world's oldest civilization."

A book of intimate revelations of the social, political, and family life of the Russian court, lately published, reveals many impressive and prophetic

The story of the deeds of Cavour is the history of the process by which Italian unity was brought about. Mazzini, the intellectual and spiritual leader, Cavour, the statesman, and Gari-baldi, the soldier,—to these three modern Italy owes it existence. A very sympathetic story of the career of Cavour and its significance has been written for the "Heroes of the Nations" ume is illustrated.

"Our Friend John Burroughs" is the informal and attractive title of a little book compiled by Clara Barrus and containing autobiographical sketches to the extent of one hundred pages by

¹ The Financial History of New York State: 1789-1912. By Don C. Sowers. Longmans, Green. 346 pp. \$2.50.

² History of Canadian Wealth. By Gustavus Myers. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Company. 387 pp. \$1.50.

³ Contemporary American History, 1877-1918. By Charles A. Beard. Macmillan. 397 pp. \$1.50.

⁴ Story of the California Legislature of 1918. By Franklin Hichborn. San Francisco: Press of James H. Barry Company. 367 pp. \$1.50.

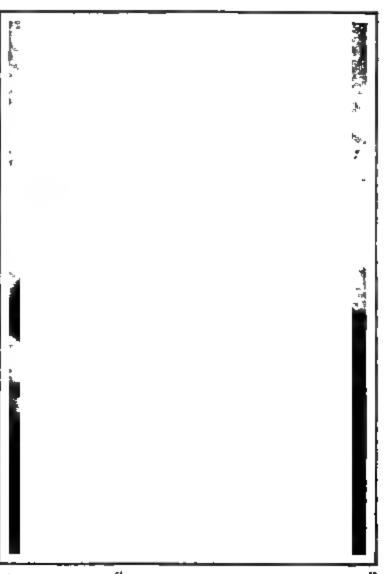
⁵ The Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking. By E. Backhouse and J. O. P. Bland. Houghton Mifflin. 581 pp., ill. \$4.

⁵ Behind the Veil at the Russian Court. By Count Faul Vassili. Lane. 408 pp., ill. \$4.50.

⁷ Cavour and the Making of Modern Italy, 1810-1861. By Pietro Orsi. Putnam. 385 pp., ill. \$1.50.

Mr. Burroughs himself.1 In all that has been published heretofore about "Oom John," as Colonel Roosevelt is fond of calling him, there has been, nothing quite so intimate relating to his life as a boy and youth as we now have revealed in these sketches. The author includes in her volume a chapter on "Camping with Burroughs and Muir." This is an account of an outing on the Pacific coast and the Hawaiian Islands in 1909. The illustrations of the volume are from interesting photographs made at Mr. Burroughs' homes and during some of his recent travels.

The late Andrew H. Green was known for many years as "the father of Greater New York," but long before the idea of the greater city had been realized in fact Mr. Green's services to the older city of New York had entitled him to the gratitude of its citizens. He had much to do with the development of the city park system, served with distinction in the office of comptroller, and stood almost alone as a representative of official integrity during the dark days of the Tweed régime. As early as 1868 Mr. Green had outlined the territory of a proposed greater city of New York, and for thirty years thereafter he labored incessantly to achieve the desired con-solidation. His services in this long and arduous campaign were commemorated by a special medal presented to him by his fellow citizens on the occasion of his birthday in 1898. Mr. Green's long public career is the subject of a memorial volume from the pen of Mr. John Foord, who had intimate personal knowledge of most of the events he narrates."



CAVOUR, THE "STATESMAN OF ITALIAN UNITY"

BOOKS FOR READY REFERENCE

THE American Year Book," covering the different countries of the world takes up Japan. events and progress of 1913, has now reached In 1150 pages, with eight new maps and a numits fourth issue. In a subdivision of topics new her of plans, T. Philip Terry, F.R.G.S., has titles have been added and a few topics have made a compact and comprehensive traveler's been combined in a new arrangement, but the guide to the Japanese Empire, with chapters on number and order of the departments remain un-Manchuria, the Trans-Siberian Railway, and the changed. This present volume is more complete chief ocean routes to the Japanese Empire. This than either of its predecessors. It is especially in-edition has been revised up to the present year. teresting from the point of view of American It is based almost exclusively on the results of politics, since it deals with the inauguration of the author's own personal experience during the Democratic administration and the remark- twelve years in Japan." able legislative achievements of the first session

American scientists are well represented.

In years past we have had occasion to refer to the annual publication, "Who's Who in Science," about the care and management of forests and edited by H. H. Stephenson. The third issue, that for the current year, contains biographies of that for the current year, contains biographies of that kind of work. We have now begun to create new forests upon denuded slopes, as well as to conserve great areas of remaining timber lands. Many of the Series and management of forests and about the right way to prepare young men for that kind of work. We have now begun to create new forests upon denuded slopes, as well as to conserve great areas of remaining timber lands. Many of the Series and management of forests and about the right way to prepare young men for that kind of work. We have now begun to create new forests upon denuded slopes, as well as to conserve great areas of remaining timber lands. domains, following the example of the United States Government. Mr. Pinchot for twenty years A late issue of those excellent Terry guides to has been a well-known practical forester, and a still better known apostle of forest protection and wise administration. American policy in the matter of forests has been largely due to Mr. Pinchot's unremitting zeal, public spirit, and expert knowledge.

³ Our Friend John Burroughs, By Clara Barrus, Houghton Mifflin. 287 pp., ill. \$2. The Life and Public Services of Andrew Haswell Green. By John Foord. Doubleday, Page. 328 pp., ill. \$1.50.

The American Year Book: A Record of Events and Progress, 1913. Edited by Francis G. Wickware. Appleton. 892 pp. \$8.

Who's Who in Science: International, 1914. Edited by H. H. Stephenson, Macmillan. 663 pp. \$3.96.

^{*}Terry's Japanese Empire. By T. Philip Terry. Houghton Mifflin. 799 pp. \$5.

*The Training of a Forester. By Gifford Pinchot.
J. B. Lippincott Company. 149 pp., ill. \$1.

FINANCIAL NEWS FOR THE INVESTOR

SHORT-TERM SECURITIES

A LTHOUGH there has been considerable to pay, and may or may not be secured.¹ improvement in the bond market since Short-term notes are sometimes secured by 1913, short-term notes, and bonds with short mortgage bonds of the same company. The rather than long life, seem to be about as best notes often are not secured by collateral popular as ever. For several years it had at all. Witness those of the Northern Pabeen supposed that with the first signs of cific, Southern Pacific, and Lake Shore railhealthier investment conditions the old-fash- roads. The current credit of the maker is ioned long-term bond would again be easily the real test. Added safety often is secured salable at low rates of interest. Beginning by the serial repayment of the notes, that is, about 1906 corporations found the sale of a certain fixed portion each year, without inlong-term obligations increasingly difficult, creasing the indebtedness. and consequently the output of short-lived notes has steadily increased. In 1908 it was pared with a string, or cord. Hold two ends said to be \$187,000,000, in 1912 \$320,000,- of a cord in your two hands and draw it 000, and in the first half of 1913 one estimate taut. That is a debt, long or short, about placed the emission at \$450,000,000.

even greater discount, which, while a heavy par, to yield exactly 6 per cent. burden for a few years, may quickly be wiped out when conditions improve and long-pany's earnings and assets will be three or five term bonds are again eagerly sought at high years from now much better than fifty years prices.

volves the payment of one note issue from the but who is bold enough to predict what our proceeds of another or the extension of notes government will be in 1964? Another reawith payment of cash to the few holders who son why short notes are safe is that they usudemand it, may or may not be the wisest ally represent but a relatively small part of a method of financing from the corporate view- company's debt, and a corporation will strain point. That is not the question considered every nerve to pay it off. No further finanhere. Where a company is otherwise strong, cing can be done until notes are paid, and and unless the note-issue expedient is atro- even if not secured by collateral deposit of ciously overdone, rare oportunities often are mortgage bonds, notes might in receivership presented to investors,—a phase of the sub-

As to market price, all debts may be comcoming due: the market price of the debt is Aside from difficulty experienced by rail- par because it is about to be paid off at par. roads and other large borrowers in selling If the company has money to pay it off, no long-term bonds, it has rather become the other influence has any weight, but in the investment fashion to purchase notes, fash- early or middle part of the life of a longions in this field often being as little deter- running debt countless other influences may mined by reason as elsewhere. Investors have predominate, and your cord droops or jerks a feeling that short-term notes are safe, irre-many inches below the straight line. Last spective of any closely thought-out study of July the Northern Pacific Railway sold onethe probable future changes in the purchasing year 6 per cent. notes to yield the investor power of money. Corporations do not wish 61/4 per cent. They are to be paid off in to sell bonds at a discount for many years three months and now yield but 3.20 per ahead, such discount being in effect a per- cent. as they are selling slightly above par. petual charge, and so they issue notes at an Just before pay day they will sell exactly at

Naturally one can foresee what a comfrom now. It is very doubtful if we shall be Repeated short-period financing, which in-living under a Socialistic régime in 1918, say,

ject with which this article is concerned.

The short-term note is somewhere in between ordinary floating debt and commercial paper at one end, and the regular mortgage bond at the other. All debts are promises

1 In February Mr. Henry E. Huntington, one of the country's wealthiest capitalists, sold \$10,000,000 of notes through a leading banking firm to net the investor from \$6.11 to 6.25 per cent., in amounts of \$100, \$500, and the notes being an obligation of a corporation bond at the other. All debts are promises

issues, merely because the amount is small, turns an enormous rate of interest. pal later.

vestors, especially institutions, and, as a at 59, redeeming them later at 102½. The and multiples. The United Fruit Com- & Maine notes. pany, whose stock has proven so profit- But the readers of this department do not

year obligations to net 6.35 per cent.

is evidently very great. Owing to its short terprises.

be paid off actually before the larger bond life a note which sells much under par reand to facilitate reorganization. In all cases souri Pacific notes at one time last year netted notes come ahead of stock issues. Of 125 25 per cent. and now net 12 per cent. If railroads which have issued notes in recent they are paid off the speculation will turn out years, it is said only about half a dozen have most favorably, and big profits are credited defaulted, and these paid up half the princi- to those who bought notes of the Minneapolis & St. Louis last year at 95, or Chicago, Rock Notes are most popular with large in- Island & Pacific collateral trust 5s, in 1907, rule, they are issued in amounts of \$1000 greatest gamble at the moment is the Boston

able in the past, has issued notes due in 1917 want to speculate, and should confine themin \$100 amounts. A short time ago these selves to the obligations of companies with unwere to be had to yield 6 per cent., but at this impaired credit, of which one's investment writing they return only 5.25 per cent. One banker can furnish a list. Of course the inof the large combinations of public utility vestor must remember that while he believes companies in Illinois also has issued \$100 he can probably place his money to excellent notes, recently to be had to yield 6 per cent. advantage for a long period after the notes Generally notes of the larger railroad sysmature, the corporation believes just the optems return about 5 per cent. to the investor posite, or probably would not be selling notes. at the start, while those of the larger indus- Both cannot be right. No one really knows. trial companies yield 6 per cent. In the hard There are those who do not wish the trouble times of 1913 several big consolidations of and annoyance of early reinvestment, but public utility companies sold notes to net 7 there are others who will need funds in a few per cent., and at this time (early in March) years to educate children and for similar purthe five-year notes of the Puget Sound Trac- poses, or who desire to diversify their investtion, Light & Power Company (managed by ments in such a way that cash will be availthe well-known firm of Stone & Webster) able every now and then to take advantage of may be had to net from 5.85 per cent. to exceptional opportunities. For such there are slightly more than 6 per cent. and the North- attractive interest rates to be had on the notes em States Power Company is selling three- of companies like the Southern Railway, ar obligations to net 6.35 per cent. Canadian Pacific, and other large railroads, Except when investment conditions are un- and industrial concerns such as the American usual, a yield of much more than 6 per cent. Locomotive, United Fruit, Union Typemay be regarded as insurance against loss of writer, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, as well as the principal; and when this insurance is over many strong but less well-known corpora-5 per cent. (yield of 11 per cent.) the risk tions, including numerous public-utility en-

TYPICAL INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS

No. 530. INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND THE TAX LAW

As a subscriber I take advantage of this department As a subscriber I take advantage of this department to inquire about an item or two in regard to investments in bonds. I wish to know whether, if I purchase a bond in another State, I will have to pay taxes on it in North Carolina—I do not mean the income tax, but State or local taxes. The rate here is 1.4 per cent, and if I have to pay it on bonds, it would reduce the income very materially. I refer to the tax assessor's list, which inquires how much money you have in bank, or at interest how much personal property, etc. Are

Government collect the income tax from all stocks and bonds, either from the maker or the buyer?

The question you raise in regard to the personal property tax is one which proves puzzling, not to say embarrassing, to a great many investors everywhere. The tax laws of North Carolina are more or less typical. In your State, all corporation bonds appear to be taxable, whether they are the obligations of foreign or domestic list, which inquires how much money you have in bank, or at interest, how much personal property, etc. Are there any investments I can make in stocks, bonds, or otherwise, that will not be subject to this tax? If one of the would be better for me to build cottages to rent, as I can make 6 or 7 per cent. on them, after paying the taxes on the property. I note in advertisements that some bonds are exempt from the income tax. My income is short of \$3,000 a year, hence what difference would it make to me whether the bond I bought was exempt from that tax, or not? Would the maker of the bond deduct the income tax before paying the interest, if the bond was not exempt? Does the

fore, it is altogether likely that the investment in sirable bonds for you to own. rental property would prove more desirable than investment in securities, granting that you are sure tion about the convertibility of these securities, of your ability to net as much as 7 per cent. In you might ask your banker if he hasn't something general, it may be said, however, that it takes spe- in the municipal class, issued in series,—that is, cial experience and very careful management to under a provision calling for the payment of a make property of the kind you mention yield that certain amount of the outstanding bonds each much, net.

taxes, the necessary expenditures for depreciation, your probable needs. up-keep, repairs, etc., which usually begin to mount up pretty rapidly after the first few years? Under the new Federal Income Tax law, persons whose incomes are under \$3,000 a year (if unmarried) are exempt, no matter what may be the source of their incomes. It makes no difference, then, as far as this law is concerned, whether such persons hold bonds, on the income from which the obligor corporations covenant to pay the tax, or not. Holders of bonds of all kinds, except municipal bonds, are required to file with their coupons certificates of ownership before the interest can be collected. If, in filing these certificates, the proper exemption is claimed, the coupons are paid at their face value. The Government receives, under the new law, taxes upon the income from all stocks and bonds, excepting, as already suggested, the obligations of the United States and its political subdivisions,—cities, towns, counties, school districts, etc.,—but it does not in all cases receive the tax from the same source. For instance, corporation stocks are exempt in the hands of holders in all cases where the income is under \$20,000 a year. They are made thus exempt, however, for the reason that the corporations themselves, are subject to the tax on their net incomes, so that the stocks are taxed indirectly.

No. 531. MUNICIPAL, COUNTY, AND TERRITORIAL BONDS

I started in life a very poor boy, and have worked from twelve to fourteen hours a day, saving a little each year until I now have about \$2,000 in banks. Having an ambition to some day, when finances will having an ambition to some day, when finances will information available to afford a very accurate permit, go in business for myself, I would like to invest in some safe bonds that I could sell at almost any time, and not suffer loss. I would like your opinion on municipal or county bonds as secure investment. I have also been told that there are certain territorial bonds, issued under the direct authority of Congress, which are a good investment. Is this correct? Would you advise me to purchase such bonds, and do you think I would have any trouble in disposing of them?

I see by the market reports that the preferred and

Looking at the matter from the standpoint of the safety of your capital and the regularity of the income from it, we believe you have been well advised in regard to the municipal, county, and territorial bonds. There are outstanding several issues of the latter securities, duly authorized by Congress, that would undoubtedly prove safe to possibly the dealer who offers the bonds, would possibility of the International Company's situa-be in position to give you the assurance that they tion working out satisfactorily in time.

of North Carolina corporations doing business could take them off your hands, whenever you within the State. Strictly from the point of view of income, there- kind of assurance, we believe they would be de-

If you find that there is likely to be any quesyear. It would then be possible for you to select Have you taken into account, in addition to bonds having maturity dates to correspond with

No. 532. STANDARD OIL STOCK

Several months ago I asked your advice in regard to some proposed investments, and your predictions have proved to be very accurate. I am, therefore, consulting you again on a very different matter. A relative has asked me to advise her about her holdings of Standard Oil stocks. I feel quite incompetent to advise her as to the future of these securities, and how long to hold them. I realize that these stocks are more or less speculative, and this makes it harder for me to advise. I shall welcome any suggestions you may make.

Frankly, we do not know of anyone who does

not have to do a great deal of guessing when it comes to looking at the future of the stocks of the former Standard Oil subsidiaries. of these companies are furnishing more information about their affairs nowadays than it was the habit of the old parent company to furnish, but the information is still in very abbreviated form, and leaves considerable to be inferred. We think the chances are that these companies,—possibly excepting the so-called "pipe lines," which may eventually be brought under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and have their earnings affected by rate regulation,-will go along, showing large earnings, and we should expect, unless something unexpected were to hap-pen, to see them prove renerous to their stockholders, as most of them have since they began to operate independently. We are inclined to advise caution in connection with contemplated purchases of the stocks in the open market for the reason that we do not consider there is enough information available to afford a very accurate measure of what is a fair market value, but to those who hold them we do not hesitate to say that we know of nothing to indicate that they

These bonds (concerning which we have rehold as income investments. In discussing the de-ceived a number of inquiries recently) are now sirability of such bonds for your purposes, how- quoted at about 69. If we held any of them, we ever, it seems necessary to qualify to some extent, think we should be disposed to exercise patience You might not find them convertible into cash for a while longer. The company got into an as readily as circumstances demanded. We are unfortunate position last year by reason of the not familiar with conditions in your local market, prevalence of very unsatisfactory trade conditut bonds of this type that are not particularly well tions and a policy of severe price-cutting among known, except in certain localities, are frequently the several companies in the field. The current difficult to sell at just the time the holder desires. year, however, opened with a much improved out-Of course, it might be that the banks there, or look for all of them, and we believe there is a

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

Theory and due to a failure to distinguish between the States and Mexico, our people had taken the theoretical and the practical aspects of inter- lead in developing the resources of that counvention. If civil strife were to break out in the try and had invested a thousand millions of little republic of Panama, we should inter- dollars in railroads and other Mexican entervene immediately, afford protection to the prises. Thousands of Americans were living life and property of every American and in Mexico in the legitimate management of foreign citizen, and find a way to bring order railways, mines, ranches, and various under-out of chaos. The same thing is true of takings. A situation had been created which Cuba. The independence of the republic of would have justified us almost as completely Cuba is expressly limited by the so-called in direct interference as if disorder had oc-Platt Amendment to the constitution. After curred in Cuba or Panama. Theoretically, the Spanish War, the United States occupied the problem offered no great difficulty. We Cuba until it had reorganized the affairs of had a right to demand the full protection of the island and arranged for the establishment American lives and property in Mexico, and of a republican form of government. We in the case of failure on the part of Mexithen withdrew, with the express agreement can authorities to afford such protection we that we should have a right to intervene for had a right to take any steps we thought dethe maintenance of order and the protection sirable to see that no undue harm came to of American and foreign interests. It is true American and European residents in their that we have had no such written or express legitimate concerns. understanding as respects the republic of Mexico. Nevertheless, ever since we assumed an attitude of protection nearly fifty years ago, by reason of which European forces were withdrawn from Mexican soil and the Maxi- policy during the first year of his adminmilian empire collapsed, there has been an ex- istration, which was completed on March 4. ceptional relationship between Mexico and The assassination of President Madero of the United States.

President Wilson's Full Right to Advise Diaz and by many distinguished bassador at the city of Mexico, had not only Mexican statesmen. It was of such a nature believed that we should at once recognize as fully to justify President Wilson a year Huerta as Provisional President, but seems ago in urging General Huerta and other admittedly to have been the most energetic leading Mexicans to agree upon a provi- of all the supporters and sponsors of the sional president who was not involved in Huerta régime. The early recognition of civil strife, and to arrange for a new election, Huerta by the European powers was said to in order that the high post made vacant by have come about more through the impres-

There has seemed to prevail in the death of President Madero might be this country a somewhat hazy properly filled. As one result of a half cenview of the Mexican situation, tury's peculiar intimacy between the United

A Synopole of Mr. Wilson's was presented an editorial review of President Wilson's Presid of President Wilson's Mexican Mexico had occurred ten days before President Wilson's inauguration. President Taft That relationship was fully ap- had left the situation to be dealt with by

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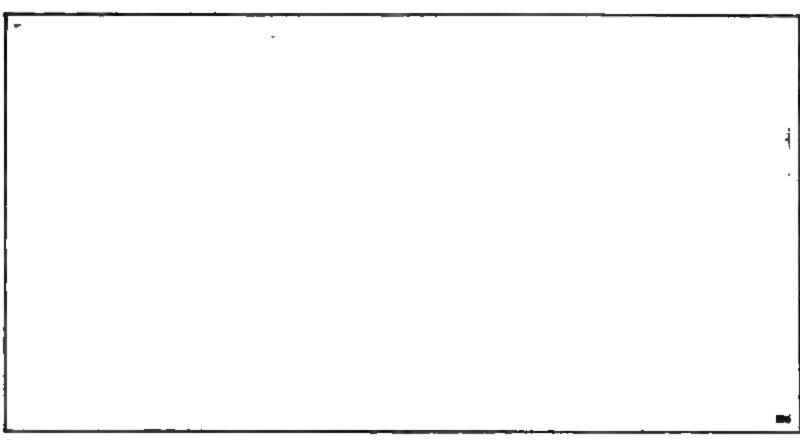
sion of American support created by Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson than through any other consideration. There has been a determined sentiment on the part of certain in-tion of order in Cuba or Panama, in the case terests and their newspaper organs in this of civil strife and harm to foreign interests, country to the effect that President Wilson could be accomplished promptly and effectivehad been wrong from the beginning in not ly by measures that in effect would mean recognizing Huerta. The kind of recogni- peace-making rather than war-making. tion that these interests have favored would thing could be brought about, with little or have been active, rather than passive,—a no loss of life, by the mere movement of a friendliness and moral support that would portion of our naval force, and with no resort have helped Huerta to secure money, that to exceptional military effort. But interferwould have kept the revolutionists from ob- ence in Mexico for the sake of protecting taining war supplies, and so on. President Americans and other foreigners in their rights Madero, though not masterful enough for has been declared by the best authorities to be the emergency, was a man of honor and a task of great magnitude, expense, and risk, character who had a true vision of the re-full of uncertainty and likely to involve all forms necessary for the further progress of the sacrifices of a great war. The circumhis country. The reactionaries, whose plots stances had not seemed to call for such sacri-overthrew him and procured his assassina- fices on the part of the government and people tion, were not destined to pacify and govern of the United States. It had appeared wiser, Mexico on any basis of permanence.

To have recognized Huerta and parties in both houses of Congress,—to advise **Historical** given him moral support, would American citizens to withdraw from Mexico have been to deny all the proper during the continuance of civil strife. tendencies of the age in which we live. The civil war must have come in any case, for the people of Mexico would not have submitted to a government of tyranny established through treachery and assassination. To bal- Mexican ports, and to have tried to find ance the personal character of the bandit means (short of complete invasion, involving not to arrive at any conclusions worth the Mexico. But, while things may seem othertory. Villa came to the forefront because he now appear that President Wilson's forbearhappened to be a fighting man who had iden- ance and his policy of watchful waiting have tified himself with an irrepressible revolution. been in accord with the spirit of enlightened peon into a citizen. civilian experts who have accomplished splen- and cruel war; but doubtless he meant hence-

So much for the theory of the sit-**Practical** Reasons for Keeping Out uation. The practical side was wholly different. The restora-—in the view of President Wilson, Secretary

Bryan, and the great majority of men of all

It might have been better six A Creditable months ago to have proceeded Record summarily, to have occupied Villa against that of the soldier Huerta, was warfare) for enforcing American rights in attention of the student of politics and his- wise in the perspectives of history, it would This revolution means the break-up of an statesmanship, and have formed a creditable Whatever the results may be part of our record of international dealings. as regards the issues of war, there can be The movement of our fleet last month showed no return to the kind of government in Mex- that President Wilson thought the time had ico that formerly maintained order and that come for a more emphatic expression of our Huerta would have tried to perpetuate. As a views; but it did not mean a confession of result of this conflict there must be the clear new views, or an admission that the policy beginning of a system that will develop the of the previous thirteen months had been a Mexico needs recon- mistake. President Wilson surely had no idea Those American military and of allowing us to become embroiled in a great did police, sanitary, educational, and other forth to use every means short of warfare to reforms in Porto Rico, Cuba, Panama, and protect American interests and to mitigate the Philippines, could render assistance of al- the evils of the general situation. If nothing most inconceivable value to our Mexican had been involved but questions of theory, we neighbors if they should be set at work to ought to have interfered long ago. But in direct the reconstitution of Mexican life and the practical weighing of gains and losses, it Perhaps a peaceable way may had been felt that military interference in the some day be opened for the performance of full sense would have been the greater evil. this desirable service. But the time has not Such was the state of things until the "Tamyet arrived, though intervention may hasten it, pico incident" led to critical developments.



Photograph by the American From Association, New York

A SCENE IN THE HARBOR OF TAMPICO, MEXICO

tion, on Tuesday, April 14. The country ther referred to General Huerta, at the capiaccepted, with little doubt or question, the tal, who disavowed the act of his subordiview that public interests required a demon- nates, made apology, and stated that the stration of force that could best be made by officer responsible for the arrest should be the navy. While no public statement of the duly subjected to discipline. This might nature or extent of the emergency was offered seem fitly to have closed the incident, since derstood that the Mexican situation had been through their brief detention. An incident or degree of outside intervention might be- by the firing of a salute, indicative of recome necessary at almost any time. So great spect for the sovereignty of a country which, have been requisite if nothing more had been ed with indignity. And Admiral Mayo had involved than the immediate incident created demanded such a salute. by Admiral Mayo's demand that Huerta's military authorities at Tampico should fire a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the American flag.

The Many and The order to assemble a great charge of several of our naval vessels annaval force at Tampico, on the chored at that time off Tampico, apologies Mexican coast, was issued by and explanations were forthcoming from the Secretary Daniels, on the President's instruc- Mexican commander. The matter was furwhen this order was given, it was well un- no harm had been done to our marines growing more critical, and that some measure of this kind, however, is usually concluded a concentration of naval force would not through its uniformed forces, has been treat-

For some reason, General Huer-The Demanded ta and his governmental and military chiefs decided to refuse to salute the flag of the United States, ex-A few days earlier, several cept under conditions not deemed appro-American bluejackets had been priate by our authorities. For example, a arrested in Tampico and detained full salute as closing a grave diplomatic inby the Federal soldiers who were in control cident requires the firing of twenty-one guns. of the place, and against whom the Consti- The Mexicans, however, were proposing to tutionalist troops were at that time fighting, minimize the affair by a salute of five guns. The American sailors had been sent in a All of which, in view of a vast country gasoline tender or launch to do an errand swept by the almost incredible horrors of savfrom one of our vessels at Tampico to an- age warfare, seemed very much like trifling other. It is stated that they made a land- over points of etiquette in the presence of ing with their small craft because of a short- death and destruction. It had been our fixed age in their supply of gasoline. They were policy at Washington not to recognize the promptly released after explanations. Upon presidency of Huerta. Under those circumdemand of Admiral Mayo, who was in stances, it might have been better not to

have granted days of delay, or to have nego- therefore, worth while for Admiral Mayo tiated with him over a formality such as the to have made the demand. The demand exchange of salutes. The substantial re- having been made, however, it might better quirement was the prompt release of our have been enforced without a particle of dechanged with rulers whom we recognize, actual command at Tampico. It was not a and with whom we have been carrying on question for Mr. Nelson O'Shaughnessy to business under normal conditions. Hun- take up with General Huerta. Salutes and dreds of Americans had suffered from ill- all that sort of thing imply what is called treatment, and many had lost their lives in the the amende honorable,—which means noth-Mexican situation; and for all these things ing unless it implies a clearing away of disfull account must be rendered in due time, agreement and ill-will, the closing of an The relations between the administration at issue or an incident, and the pleasant return Washington and that carried on by Huerta to ordinary amenities of intercourse between in the City of Mexico had been those of friendly governments. the most undisguised mutual disapproval and antagonism.

For Huerta to salute the Amer-Form

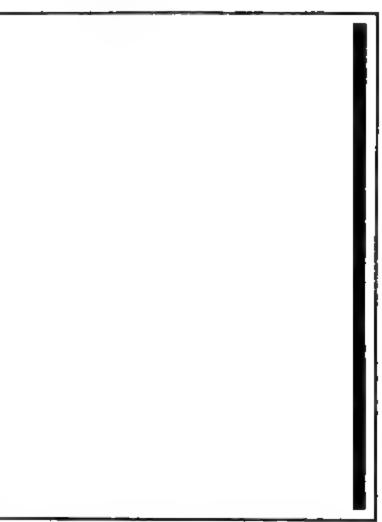
Apologies and salutes are to be ex- lay, as against the military authorities in

Admiral Mayo's Admiral Mayo, in demanding a salute on April 9, had required Part in the Affair of the local commander at ican flag must be a mockery and Tampico that there should be compliance indeed almost an indignity, in within twenty-four hours. It is stated that view of his hatred of a government that has Secretary Bryan (as a result of communicabeen deliberately endeavoring, in every possitions from Mr. O'Shaughnessy, our Chargé ble way short of warfare, to break his d'Affaires at Mexico City) consented to have usurped power and force his abdication. Our the matter made one of discussion; and the authorities at Washington had declared that public in this country was informed that (in under no circumstances would they recog-view of Huerta's expressions of regret and nize Huerta; and yet to accept apologies his promise to see that those responsible from him and to request and receive from for the mistake at Tampico should be prophim the courtesy of a salute to our flag would erly dealt with) Mr. Bryan was ready to seem to imply that we were ready in turn to waive the demand for a salute. We had evishow correct international manners and deal dently created an unfortunate situation by with his government upon the plane of our delay, and by transferring the matter ordinary diplomatic usage. In short, punc- from our naval officer, Admiral Mayo, to our tilios of etiquette could not have any real diplomatic authorities. Mayo could readily value between the Wilson administration and have enforced his order, and his twenty-fourthe Huerta dictatorship. And it was not hour time limit, having once been set by him, might have been sustained at Washington without question, or else the demand for a salute might have been completely waived in view of the release of the men and the apologies made by General Gustavo Maas (military governor of Vera Cruz), and General Zaragoza (commander of the garrison). This famous Tampico arrest of a paymaster and group of American seamen occurred on Thursday afternoon, April 9. Rear-Admiral Mayo, while receiving the immediate release of the men, prescribed a salute as explained.

> General Zaragoza, according to The Mexican Side of the Case reports, at once reprimanded Colonel Hinojosa, and also put him under arrest. Most of the dispatches of the 10th state that Colonel Hinojosa himself had immediately released the Americans as soon as he discovered the mistake he had It should be remembered that our men, upon their part, had blundered in

UNCLE SAM: "LIFT YER LID!" From the Record (Philadelphia)

landing upon a military reserve and within the sphere of military operations, at a moment when the Federal troops were engaged in resisting the serious attack upon Tampico of the revolutionists. The Mexican Colonel's mistake under those circumstances is not so very hard to understand. It is highly important to be fair-minded. Certainly no one can say that any deliberate affront had been planned by the Mexicans at Tampico against the dignity and honor of the United States. On the contrary, they were wholly absorbed in trying to repel the assaults of the Carranzistas. Our papers of the preceding day were full of accounts of the attacks of the rebels upon the eastern portion of the town. The whole vicinity was black with the dense smoke caused by the burning of eil in the huge petroleum tanks surrounding the great refineries. More than 150 of these tanks had just then been reported as split open by shells from Mexican gunboats. flames from burning oil tanks and the enveloping clouds of black smoke must have created a lurid situation that intensified the excitement due to the clash of the opposing military forces. It was not a very suitable (During the attack upon Tampico by the Mexican time for American bluejackets to be going revolutionists on April 8 and 9, many huge oil tanks were set on fire by the shells from both sides. The oil ashore; and their appearing inside of the burned for days, and enveloped the city and surline of operations was a thing that would military forces. It was not a very suitable line of operations was a thing that would seem to have called, upon our part, for the investigation of a paymaster who was cruis-



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OIL TANKS ON FIRE AT TAMPICO, MEXICO

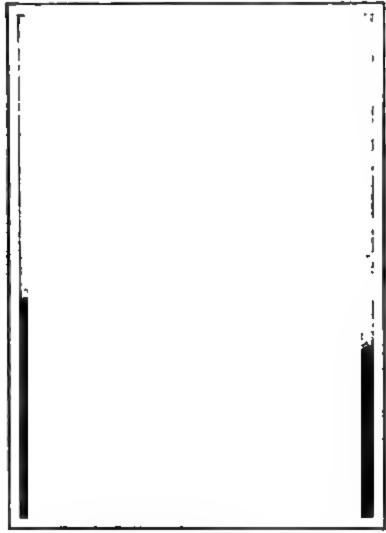
ing in the harbor without a proper supply of gasoline in the reservoir of his boat.

In short, the Mexican situation Huerta's Statement at was so serious from all standthe Time points in that country, and so dreadful from the standpoint of American and European interests of person and property, that this Tampico incident seemed a rather sorry anti-climax, rather than the culmination of grievances too great to be borne. President Huerta had issued the following statement at once, on April 10, as telegraphed on that date to the American papers:

In view of the fact that the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States learns that the whaleboat aboard which were the American sailors was flying the American flag, an investigation will be made to establish the full responsibility of Colonel Hinojosa

In accordance with the line of conduct which the Government of Mexico has always followed in fulfilment of its international duties to all nations, it deplores what has occurred. This incident was due to the mistake of a subordinate official and General Zaragoza proceeded at once to point out that what happened was unintentional and punished Colonel Hinojosa within his discretionary faculties.

If an investigation reveals greater responsibility the proper penalty will be imposed by the legally competent authority.



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

GEN. GUSTAVO MAAS

(Who, as Military Governor of the Vera Cruz district, is the superior of Gen. Zaragoza, in command of the Mexican Federal troops at Tampico)

Thus everything had been done, excepting that the Mexican authorities had not considered that an unpremeditated action of this kind, which had been promptly disavowed and apologized for, ought to be further treated as if something deliberate and intentional had happened. And so it seems to us that Admiral Mayo should either have been upheld in rigidly and promptly enforcing his demand for a salute, or else that we should have accepted apologies and explanations and treated the incident as closed.

So much for the genesis of what **Cumulative** will, in our diplomatic history, Outrages be known as the "Tampico inci-If this had happened under different conditions, and in pure isolation, it could hardly have been regarded as important from the American standpoint. But many other things had happened; and the order that moved our fleet was inspired by the situation as a whole, and not by Huerta's refusal to instruct the Tampico general to fire the demanded salute. The oil interests centering at Tampico, and belonging to English and American capitalists, represent large investments. The English Government holds that no military situation justified the shell-

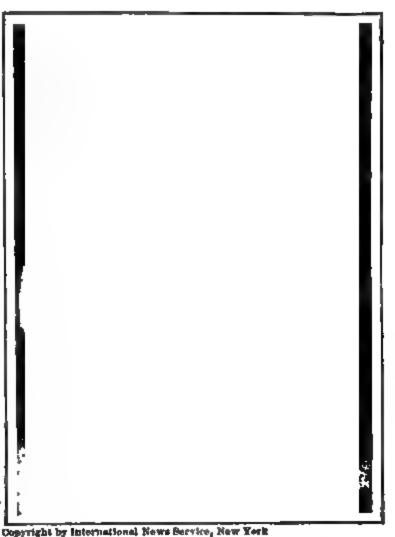
ing of the refineries and the bursting of the contiguous tanks and reservoirs of oil. The protest of our State Department, made through Mr. O'Shaughnessy, had been treated with contempt, and with the imputation that our own Government's encouragement of the rebels was responsible for losses to property which two Mexican gunboats were at that very time destroying by persistent bombardment from the harbor. The American newspapers received from the State Department on Wednesday, the 15th, a statement that was intended to show that the Tampico incident was only one of a number of happenings that had "made the impression that the Government of the United States was singled out for manifestations of ill-will and contempt." Two or three of these incidents are mentioned in this official statement, in each of the cases nominal reparation or apology having been made. Nothing in this memorandum of our State Department even faintly suggested anything that could be regarded by rational men as justifying warlike proceedings upon our part. Neither singly nor cumulatively did the instances as cited present a case for armed intervention. But they illustrated a general condition that required attention and vigorous protest, and that might sooner or later make intervention almost inevitable.

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER UNCLE SAM: "And I have to do that toot"

From the Heroid (New York)

While one vessel after another Happing and was completing its hurried prepa-Huerta's ration and steaming at full speed towards Tampico, General Huerta was haggling with our State Department, through Mr. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, over the exact details of a proposed exchange of salutes. Having hesitated at the beginning, when he might easily enough have received Admiral Mayo's full return salute in exchange for the demanded courtesy, his position was growing more difficult each day, because a yielding would have undermined his standing in Mexico and strengthened the revolutionists. At length, on Saturday, the 18th, President Wilson declined further parley and fixed 6 o'clock p.m. of the following day as the limit of time for Huerta's acquiescence. As was expected, Huerta refused to comply, and President Wilson, on Monday, took the steps that logically followed.

He spent Monday forenoon in close conference with his cabinet, and appeared at 3 o'clock before a joint session of the houses of Congress, where he delivered in person a ten-minute message. In the first part of it he recounted



VICTORIANO HUERTA, WITH HIS SECRETARY OF WAR, GENERAL BLANQUET

the facts in the Tampico incident, with more accuracy as to the facts and their diplomatic bearings than the press accounts had shown. He recounted one or two other incidents which led to his belief that the Huerta Government was purposely slighting the United States in retaliation for our refusal of recognition. Since the President's position is a matter not only of present but of permanent importance in the historical sense, it seems desirable that we should quote from it at length. Apart from its explanation of the Tampico incident, it reads as follows:

The manifest danger of such a situation was that such offenses might grow from bad to worse until something happened of so gross and intolerable a sort as to lead directly and inevitably to armed conflict,

It was necessary that the apologies of General Huerta and his representatives should go much further, that they should be such as to attract the attention of the whole population to their significance, and such as to impress upon General Huerta himself the necessity of seeing to it that no further occasion for explanations and professed regrets should arise.

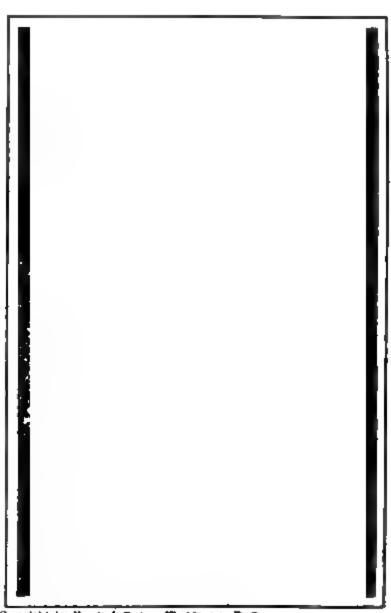
I therefore felt it my duty to sustain Admiral Mayo in the whole of his demand and to insist that the flag of the United States should be saluted in such a way as to indicate a new spirit and attitude on the part of the Huertistas.

Such a salute General Huerta has refused, and I have come to ask your approval and support in the course I now purpose to pursue.

This government can, I earnestly hope, in no circumstances be forced into war with the people

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MR. GARRISON, SECRETARY OF WAR

MR, DANIELS, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY



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CHAIRMAN FLOOD, OF HOUSE COMMITTEE
ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

N SHIVELY, OF SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Copyright by the American Press Association, New York PRESIDENT WILSON DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS TO CONGRESS ASKING AUTHORITY TO USE NÁVAL AND MILITARY FORCE AGAINST HUERTA, MONDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 20

of Mexico. Mexico is torn by civil strife. If and cooperation with both the Senate and the House. is, without right and by methods for which there necessary to obtain from General Huerta and can be no justification. Only part of the counhis adherents the fullest recognition of the rights try is under his control.

and dignity of the United States, even amidst

result of his attitude of personal resentment to- ing in Mexico,
ward this government, we should be fighting. There can in what we do be no thought of their own laws and their own government.

But I earnestly hope that war is not now in else it may be employed for the benefit of mankind, question. I believe that I speak for the American people when I say that we do not desire to control in any degree the affairs of our sister republic. Our feeling for the people of Mexico is one of deep and genuine friendship, and everythem, not to hinder or embarrass them.

We would not wish even to exercise the good ettle their own domestic affairs in their own way, The present situation need have none of the grave promptly, firmly, and wisely.

circumstances to enforce respect for our govern- General Huerta and his representatives. ment without recourse to the congress, and yet

we are to accept the tests of its own constitution, I therefore come to ask your approval that I it has no government. General Huerta has set should use the armed forces of the United States his power up in the City of Mexico, such as it in such ways and to such an extent as may be

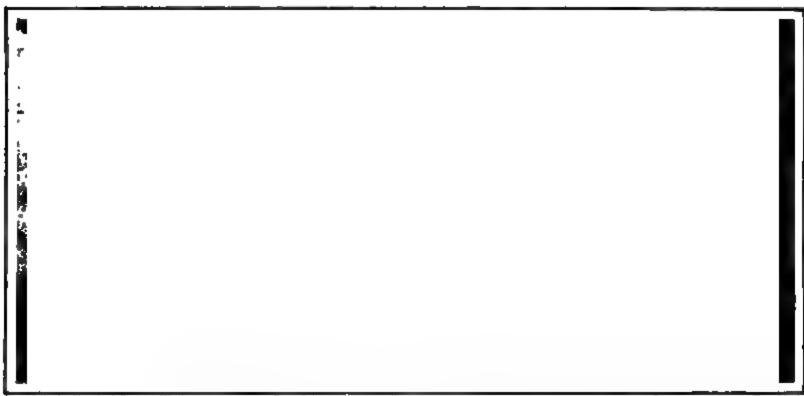
and dignity of the United States, even amidst If armed conflict should unhappily come as a the distressing conditions now unhappily obtain-

only General Huerta and those who adhere to aggression or of selfish aggrandizement. We him and give him their support, and our object seek to maintain the dignity and authority of the would be only to restore to the people of the United States only because we wish always to distracted republic the opportunity to set up again keep our great influence unimpaired for the uses of liberty, both in the United States and wherever

Meanwhile, leaders of both par-Congress Supports ties in Congress had been con-President sulted, and the following resoluthing that we have so far done or refrained from tion had been prepared, which it was underdoing has proceeded from our desire to help stood would be adopted with promptness and practical unanimity:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Repreoffices of friendship without their welcome and Resolved, by the Senate and House of Repre-consent. The people of Mexico are entitled to sentatives in congress assembled, that the President of the United States is justified in the and we sincerely desire to respect their rights, employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce demands made upon Victoriano complications of interference if we deal with it Huerta for unequivocal amends to the Government of the United States for affronts and in-No doubt I could do what is necessary in the dignities committed against this government by

The House, after a sharp debate, adopted but I do not wish to act in a matter possibly of this resolution by a vote of 337 to 37. The so grave consequence except in close conference Senate preferred a broader form of state-



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REAR-ADMIRAL F. F. FLETCHER REAR-ADMIRAL HENRY T MAYO REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES J. BADGER (In command of the American battle- (Who demanded a salute to the ships at Vera Cruz) (Who demanded a salute to the Atlantic fleet, American flag at Tampico) who sailed on "Arkansas")

Huerta's affronts.

The President's message was A Pacific Bather Than well received, and was regarded as generous and reassuring in its

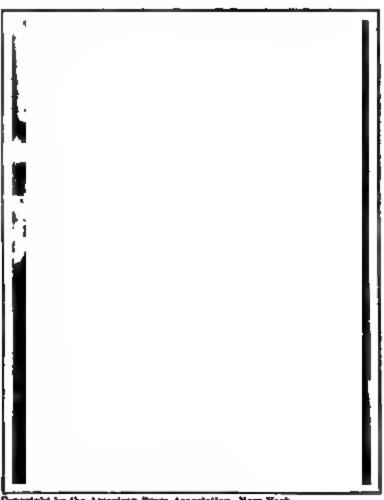
ment, took another day to debate the matter, also. The one great hope has been that and reached agreement upon an amended President Wilson's movement of the fleet, resolution, which the House promptly ac- and his consequent policies of action, fol-cepted on Wednesday morning, the 22d. Sen- lowing his patient year of "watchful waitator Lodge had led in urging the need of ing," would help to bring a comparatively basing intervention upon the protection of speedy end to civil strife, and would hasten American and foreign rights, as well as upon the beginnings of some endurable kind of government in Mexico.

It was expected that the princi-*Beizure* pal Mexican ports would be of Vera Cruz blockaded in the first instance, tone. Its expressions of friendship for the under the direction of Admiral Badger, Mexican people were in accord with the commanding the Atlantic squadron, and of feeling of the people of the United States. Admiral Howard, commanding our vessels The civil strife in Mexico has been car- on the Pacific coast. It was assumed that ried on with terrific harshness on both sides, our navy, with almost 20,000 blue jackets and and the shooting of prisoners taken in battle marines involved in the concentration on the has been common. The Mexican people Mexican coasts, would also effect an occuthemselves are the chief sufferers, although pation of Tampico and Vera Cruz, and foreigners have had an exceedingly hard time might seize and maintain at least a part of

the railroad from Vera Cruz to the City of Action was, however, precipitated at Vera Cruz on the 21st, some hours before Congress had finally agreed upon the form of its resolution authorizing the President to use war power in Mexico. A German ship was arriving with munitions of war for Huerta. Admiral Fletcher was ordered to permit the unloading, but on instructions seized the custom house. The chief purpose of a blockade was to keep Huerta from obtaining military supplies; but the blockade could not be declared until Congress had finally adopted its resolution, on the 22d.

While the Senate was debating, First Bloodin the evening of Tuesday, the eked, and War Begun 21st, the grave news was received that the occupation of the Vera Cruz custom-house, and adjacent parts of the town, had met with desultory resistance, resulting in the death of four of our men and the wounding of a score, and in a much larger loss of life on the part of the Mexicans. Compelled by our naval guns, General Maas soon withdrew the garrison and left the town in undisputed American control. Mr. O'Shaughnessy received his passports, and the situation amounted practically to a state of war between the United States and Mexof war between the United States and Mexico. Everything said and done by President Wilson had been intended to avoid conflict that General Wood was just ending his term with the revolutionists in the north.

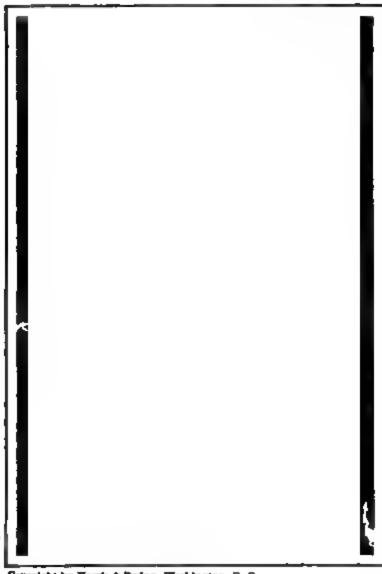
Alertness of any possible orders.



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MAJOR-GENERAL LEONARD WOOD AND HIS AIDE

as Chief of the General Staff at Washington, and had been assigned to the post at Gov-The army, of course, was not ernor's Island, in New York Harbor. It negligent, but alert and ready for becomes important, in view of pending mili-Secretary tary activities, to note the appointment of Garrison had kept in the closest touch with General Wotherspoon as the new Chief of the situation, and had decided to send Gen. Staff at Washington. He had been serving Leonard Wood to assume active command on as General Wood's Assistant Chief of Staff, the Texas frontier. It will be remembered and thus the army, as well as the navy, now



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has the benefit of continuity in its profes- tion, but they were not sustained by the delesional plans and direction. It should be gations from their own States. It was in-

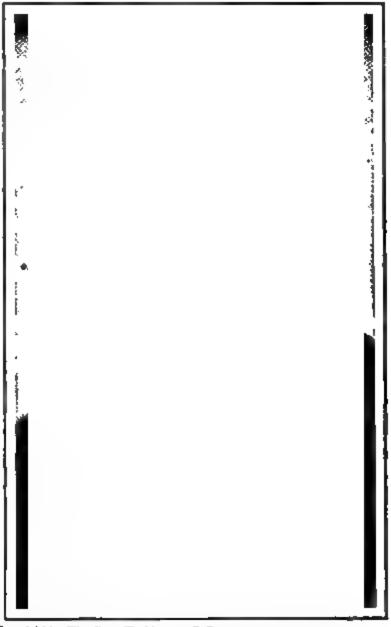
has been on duty in Texas, comes to Washington as Assistant Chief of Staff.

Attention was somewhat di-The Tolla verted from the sharp contro-Congress versy over the Panama Canal tolls question by the movement of the fleet and the various aspects of the Mexican situa-The bill providing for the repeal of the toll-exemption clause of the Panama Canal Act of 1912-which had provided for the free use of the canal by American vessels engaged in our exclusive coastwise tradereached the Senate on the first day of April, having been passed by the House of Representatives on the previous day. Action in the House had been by a vote of 247 to 162. Fifty-two Democrats had voted against the President's position, the majority being made up of 220 Democrats, 23 Republicans, 3 Progressives and I Independent. The minority was composed of 93 Republicans, 52 Democrats, and 17 Progressives. There had been a contest over the adoption of a rule limiting debate to twenty hours; but the rule was accepted by a vote of 200 to 172, in spite of the opposition of Speaker Clark and Leader Underwood. Messrs. Clark and Underwood spoke and voted against the President's posifurther noted that Gen. Hugh L. Scott, who evitable that the denial of opportunity for

real debate and full consideration in the House should have led to long and thorough discussion in the Senate. As against a day or two of sharp discussion in the House, with the leaders of all parties arrayed against the bill, there was the prospect of a month's discussion in the Senate. To begin with, the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals, under the chairmanship of Mr. O'Gorman of New York, agreed to allow at least fifteen days for hearings before reporting the measure. A great number of statements were made before this committee, mostly by men of prominence, whose sincere expressions were notable chiefly for what they disclosed of misinformation upon the subject in hand.

The longer the discussion goes The Two on, the more evident it becomes Report that it is unfortunate to attempt to deal with two different aspects of the question in the same breath. Thus President Wilson, in his message, had put the stress upon the fact that he had come around to the English view of the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty; but he proceeded further to declare that he thought our coastwise ships ought anyhow to pay tolls as a matter of economic policy. If (1) we are not the owners of the canal in the sense of having the right to use it for free passage of ships; if (2) a foreign government has the clear right to say that we must not so use the canal, and if (3) that government has chosen to exercise its right of veto (this being the tained, rather than abruptly reversed.

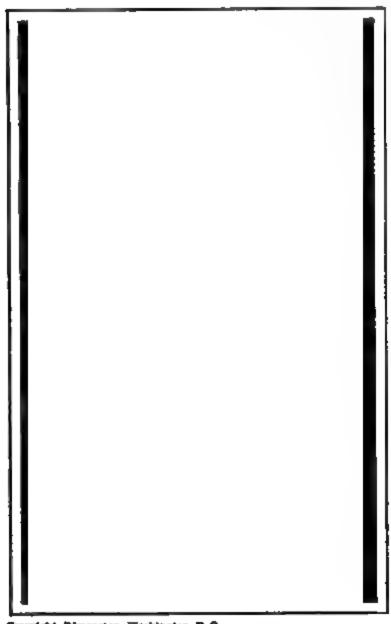
A Rallroad terpretation of a treaty.



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HON. ROBERT LANSING, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y. (The new Counselor of the State Department, succeeding Prof. John Bassett Moore, who was actively engaged last month in advising the President and his Cabinet regarding legal points in the Mexican situation)

position that the Democratic party has now of the country that a great part of the sentiassumed), then it becomes wholly academic ment that has been worked up in favor of the and irrelevant to take up the merits of free repeal of free tolls—as expressed in the New tolls as a disputed economic question. It is York newspapers and other organs—has been very much as if Canada had absolutely re- due to the influence exerted by those wieldfused to consider a reciprocity tariff arrange- ing the power of hundreds of millions of dolment with us, and we should then proceed to lars invested in American railroads. Transdiscuss the question whether Canadian reci- continental railroad lines had lobbied to the procity would or would not be for us an ad- last against an Isthmian canal. The railroad vantageous economic policy. Frankly, it is interests have to pay their share of the taxes our opinion that the diplomatic situation cre- which meet the interest upon several hundred ated by Secretary Knox's correspondence with million dollars of Panama Canal bonds. Free Sir Edward Grey might better have been sus- tolls subject the railroads, from their own standpoint, to unfair competition. Furthermore, the Panama Canal Act has a clause The opposition to free tolls has which will not allow the railroad companies been highly practical, and has not to carry a part of their traffic, with their own come about by reason of the in- steamships, through the canal. They must of a treaty. No well-informed help pay for a canal which they are not person supposes for a moment that the ques- allowed to use; while their water-carrying tion would have been raised by England ex- competitors-taking freight from Atlantic cepting as pressed upon the British Foreign and Gulf ports to Pacific Coast points and Office by the Canadian railroads. It must the reverse—may have free passage through further be said for the clear enlightenment the canal. We have, therefore, vast Ameri-



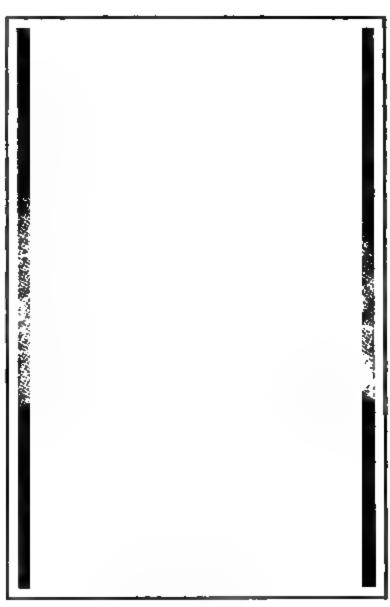
Copyright, Edmonston, Washington, D. C. SENATOR ROBERT L. OWEN (Who is leading the fight in the Senate for the repeal of the Panama Canal tolls)

for domestic purposes.

tor, and we recognize fully its sincerity, as Panama had full justification, and that our

also we recognize the patriotism of President Wilson, although we wish that they would emphasize the economic argument. We do not believe that the difference of opinion is as great as has hitherto appeared. Senator Owen doubtless believes in American sovereignty at Panama. It is our hope that the Senate will agree to repeal the tolls clause. but solely upon economic grounds. Colonel Goethals, and other practical authorities, desire the repeal simply because they think the canal ought to earn money from all commercial traffic passing through it, and with them we fully agree. It is for Congress, however, to decide upon the country's economic policies; and its own members, as a rule, are much better informed than the outside men who have been brought in to testify as experts. In repealing the act—if the Senate should so decide—there ought to be a distinct affirmation that this action does not involve the interpretation of a treaty, and that it is not intended to create a situation that will impair the right of a future Congress to deal as fully with the question of free tolls as the Sixty-second, which passed the bill in 1912, and the Sixty-third, which is repealing it in 1914.

While the Mexican situation and The Treaty the Panama Canal tolls controversy were occupying the attention of Congress and the country, there came can and Canadian railroad interests opposing the news that our Government had negothe policy of free tolls, and trying to block tiated a treaty with the republic of Colombia. that policy by discovering in the Hay-Paunce- under the terms of which we are to pay fote treaty something which shall forever pre- that country the sum of \$25,000,000 as a vent the American Government from the full balm for the wounded feelings that have surexercise of discretion in the use of the canal vived since Panama seceded, under our encouragement, and that cannot be soothed or healed except by cool cash. It is a case of From the economic standpoint, what someone has wittily called "canalitopool, on Busi- we are inclined to agree with the mony"; or, more strictly, we are to confess ness Grounds railroads and to hold the with railroads and to hold the view guilt upon the charge of having alienated that for the present, and for some time to Panama from Colombia, and are to pay \$25.come, all shipping (except the Government's 000,000 for a quit-claim and a promise to own naval and other vessels) ought to pay make no further ado. It was at first reported tolls in going through the canal. As for the that the new treaty did not contain expresinterpretation of the treaty, we regard the sions of apology or regret; but it seems that English view as narrow, strained, and not this was premature, for the language as now entitled to any other consideration than that quoted expresses our "sincere regret" in the given by Secretary Knox in his correspond- preamble. It is said, however, that the Coence—which, in our opinion, ought to have lombian Congress may decide that even \$25.ended the matter. We are very glad to print 000,000 is not enough. It was ten years ago in this issue an article from Senator Owen, last fall that Panama seceded and formed a who is leading the Senate fight on behalf of new republic. The circumstances were fully the President's position. Senator Owen pre- set forth in this magazine at the time, and pared this statement at the request of the edi- we have frequently expressed the view that



HENRY CLAY HALL, OF COLORADO WINTHROP M DANIELS, OF NEW JERSEY THE TWO NEW MEMBERS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION AT WASHINGTON

our good will.

Two New Public Utilities Board, has had specific train- importance to the business of the country. May-3

own course of action was in no sense repre- ing for his new duties. Mr. Hall has prac-The whole trouble grew out of tised law with distinction in France and in the fact that Colombia, for a number of years, the State of Colorado, and is well versed had been without a representative and con- in railroad and corporation business. He is stitutional government. We have no ill will also identified with public affairs, and has against Colombia in this country, and sin- served as mayor of Colorado Springs. His cerely desire her friendship. We have con- appointment was confirmed without any deferred a priceless boon upon her by building lay. A considerable measure of opposition the canal in her vicinity, instead of adopting to Professor Daniels' appointment developed the Nicaragua route. We ought not to put in the Senate, due in no respect to his qualiinto a treaty with Colombia any expression fications, which are admittedly high and well that would reflect upon the good faith and known, but to the dissatisfaction of certain honest dealing of President Roosevelt's ad-Senators of more radical tendencies with ministration. Otherwise it is desirable to do Professor Daniels' supposed conservatism. anything in reason to assure Colombia of The specific ground of complaint was that in the case involving the valuation of the Passaic Gas Company for the purpose of fix-The final decision on the freight- ing a fair price for its product, Professor rate question will be made by a Daniels added to the purely physical worth Commerce full board of Interstate Com- of the corporation property a certain percentmerce Commissioners, two vacancies having age to cover such intangible values as good been filled last month by the appointment will and the asset of being a going concern. and confirmation of Professor Winthrop M. President Wilson refused to accept Professor Daniels, of Princeton, to fill the unexpired Daniels' withdrawal, however, and the Senate term of the late John H. Marble, and Mr. finally acceded to the wishes of the Admin-Henry Clay Hall, of Colorado. Professor istration and confirmed him. The decisions Daniels, coming fresh from the New Jersey of the Commission have become of great

The 8prina step further and ignore party lines—either been expected. or emblems, and in the third a non-partisan ticket gained second place in a contest against its new law, the primary had eliminated all 'recall" by the voters who, a year earlier, Congressman Charles S. Burke. Mr. Gill's return to the mayoralty is due to Governor Hays had no opposition. parties—in second place.

Recent Congressional held to fill seats in the House of post in Washington. cratic: and the success of James A. Gallivan, House of Representatives. the candidate of that party, was never in doubt. The New Jersey district, on the other hand, is normally Republican; and only the personal popularity of the recent incumbent, Mr. Bremner, had placed it in the Demo- announced the selection of centers for Fed-

Among the cities which hold cratic fold. While President Wilson suptheir elections in March and ported Mr. O'Byrne, his party's nominee, he April in order to separate local had not originally favored his candidacy. issues from those of State and nation, there The Republican nominee, Mr. Dow H. is increasingly evident a tendency to go a Drukker, was returned the winner, as had His remarkable plurality with or without the use of the non-partisan seems to have been due to the shifting of ballot. Of the three large cities which elected many Democratic votes to the Socialist candimayors during the past few weeks, for ex-date, and of many more to Mr. Drukker, as ample, two used ballots without party names the anti-Socialist candidate most likely to win.

The past few weeks have seen Selecting four regular parties. In Milwaukee, under condidates for the beginning of the long series of primary elections necessary for but Mayor Gerhard A. Bading (anti-Social- the selection of party candidates for offices to ist) and former Mayor Emil Seidl (Social- be filled by the voters of the various States ist); and in the election on April 7, Mayor next November. All but seven of the States Bading was victorious by a large majority. are to hold State-wide elections, to choose a In Seattle, the support of the reform element Governor, a United States Senator, or both. had been divided among five candidates, re- The first primaries were those of North Dakota sulting in the elimination of all of them in and Arkansas, on March 24, followed by Alathe primary. The election, on March 3, was bama's, on April 6; and so it will continue. won by Hiram C. Gill, the defeated candi- until late in September. In North Dakota, date being J. D. Trenholme. Mr. Gill Senator Coe I. Crawford was defeated for gained notoriety, three years ago, through his renomination, in the Republican primary, by had elected him as Mayor of their city. The Byrne was renominated. In Arkansas, Senapolice and saloon issues have overshadowed tor James P. Clarke has apparently been reall others in Seattle during recent years; and nominated as the Democratic candidate. his promise to govern the city according to Democratic primary in Alabama attracted the dictates of his conscience (his own home unusual attention because of the national life being concededly of the best), rather than prominence of the two candidates for the seat as formerly, under coercion of the "interests," in the Senate left vacant by the death of to which he had owed his election. In Kan- Joseph F. Johnston. Both candidates were sas City, Mayor Henry L. Jost (Democrat) members of the House of Representatives. was reelected, by a large majority, on April one being Richmond P. Hobson, of Spanish A non-partisan movement, pledged to War fame, and the other Oscar W. Undercreate a commission form of government, wood, the Democratic floor leader and author gained a great moral victory by placing its of the tariff law. Congressman Hobson candidate—who had been opposed by all waged a long and spectacular campaign, in which his state-wide prohibition views played a prominent part. Congressman Underwood, On April 7, also, elections were who believes in local option, remained at his The choice of Mr. Representatives made vacant by Underwood, by a majority of more than 20,the death of Robert G. Bremner, of New 000 votes, seems to demonstrate that fitness Jersey, and by the resignation of James M. for the particular office in question, and the Curley, who had recently been elected Mayor popularity that follows distinguished achieveof Boston. In both cases the campaign had ment, are appreciated by the voters of Aladeveloped along national lines, but the results bama. Mr. Underwood will carry to the seem to be without national significance. The Senate great prestige, gained through twenty Boston district has always been safely Demo- years of increasingly able service in the

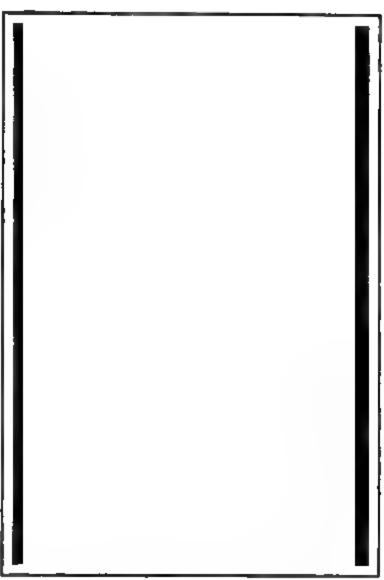
> Twelve Bank Centers Named

There was a vast amount of discussion, last month, of the work of the committee that on April 2

eral Reserve Banks, and the boundaries of the banking districts. The new banking law had authorized the division of the country into not less than eight districts and not more than twelve. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Comptroller of the Currency were named in the law as members of the preliminary organizing committee. Mr. John Skelton Williams was installed in the vacant office of the Comptroller too late to take a very active part in the committee's work. Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Houston spent a number of weeks in visiting the banking centers of the entire country, and reached their conclusions after as thorough study as any men could possibly have made under the prescribed conditions. It may be well to state their conclusions first, and to allude afterwards to the questions involved and the criticisms that have been current.

Whatever might have been their The Cities first impressions, Messrs. Mc-Districts Adoo and Houston were soon convinced that since they could not make a smaller number of districts than eight, they must make as many as the maximum authorized by law; and so they agreed to designate on April 2, are Boston, New York, Phila-delphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Board)

(Who served as a member of the committee that located the bank centers and reserve districts, and who will be a member ex officio of the Federal Reserve twelve. The banking cities, as announced Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco. The first from the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mouncludes Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, ton, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Southern Mississippi, and most of Tennessee. Utah, and nearly all of Arizona. The Chicago district (seventh) includes lowa, the greater parts of Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, and the southern part of Wisconsin. The St. Louis district (eighth)

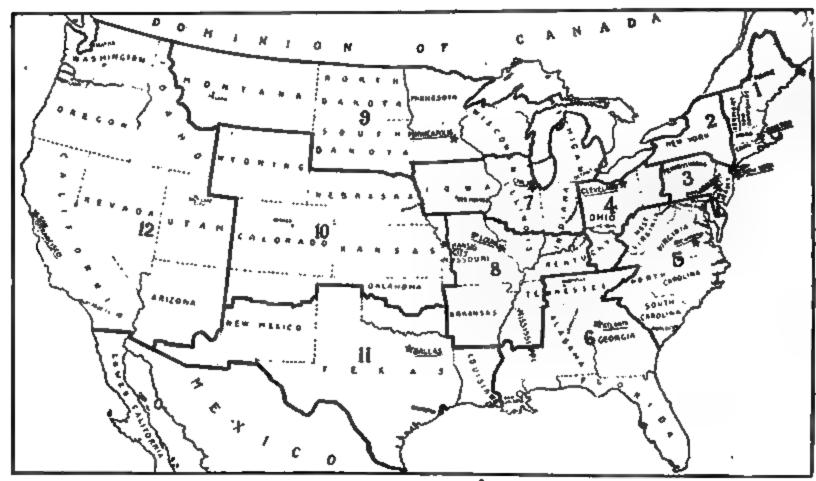


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HON. WILLIAM G. M'ADOO, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

district includes the six New England States, tains, and includes the States of Montana, The second comprises the single State of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, New York. The third (with Philadelphia and the northern parts of Wisconsin and enter) comprises the greater part of Michigan. The Kansas City district (num-Pennsylvania and the States of New Jersey ber ten) lies in the geographical center of the and Delaware. The fourth (Cleveland, country, and comprises the States of Kansas, Ohio, being the center) includes the State of Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming, with a Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, a part of West western strip of Missouri and the northern Virginia, and a part of Kentucky. The fifth parts of Oklahoma and New Mexico. The (Richmond, Va., as center) includes the Dis- Dallas district (number eleven) includes trict of Columbia, and the States of Mary- the entire State of Texas, nearly all of Louland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South isiana, the southern part of Oklahoma, most Carolina, with most of West Virginia. The of New Mexico, and a part of Arizona. The sixth (known as the Atlanta district) in-twelfth (San Francisco) includes Washing-

It is obvious that these divisions A Hard Task Faithfully Performed are highly arbitrary. More than forty cities had been presented as comprises Arkansas, most of Missouri, the serious candidates for selection as Federal southern parts of Illinois and Indiana, the Reserve centers. Only twelve could be western parts of Kentucky and Tennessee, chosen. The country does not naturally fail and the northern part of Mississippi. The into exactly twelve banking districts. Many Minneapolis district (number nine) extends newspapers declare that the committee was



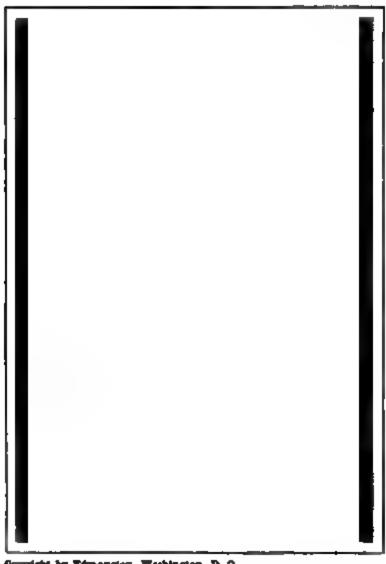
MAP TO SHOW NEW FEDERAL RESERVE BANKING DISTRICTS

and Williams collected an immense mass of evidence and information. It is our opinion, which we state with great deliberation, that a more intelligent committee could not have been selected, and that no men could have been actuated by motives more wholly dis-They had the benefit, for one interested. thing, of the first, second, and third choices of every bank that had been enrolled in the membership of the new system.

Disappointments The choice of Dallas, for example, as against New Orleans, was based upon the overwhelming preference of the banks which belong to the region affected. The choice of Richmond, rather than Baltimore or Washington, was due to precisely the same show of preference on the part of the banks concerned, together with many other factors entitled to consideration. And similar arguments resulted in the selection of Kansas as complaining, while the rest of the country rejoices, because New York's bank power is to be restricted) City, even though it happens to lie on the ex-

governed by political reasons; others charge treme western edge of Missouri, just as St. its members with acting from private and Louis lies upon the eastern edge, so that two personal motives, while those of New York bank cities are in one State. The committee attack the committee from all standpoints, had a very difficult piece of work to perform, and particularly allege its animosity toward and if the newspaper editors and bankers who the banking power of the country's present have so unsparingly denounced its decisions financial center. It should be explained that should listen for two hours to an explanathe Federal Reserve Board, which will be tion by Mr. Houston or by Mr. McAdoo, named by President Wilson, will have power they would withdraw all their aspersions. to rearrange the districts, to shift the centers, even though they might continue to smart and to reduce the number to eleven, ten, from their local disappointments. Mr. Mcnine, or eight. Messrs. Houston, McAdoo, Adoo and Mr. Houston each retained his

> WHERE THE BIG NOISE IS COMING FROM From the Dispatch (Columbus, Ohio)



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HON, DAVID F. HOUSTON, SECRETARY OF AGRICUL-TURE

until each had made his own tentative map. conclusions, based upon the evidence in hand. in view of the restrictions of the law. Their superior to that of their critics.

Prejudiced limits of propriety in their attacks upon the work of the organizing committee. large reserve bank, of which the remaining ported in days of stress as Minneapolis.

seven or eleven would have been virtually branches. According to the New York view, there should have been no bank at Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, or Richmond. But it should be remembered that the New York bankers had always favored the Aldrich plan of a single great reserve bank, with branches throughout the country. The law, as enacted by Congress and signed by President Wilson, ordains a wholly different plan. It provides for from eight to twelve districts, as nearly equal in banking power as circumstances may allow, with the Federal Reserve Board at Washington to govern and unify the system as a whole. Experience may show that some improvements can be made, but the organizing committee was obliged to render a report based upon the law and the ascertainable facts. A part of New Jersey adjacent to New York City might better have been included in the New York district, and the line through Wisconsin, which separates the Chicago and Minneapolis districts, might perhaps have been drawn in a more advantageous way.

Most of the critics seem to have An Elastic System When forgotten that the law contemplates branches within the sev-(Who was associated with Mr. McAdoo on the organizing committee, and who has long been known as eral districts; and thus, for example, it may an authority in political and economic science and a happen that the Pittsburgh branch in the so-constant student of financial and monetary problems) called "Cleveland District" may serve Westown independence of judgment, and the ern Pennsylvania just as well for all pracmembers of the committee did not confer tical purposes as if Pittsburgh itself were the reserve center and Cleveland had a branch They found that they had arrived at the same bank within that district. All these matters can only be worked out and adjusted upon the basis of experience. The law gives comprehension of the questions involved, as great discretion to the Central Reserve a result of their exhaustive study, is far Board, of which the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency will be members ex-officio. The President Criticisms made upon the floor had not announced the remaining members of Congress have been those of of the board as these comments were writspokesmen from disappointed ten, but the appointments were expected at They have not been broad or com- any time. An able Central Board can operprehensive, nor have they shown a grasp of ate the system in such a way as to meet many the situation as a whole. Some of the New of the criticisms, and mitigate many of the York newspapers have gone far beyond the grievances of those who are attacking the organizing committee. Unfortunately, their system itself will be highly elastic and recomments have been as devoid of intelligent sponsive to banking needs. It is not likely grasp of the problem as of courtesy to a com-that much advantage will 'accrue to the mittee which had been dealing ably with a twelve designated cities, nor that much apdifficult assignment that its members had preciable inconvenience will ever be felt by not invited or sought. If the New York the rejected applicants. Reserves will be as view had prevailed, there would have been available in Denver and Omaha as in Kanestablished in that city one overwhelmingly sas City; and Milwaukee will be as well sup-

New Bank ture to enact important measures in the ses- session. Governor Fielder secured the passsion which was coming to an end just as age of a bill for a State tax on bank stock this magazine went to press. In the closing of three-quarters of one per cent., all real days of the session a few bills were passed estate otherwise taxed being exempted. The which may serve to redeem, in a way, the only other bill that attracted general attenlegislature's reputation. One of these was tion during the session was the direct inthe revision of the State banking laws known heritance tax, which was enacted into law. as the Van Tuyl Commission's bill. measure, which was signed by Governor Glynn, harmonizes the banking laws of New York with the Federal Reserve Act recently passed by the national congress. Under its the State's voters participated, a small maprovisions State banks and trust companies jority decided that there should be a constiare enabled to become members of the Fed-tutional convention held in the State in 1915.

of the new State law which perhaps attracted was very heavy, there was a distinct advanmore attention than any other was the re- tage in having the question decided at this quirement through which "private" bankers time, since the holding of the convention and are for the first time brought under the the referendum vote on a new constitution supervision of the Superintendent of Banks. will thereby be accomplished in an "off" The provision which prohibits a private political year instead of in a Presidential year. banker from converting to his own use the when other issues will come before the voters. deposits received by him, or loaning the and a fair and unbiased consideration of moneys so received to a partnership of which State matters could not easily be secured. he is a member, or to a corporation in which The convention to be held next year will he is largely interested, would, it is believed, consist of 168 members,—fifteen chosen from prevent the recurrence of so flagrant a scan- the State at large on a general ticket, and dal as that which recently developed in the three from each of the fifty-one Senate dis-City of New York in the case of a well- tricts. These members will be chosen at known department-store proprietor. There a State election at which the ballot will inis also a provision compelling a private clude the names of seven candidates for State banker to segregate the assets of his private officers, the legislative ticket, and local tickets. banking business, and to give depositors a The great length of this ballot and the time

Other enacted by the legislature, was the bill pro- course, demand a hearing, but their success viding for a State system of labor exchanges in the convention will depend very largely similar to those maintained in several other upon the predilections and antecedents of the States, the chief features of which are out- delegates who will be chosen next November lined on page 602 of this REVIEW. The fail- on a partisan ballot. Indiana will vote next ure of the Senate and Assembly to agree on November on a proposition to hold a consti-State appropriation bills necessitated the call-tutional convention in 1915. If carried, the ing of a special session of the legislature to delegates will be elected at a special election consider financial bills only, and this ex- and on a non-partisan ballot.

Something was said in these pages traordinary session will meet on May 4. The last month about the apparent New Jersey legislature completed its labors failure of the New York legisla- on April 9, after a comparatively uneventful

At a special election held in the

New York's

State of New York on April 7. in which only about one-sixth of eral Reserve Bank in New York City, and the work of which will be submitted to the their general powers are conformed to the voters at the November election of that year. provisions of the federal law. The feature Although the expense of this special election first lien upon the assets purchased with their required to mark it will emphasize the im-So far as the farmers of the State portance of the "short-ballot" reform, which are concerned, the law provides for the or- is one of the changes that will be brought ganization of a land bank enabling farmers before the coming convention. Other proto obtain loans upon their personal credit posed changes that will undoubtedly be conor upon real-estate values on terms as easy sidered are woman suffrage, reform of legal as are obtainable under the cooperative sys- procedure, home rule for cities and villages, tem in vogue in several European countries, reform in tax methods and in the State's financial system, conservation of forests and Another of the measures which water power, reorganization of the election was strongly favored by Gover- machinery, and reorganization of the legislanor Glynn, and which was finally ture. Other more radical reforms will, of



MEXICO IN REVOLUTION

(The shaded area in the north shows the territory that had been occupied by the Constitutionalists up to the middle of last month)

The dramatic outcome of the Villa's Victory incidents at Tampico, which Torreon have already been discussed in case General Pancho Villa, commanding the another bloody battle was fought, its capture means to the fortunes of both warring factions is set forth graphically in the stirring article, which we print on page 566 this month, by an American war coryet to go before they reach the capital.

After making Torreon and the And Later immediate vicinity completely 8an Pedro his own, which gave him conthese pages in their larger bearings, have trol of several important railroad connecpartly obscured the fact that, during the last tions, Villa set out in pursuit of Velasco, week of March and the first half of April, Huerta's general, whom he had defeated. two of the bloodiest battles of the present On the desert between the small towns of Mexican revolution were fought. In each San Pedro de las Colonias and Sacramento Constitutionalist forces, was the victor. On April 9, for the control of the eastern part April 2, after nearly a fortnight of desul- of the state of Coahuila and the International tory, rather unscientific, but desperate and Railroad. Velasco had received reinforcebloody fighting, Villa's army of some 12,000 ments and had attacked some of the advance men gained undisputed possession of the city guard of Villa's army. In two desperate of Torreon. It has been said that all revolu- engagements Velasco was defeated, and, tions beginning in the north of Mexico have during the last days of April, his scattered broken and failed at Torreon. Just how forces were being pursued through the important strategically this city is and what desert country to the south and southeast.

After the battles of Torreon The Rebel Campaign Southward and San Pedro, columns of the rebel army were sent out to the respondent who knows Mexico and Villa southwest, one of them, under General from first-hand knowledge. Most Ameri- Obregon, aiming to take Guadalajara, the cans have but an inadequate knowledge of second city of the republic. It is reported the extent and topography of Mexico. The also that Villa has come to some sort of distance from El Paso to Mexico City is an understanding with Zapata, the rebel out-more than 1200 miles. A glance at the ac- law chief in the south, who, with 20,000 companying map will show the lay of the men, has been menacing the capital city for land between the American border and months. Meanwhile, a desperate attack had Mexico City and the distance the rebels have been made on Tampico by another rebel army, and much oil property had been deCopyricht by the Awer's Press Association, New Y 18.

HUERTA'S MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, THE CELEBRATED AUTHOR WHO MAY BE THE NEXT PRESIDENT OF MEXICO

close lopes Portillo y Rojas, one of the best known of Mexico's fiction writers, governor of one of the states of the Madero regime now Huerta's Minister Foreign Adurs, is said to be acceptable to Preside Wilson as the next provisional President of Mexic

The warships of five nation stroved. Spanish, French, German, British. American, were in the harbor while the ba tle was in progress. It was during the days of fighting that the Mexican gener in command ordered the arrest of the Ame bluejackets, thus precipitating th dramatic phase of the crisis, which, is month, held the attention of the worl Altogether the military situation, up to t end of April, was more unfavorable Huerta than it had ever been before.

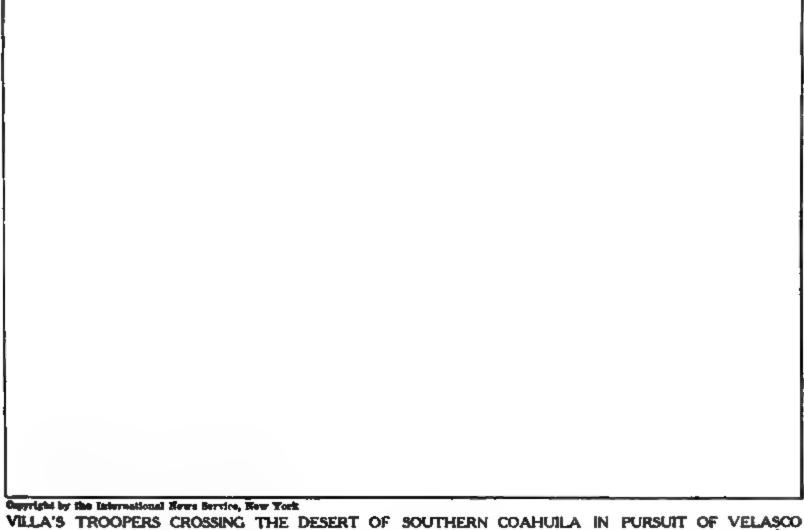
Following up the announceme Parranga's remandamen- of Villa's victories in the fiel Carranza, the "Supreme Chie of the Constitutionalist movement, announce that there had always been a complete unde standing between the civil and military arr of the party. Villa, also, took pains to sta juddeds that he recognized Carranza as I There is a good deal of shrewdne and wit in the crude, outlaw soldier, at of bone, we believe, has his personality be more projectivally sketched than by Mr. Ade

) . In this special article this month.

"Constitutionalist foreign policy," was de public on April 6. Carranza expreses admiration for Americans and his peral esteem for President Wilson and Secary Bryan. Furthermore, he recognizes right of the United States to act in bef of other nations. This recognition, howr. has not deterred him from complicating · dealings with European nations by ensing Villa's expulsion of 700 Spaniards m Torreon. These unfortunate exiles ched El Paso, on their way to the United ites, on April 7, and immediately afterrds a formal protest was made by the anish government to the State Department Washington. The government at Madrid made it plain that it regards the United ites as responsible for the safety of Spanish izens in Mexico. On April 5 Carranza's estigating commission announced that illiam S. Benton, the British rancher, was t killed by Villa, nor was he executed by irt-martial orders at Juarez. He was led, we are now informed, in an altercation with some person unknown, at some distance from Juarez, and a certain railway official, named Fierro, is held responsible. Fierro

THROUGH OTHER PROPERS TERRITORY:

This cartoon, from Caras y Caretas, of Buenos Aires, of tilly withful communication from General Latin-American view that having cut the Isthmus of Panama, the United States means to detach the northern part of Mexico and annex it)



AFTER THE BATTLES OF THE TORREON AND SAN PEDRO CAMPAIGN

Benton's murder.

Huerta its regular spring session on April 1. There was nothing senreports of recent concessions made to Eng- the Panama Canal tolls exemption act, lish capitalists for street railways in several American goods entering Canada will here-

had charge of the railways in the territory of the smaller cities of Mexico, and the conquered by Villa. The latter, therefore, establishment of a government pipe line, must still be held as morally responsible for largely financed by British capital, to carry oil from the Tampico regions. A useful recapitulation of Mexico's material resources The Mexican congress met in will be found on page 574 this month.

An important announcement April I. There was nothing sensational about the message which General
Huerta delivered to the Senators and Depu
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Fraight Rates

Of the Hon. W. T. White, ties, who received without emotion his state- Canadian Minister of Finance, on April 6. ment: "If to achieve the peace of the coun- In accordance with Canadian custom, tariff try your sacrifice and mine shall be indis- changes determined upon by the government pensable, then you and I know how to and afterwards to be enacted into law by sacrifice ourselves." The presidential mes- parliamentary action were then given out to sage, among other things, proposed the the public. Changes in the tariff system in immediate enactment of "an equitable tax Canada become operative at once. The chief on all uncultivated land." With the Fed- features of the new program are an increase eral forces being steadily defeated in the of import duties on iron and steel, although North, however, and funds becoming harder certain drawback privileges will make it a and harder to obtain, it was not easy to see little easier for the western provinces in their how General Huerta could carry out any purchases of agricultural machinery from the program of reform, even if the Tampico in- United States. A significant item was the cident had not precipitated matters with the addition of a surtax of 20 per cent. ad United States. While no reference was made valorem upon goods imported from any counto the United States in the message, Huerta try "treating Canada less favorably than was in constant conference with his cabi- other countries in tariff matters and against net and the congress during the crucial any country discriminating against Canadian hours while the American warships were shipping." This clause is regarded as a nohurrying to Mexican waters. There are tice that if the United States does not repeal

after face a very high tariff wall. At the provided no adequate legislation against the same time as these tariff announcements were cruel and wasteful exploitation of her labormade, a decision handed down by the Cana- ing classes.

Furthermore, there are pecudian Railway Commission made substantial liarities in Brazilian finances, notably, the reduction in freight rates in the western valorization of coffee and the high export tax on rubber. These have produced a large revenue, but have had unwholesome effects on the industries they were supposed to fos-Moreover, it is charged that this revenue has been squandered by the Federal authorities. Add to this the taxes imposed by the different states, which are heavy, and it can be seen that Brazilian industry has a difficult road to travel. One of the wealthiest men in the country, Pinheiro Machado, sometimes known as the boss of Brazilian politics, although a beneficent one, has been a moving spirit in the agitation against the high cost of government at Rio de Janeiro. Senhor Machado was the chief backer of Dr. Wenceslau Braz Pereira Gomez, Vice-President, who on March 17 was elected President on a platform calling for financial reform and economy. Dr. Braz will be inaugurated on November 15 for the constitutional period of four years.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF BRAZIL, DR. BRAZ (Dr. Wenceslau Braz Pereira Gomez, who was chosen President of Brazil on March 17 to succeed Marshal Hermes de Fonseca, will be inaugurated on November 15 for the term of four years. Dr. Braz was Vice-President under Marshal Fonseca)

provinces. The ruling, which decided cases nearly three years old, provided for a system of rate zones and the standardization of tar-The general economic and financial situation in the Dominion is set forth comprehensively by Mr. P. T. McGrath on page 594 this month.

Violesitudes the presidential election. It was stated in court ruled that French women have not the the newspapers that a revolutionary move- right to vote, and the higher tribunal conment had resulted in putting the states of firmed the decision. It was expected that the Pernambuco and Para under martial law, revelations of ministerial connection with Later, the capital itself, Rio de Janeiro, was financial scandals would result in a rebuke to declared in a state of siege. A number of the Government at the polls. the principal newspapers were suspended, a censorship was established, and business throughout the republic was greatly depressed. Brazil is apparently suffering from eigners, and at the same time she has, as yet, it was pointed out in one of these journals

France Taxing While the after-effects of the Incomes and Re-Caillaux - Calmette scandal Buffrage are still discussed in France and the venality of more than one minister of the republic is being relentlessly bared to the public view, the great masses of the French people, of whom such a large proportion are small investors in government securities, are more concerned over the vote in the Chamber of Deputies, on April 2, by which it was decided that the income tax now under discussion shall be applicable to rentes and to all other French state issues of securities. Another important decision of a body of authority in the republic, the High Court of Cassation, was delivered on April 7. Early in March reports be- The Woman's Rights League had endeavored an Election gan to reach this country of to register its members as voters for the pardisorders in Brazil attending liamentary election on April 26. The lower

Suppressing the Announcement was Horth African made in the French Slave Trade that the Colonial Office had over-confidence in her wealth and resources, finally succeeded in doing away with the She has been lavish in her concessions to for- slave markets in Morocco. At the same time

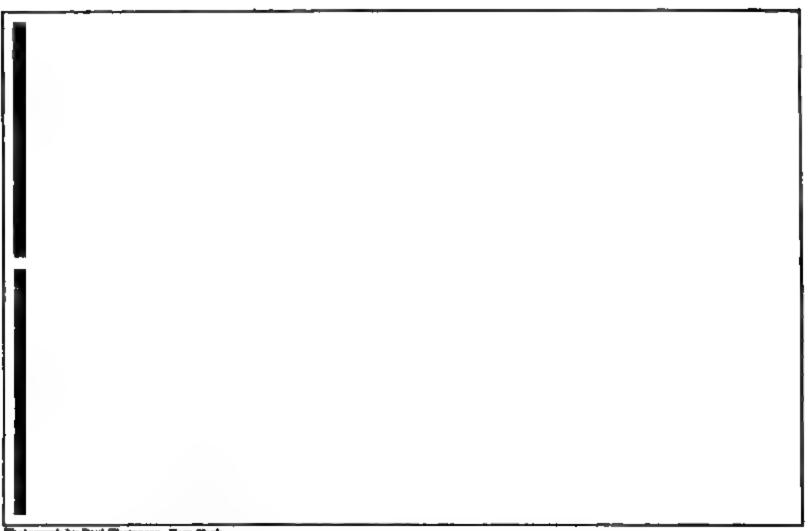
(the Echo de Paris) that about 3000 slaves with the united Irish membership at Westwere imported into Morocco every year, minster, which has heretofore cared for nothmost of them "being brought by the terrible ing but Home Rule. Moreover, ever since desert routes from Equatoria and the Sudan, Cromwell's time the question of the governthe trails of the slave caravan being marked ment of Ireland has been used as a political by the bleaching bones of thousands." Some football by English political parties. It has weeks ago Premier Asquith, of England, re- become the custom, furthermore, since 1906, ceived a memorial signed by such eminent when the present Liberal government came names as Lord Cromer, Lord Curzon, and Mr. Bryce, asking for some Government action to suppress this slave traffic, which is conducted over boundaries controlled by England. The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protective Society has begun an investigation.

A Threatened Meanwhile, rumors which with Attack appear to be well founded are afloat that France may soon have to face a general uprising of the tribes in the Atlas Mountains of Morocco. Italian traveler, returned from Tripoli, states that not fewer than 120,000 tribesmen, mounted and equipped with rifles and ammunition, are ready to take the field. They have been drilling and training under foreign officers in the fighting methods of the Boers of South Africa. They are reported to possess three aeroplanes, and the outbreak of hostilities is looked for during the present month. The resentment of these tribesmen against the French, particularly against General Lyautey, the French commander by whose orders the granaries of those in the occupied territory were recently burned or Photograph by Paul Thompson, Now, Took confiscated and their growing crops de- SIR EDWARD CARSON IN HIS MOST BELLIGERENT MOOD stroyed, is intense. According to dispatches in Tunis, the population of which is known to of Commons at London. be disaffected.

Gladstone used to say that Home of the Home Rule for Ireland was more of a British imposis!

the Paris newspapers from Rabat, a town on into power, for the Conservative opposition the Moroccan coast, a large assemblage of to use the Irish question to discredit the these tribesmen, early in April, voted in Liberal program of economic and political refavor of open war against France. Should form. During the last week of March this hostilities actually break out and the Moors situation was again emphasized when the have any initial successes, the French Colo-center of interest in Irish affairs was transnial Office fears troubles with Algeria and ferred from rebellious Ulster to the House

While the Ulstermen and their Resignation supporters in England were preparing themselves for what of the Generals British imperial question than a seemed like certain civil war, the country purely Irish one. Many times during the was startled by the announcement that a life of the present Liberal ministry at Lon-number of officers of the highest rank in the don it has been admitted by both great par-British army, including Field Marshal Sir ties that autonomy for the Emerald Isle, and John French, Adjutant-General Sir John even the reconciliation of the differences be- Ewart, General Sir Arthur Paget, Comtween the Protestant North and the Catholic mander-in-Chief in Ireland, and Brigadier-South,—between Ulster and the rest of the General Hubert Gough, at the head of the island,—are of less moment than the freeing troops in Ulster, had resigned. The occaof the Parliament at London from the neces- sion was the order issued by the Government sity for reckoning at every imperial crisis to the troops to protect certain points in



Photograph by Paul Thempson, New York

PREMIER ASQUITH AND HIS FAMILY ON A RECENT VISIT TO IRELAND

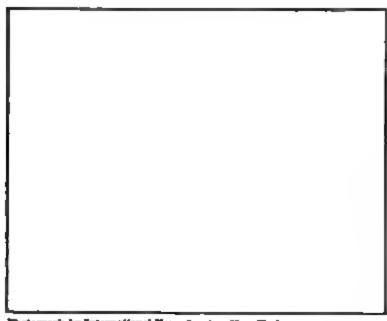
(This group, at the Chief Secretary's lodge, at Phoenix Park, Dublin, consists of (left to right, standing), Sir Henry Verney, Mr. Asquith, Jr., Lord Murray, the Master of Elibank, Mr. Asquith, Jr., II; (seated, left to right), Lady Verney, Premier Asquith, Mrs. Asquith, Mr. Augustin Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Miss Violet Asquith)

Ulster. This was regarded as the beginning to him that the movements indicated were of an attempt to coerce the province by mili- not intended to "treat Ulster as an enemy's tary force. It was reported that, before be- country," but were merely precautionary. ing sent to Ireland, General Gough and a General Gough then asked for a written number of officers under him had demanded statement from the Cabinet to this effect. assurances that they would not be called upon This was given him, but, finding it not suffito undertake anything more than the mainte- ciently explicit, he demanded a clearer assurnance of order and the protection of prop- ance. Accordingly, two paragraphs were erty. General Paget thereupon informed added to the document by Colonel Seely, General Gough that he must obey all orders Secretary of War, with the approval of Lord or resign. At the same time it was explained Morley, Lord President of the Council, but

without the knowledge of the Premier.

The publication of these para-Is It Army graphs aroused bitter opposition and indignation from Liberals and Radicals of all shades as evidence that the government was yielding to army dictation. Premier Asquith repudiated the unauthorized pledge given by Colonel Seely, who then took upon himself all blame and submitted his resignation. The resignations of Sir John French and the other officers followed. Mr. Asquith at first refused to let Colonel Seely go, but insisted that

so long as we are the responsible government of this country, whatever the consequences may be, we shall not assent to the claim of any body of men in the service of the crown to demand from the government in advance assurances as to what

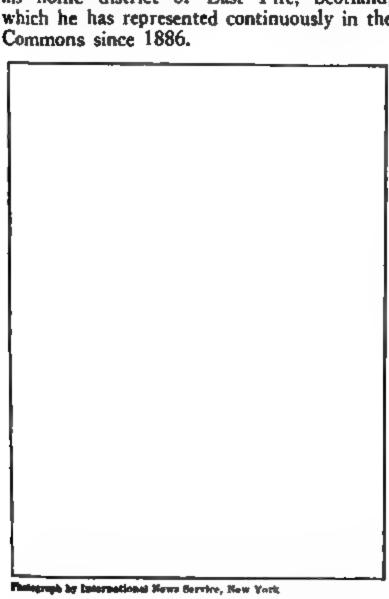


Photograph by International News Service, New York

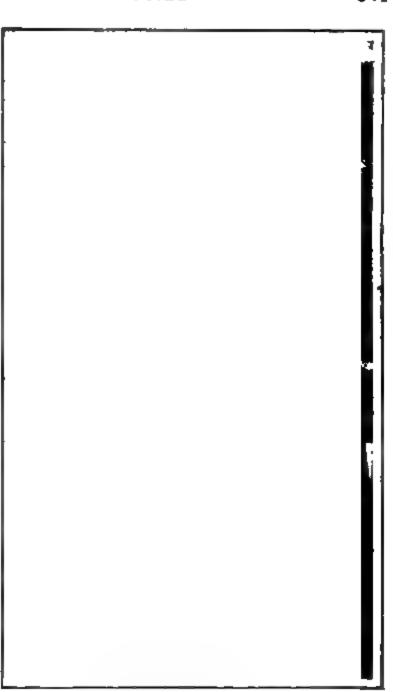
THE LEADER OF THE UNIONISTS ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, MR. BONAR LAW

they will or will not be required to do in circumstances which have not arisen.

At the same time, in order to prevent any future misunderstandings, the army council, in the presence of the generals who had presented their resignations, gazetted a new order to the effect that, in future, no British officer or soldier shall be questioned by his superior officers as "to what attitude he will adopt or as to his action in event of his being required to obey orders dependent upon future or hypothetical contingencies." Officers or soldiers are forbidden to ask for any assurances, and it is stated that their duty is to "obey all lawful commands given them through the proper channels." The Premier then accepted the resignation of Colonel Seely and himself assumed the Secretaryship of War. The resignations of General French and General Ewart were also accepted. According to British custom, since he had "accepted a position of profit under the Crown. this made it necessary for Mr. Asquith to resign his seat in the House of Commons and to go again before the people of his constituency for reelection. This he did, and was returned, on April 8, unopposed, from his home district of East Fife, Scotland, which he has represented continuously in the Commons since 1886.



MR CHURCHILL AND COLONEL SEELY IN CONFERENCE (Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Colonel J. E. B. Seely, former Secretary of State for War, from a photograph taken immediately before the rengnations of the generals in Ireland)



JOHN REDMOND ADDRESSING A GATHERING OF HOME RULERS IN DUBLIN

From the utterances in the The Larger Lines of the Contest Unionist press and the speeches of Unionist leaders, like Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons, and Sir Edward Carson, it soon became evident that the fight was being waged, not over the politico-religious division of Ireland, but that it was only another form of the battle of radical England to further limit the powers of privilege. The Unionist party is doing the work of the aristocracy in attempting to defeat the Liberal program of land and political reform. Unionist leaders have always maintained, up to the present, that a soldier must obey under all circumstances. A year or so ago Tom Mann, English Labor leader, was imprisoned for six months for daring to say that he didn't believe British soldiers should shoot down their brothers who might be on strike. Now Mr. Law and other Unionist statesmen come out in defense of the right of the soldier to be judge of what orders he will obey. Such a reversal of point of view is incomprehensible except in the light of the game the Unionists are playing.

A Unionist it is difficult for artisans' sons to rise to any rank in the service. The sympathies of these scions of nobility in command of the army is naturally not with the pro-

The British army is largely offi- Perhaps the end is not yet. But that end cered by sons of noblemen, and can only be the overthrow of the aristocracy.

Bonar Law and other leaders Land Reform have repeatedly demanded the Progressing submission of the Home Rule gram of the Liberal government. In fact, the question to a general election. If this refer-Liberal papers are claiming that a number of endum could be taken without endangering peers, including the Marquis of Lansdowne, the entire reform program of the Liberals, Lord Londonderry, and Lord Charles Beres- Mr. Asquith would undoubtedly be willing tord, army officers, among whom, for some to go before the people. The Liberals, howunaccountable reason, the name of Lord ever, want to be sure of carrying out their Roberts appears, and the Unionist party lead- program of Welsh Disestablishment, Home ers, chiefly Mr. Bonar Law and ex-Premier Rule, and other bills vetoed by the House of Balfour, were deliberately plotting to use the Lords before going before the country. Then, Ulster animosity to Home Rule for the pur- in an election campaign which would turn, pose of bringing about the humiliation and not on Home Rule for Ireland, but on the overthrow of the Liberal ministry. The for- question of democracy versus reaction, the tunes of the Unionist party in England have Liberals could count on victory. The settlebeen at a low ebb for some time. The large ment of the land question is going on slowly landowners that make up this party have lost but surely. Chancellor Lloyd George, some influence with the masses through the re- time ago, appointed a land-inquiry commisforms inaugurated by Mr. Lloyd George. sion. Early in April this body made a report, The Liberal government has taken away recommending the passage of a law insuring from the hereditary Upper House of Parlia- a minimum wage and regulating the labor ment its veto power. Home Rule for Ireland market. It also recommends the compulsory seemed to offer a new political rallying point, purchase and leasing of land, and suggests The struggle has been going on for years, that all local authorities throughout Great Britain be compelled to provide "decent houses for workers in urban areas and to promote transit schemes."

> It seems probable now that Comina Parliament will be dissolved in Parliament June, although constitutionally dissolution is not due until next summer. In view of the new cleavage along the lines of Parliament and people against army and aristocracy, the hand of Asquith and the Liberal-Radical party has apparently been strengthened and the Liberals have a good chance of being again returned to power. When this appeal to the country is taken, the new Parliament will probably have a new complexion. If the Liberals are not able to force Home Rule before dissolution, it does not seem likely that they can count on the support of the Irish members at a subsequent session. Furthermore, at a Labor party conference at Bradford, on April 14, it was decided to instruct the Labor members of the House of Commons hereafter to act independently of the Liberal party.

THE ONLY WAY

Sidney Carton Asquith: "Tis a far, far better thing that I shall have to do than anything that I have ever done."

(In this way the London Paily Express reflects the opinion of the Unionists that the coming general election w.l. of Mr. Asquith and the Liberal party)

The temper of the Radical mem-Triumphant bers of Parliament, which are Democracy increasing in number with each by-election, is shown by the speech of John Ward, a Labor member sitting as a

Debreczin in the Magyar territory of Hun- and forty-five is permitted to leave the coungary resulted fatally for its principals. The try without special authorization. It was bestory of this affair, as set forth in great detail cause of this regulation that, a few months in the German and Austrian papers, is a ago, an agent of the immigration department curious illustration of the corrosive influence of the Canadian Pacific Railroad got into of race hatred and religious animosity in the trouble in Vienna. internal affairs of a mixed state. Debreczin has always been regarded as the bulwark of Calvinism in Hungary. In order to force the Rumanians to use the Magyar language the Hungarian government had obtained had held office since February, 1913. Durfrom the Vatican its approval of the creation ing recent weeks, as we have already exat Debreczin of a Greek-Catholic episcopate plained in these pages, the ministry has been in which were included a large number of the subject of bitter attacks in the Diet and Catholic communities whose liturgical lan- in the press of the country because of reveguage is Magyar. This measure caused in- lations of corruption and graft in the supply tense irritation among the Greek-Catholic and construction departments of the navy. population, composed principally of Ruman- A number of officers of high standing are ians who feared that this was the beginning known to have been implicated in these scanof an era of Magyarization. Negotiations dals, involving the taking of commissions were opened between the government and from German manufacturers of munitions of ties, but they came to nothing, as the new Krupp revelations which startled Germany Nationalistic Prime Minister, Count Tisza, last year. Several officials have been tried following his extreme policy of Magyariza- and condemned. Then one day in March a bomb was ex- ure to deal more aggressively with the United into the affair.

were going far from smoothly. There the \$42,000,000. Thereupon, on March 24, attack on the integrity of the Austrian Gen- Count Yamamoto and his ministry resigned. eral Staff and army went on openly. Officers in confidential positions were corrupted and swarms of Russian spies let loose over the country. A regular system of espionage was spies were tried in Vienna, of whom two moned Viscount Kiyoura to attempt that were acquitted and seven sentenced to several task. This statesman, however, could not years' imprisonment. They had operated persuade anyone to accept the post of Min-principally in Galacia. To these troubles ister of Marine. The odium of the naval were added the discords between the Ger-scandal was too great, and, moreover, the mans and Czechs, which, after an attempt at naval budget had not been passed. After settlement, ended in the adjournment of the considerable fruitless effort, Viscount Ki-

Nov-R

Count Bobrinsky, a Russian agent, who also Reichsrath, the Austrian parliament, by imsought to stir the Slav elements in northern perial decree. As a matter of military pre-Hungary; and a politico-religious intrigue at caution no male citizen between seventeen

Three causes combined to bring Fall of the Japanese Cabinet about the downfall of the Yamamoto ministry in Japan, which representatives of the non-Magyar nationali- war, and harking back to the time of the The Yamamoto cabinet tion, refused the demands of the Rumanians. was criticized also very severely for its failploded in the office of the Greek-Catholic States in the matter of the California land Magyar bishop that killed the vicar and legislation. In this country, to judge from two others. Evidence discovered later proved the silence of the American press on the subthat the plot was of Russian origin, the pur- ject, the question has come to be regarded in pose being,—as those implicated admitted,— some vague way as having been disposed of to create trouble between Rumania and In Japan, however, it is still a burning ques-Austria-Hungary, which, in its turn, would tion. There is an insistent popular demand embarrass the Triple Alliance. To prevent that the government defend the rights of the more serious complications, the Hungarian Japanese in America. In the third place,— Government decided not to probe too deeply and this is the official reason for the fall of the ministry given by the government itself,—the lower house of the Diet cut the While these and other matters naval budget, recommended by the Minister In Danger of a were troubling the Hungarian of Marine, from \$77,000,000 to \$62,000,Breakep? Government think in Aurin 000 Government, things in Austria 000, and the House of Peers reduced it to

> After endeavoring, but unsuc-Okuma Forms a New cessfully, to persuade Marquis Ministry Saionji, a former Premier, to On March 20, nine of these choose another cabinet, the Emperor sum-

youra abandoned the task, and the Emperor In 1881 he formed the Japanese Progressive summoned the veteran Elder Statesman, party, a forerunner of the present National Count Shigenobu Okuma, who, despite his party. He has been a member of three or seventy-six years, is known as Japan's fore- four ministries, and was Premier in 1898. most Progressive. On April 12, Count He is the founder of Waseda University, the largest private institution of learning in Japan, and he is now its president. Okuma is in favor of pressing the United States in the California Japanese question.

When the nine deported labor

agitators of South Africa reached England late in March, and were

received as martyrs by the English labor

Labor's Triumph in South Africa

party, it was predicted that their exile would be the defeat of the Botha Government. During the summer and fall of last year these leaders, it will be remembered, had engineered a great strike of mine workers against conditions at the mines, and the strike had been put down by the use of the military. Premier Botha had claimed that a state of war existed and had forcibly put these leaders on board a ship for England, securing later in the South African parliament the passage of an Indemnity Bill legalizing the deportation. On March 19 the elections for the Transvaal Provincial Council resulted in a triumph for the Labor party. Twenty-three Labor candidates were chosen, giving that party a majority in the Council, This is regarded as a rebuke to Premier Botha for the suppression of the strike in that there are now two political parties in Count Okuma is a man of inter- South Africa, one headed by General Botha, national reputation. He has composed of the land owners and mine owntraveled and studied in Europe. ers, and intensely Conservative, and the other

COUNT OKUMA, LEADER OF THE JAPANESE PRO- Which now consists of forty-five members. GRESSIVE PARTY, WHO HAS BECOME PREMIER

Okuma began his task of forming a new the Rand mines. Lord Gladstone, who was ministry. The overthrow of the Yamamoto the subject of much criticism for his action cabinet because of its unpopularity is an in- in this strike, has resigned as Governordication of the growth of real democratic General, and his place will be filled some government in Japan. Yamamoto, Saionji, time during the summer by Sydney Buxton, and Katsura were all members of either one former Postmaster-General of Great Britain. of the two famous clans of Satsuma and A measure introduced in the South African Choshu, which, alternately, have ruled Japan parliament, on March 27, known as the under constitutional forms since the over- Railway Strike and Service Amendment throw of the Shogunate in 1868. Count bill, by the Minister of Railways, accepted Okuma, on the other hand, is of the Saga back into the service the railroad workers cian, and, moreover, is the choice of the implicated into the recent strike. younger business men, who, during recent menting on the result of the election to the years, have been coming to the front and de- Transvaal Council, the Johannesburg cormanding an active share in the government, respondent of the London Daily Mail says

Okuma, He was one of the earliest advocates of the consisting of the Labor party and all the abolition of the feudal system and the estab- radical sections of the other parties. Many lishment of constitutional government. He English settlers are leaving for Australia. has been minister and secretary in various "Between the natives, the Hindus and the capacities, and president of the Japanese com- Boers, there is no longer any place for the mission at the Exposition of Vienna in 1876. Englishman.'

National Prohibi-tion stitution providing for nation-wide prohi- ticipated, was not decisive as showing any bition of the liquor traffic has a surpris- direct effect that may be looked for from the ingly good chance of passing the House of granting of the suffrage to women. The re-Representatives. A test vote taken in the sults, so far as they have manifested them-Judiciary Committee on a motion provi-selves, were not unexpected and were not ding that the date should be fixed for a vote greatly different from the results of munion the pending resolution submitting the cipal contests in Chicago during the past amendment, resulted in a tie. It was the twenty years. Outside of the city of Chicago, freely expressed opinion of members of the votes in the country districts greatly in-the committee that if the resolution is creased the "dry" territory of the State. This once reported to the House, as last month has been attributed to the vote of the women. seemed assured, it will undoubtedly be It should, however, be noted that a strong passed. Members of the Senate Judiciary anti-liquor movement was well under way in Committee, who represent the dominant the State before equal suffrage was a fact. party, were almost panic-stricken by the prospect that the issue would come up for decision in the Senate within a few months. Few, perhaps, who are not directly concerned with the prohibition movement, are of a bill to prevent interstate commerce in aware of the immense gains that have been the products of any mill, mine, quarry, or made in the States during the past decade. manufacturing establishment, where the labor The Anti-Saloon League has recently pub- of children below a certain standard is emlished figures to show that more than two-ployed. In mines and quarries this standard thirds of the area of the United States is is the age of sixteen years; in mills, factories, now under "no-license" laws enforced with or workshops, fourteen years, with the furgreater or less effectiveness, and that more ther provision against the night work of than one-half of the population of the coun-children, and also a requirement of an eighttry is now living under such laws. There hour day for children between fourteen and are now nine States under total prohibition, sixteen years of age. Earlier bills framed seventeen States which have between 50 for the purpose of keeping out of interstate per cent. and 90 per cent. of their popula- commerce the products of child labor have tion under prohibition, thirteen States which put the burden upon the carrier, making it have between 25 per cent. and 50 per cent. unlawful for any common carrier to receive of their population under prohibition, and or ship goods manufactured under the pronine States in which less than 25 per cent. hibited conditions. The Palmer-Owen bill of the population is affected by prohibitory (so called because it was introduced in the laws. Prohibition, therefore, has a foothold House by Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, in 48 States. It is not strange, therefore, that of Pennsylvania, and in the Senate by Mr. when the issue of a national prohibitory law Owen, of Oklahoma) makes it a misdemeanor is squarely presented to Congress members of for the producer himself to put into interstate the House and Senators representing States commerce an article produced under the for-in which prohibitory laws are already in ex-bidden conditions. The House Committee istence hesitate to imperil their political fu- on Labor invited the employers of children to tures by having their votes recorded against present their side of the case, and it was the proposed amendment.

Votes Women State as Illinois, is advancing seemed likely that the bill would be reported hand in hand with prohibition, a majority of favorably to the House, and in case it fails the members of the United States Senate is to reach the Senate at the present session of already committed to the principle. By the Congress, the question will undoubtedly have proposed constitutional amendment, when a prominent part in the Congressional and ever 8 per cent. of the voters of any State Senatorial campaigns of the coming fall. The petition for the privilege of voting on the Progressive party is already committed to question of equal suffrage, the authorities of the principles of the bill.

Last month it became evident, that State must submit the question to a vote. the first time, that the The Chicago municipal election, held on amendment to the federal Con- April 7, the first in which women have par-

In the current session of Con-Child gress legislation on the subject Labor in Congress of child labor has taken the form planned last month to hold hearings for that purpose. It was also announced that As to woman suffrage, the re- a hearing would be held before the Senate form which, in so populous a Committee on Interstate Commerce.

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A PORTION OF THE WATERFRONT AT TAMPICO, MEXICO, SHOWING SOME OF THE MANY OIL TANKS WHICH SURROUND THE CITY

Tampeco is the great of port of Mexico, and in these tanks are stored many million dollars' worth of oil from English and American refrection. During the recent attack upon Tampico by the revolutionists, a large number of the tanks were destroyed or set on fire by the shells)

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

From March 20 to April 21, 1914)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

March 2"-The Senate names a hill regulating trade a committee of The House, after two state recent across a time thirting to tween's hours the network on the measure repealing. the Farama Cara in's esempour dause: Mr. Ten. La . me ma veux leader, A PARTY THE WAY many in this sound in the about

A track to "The Section Manage the A-my appro-\$ 1.70.00

The Rouse, he work of 24" to 162, woods the hill, a year to President Wilson and accepts system to the quiters of the three parthe second the belongenprion provision of the Processes Curds Rev. 26 29 2 Speaker Clark himwe come the second to as the the floor and deresonants, the goods as segresting and humilitrivings, up appropriate point this could

I've ne Scoure, the bill repealing the to National on school of the Panama Canal act Canala of theroceane Canala . . . The to the passes a bill granting · + children of veterans of · 'sppine insurrection, and

> e, Mr. McCumber (Rep., resident's position in the troversy.

rejects, by a single vote, envon (Rep., Ia.) which e to all sessions except considered; the Commitals decides to hold hearthe Panama Canal tolls

ate, Mr. Lodge (Rep., t of the President's positama Canal tolls.

ate, Mr. Cummins (Rep.,

April 14.—In the House, the administration's March S-The Serate begins debate upon the proposed anti-trust legislation is introduced by Payama Cara' 20's question; the international Chairman Clayton, of the Judiciary Committee, convergence relating to saver at sea is ratified, in the form of a single measure supplanting the four bills previously introduced.

> April 20.—Both branches assemble in the House chamber and are addressed by the President on the Mexican crisis; he sets forth the facts in the Tampico incident, and asks authorization for the use of armed force. . . . The Senate adopts without debate the bill (passed by the House on December 3), providing for the raising of a volunteer army in time of actual or threatened war. . . In the House, a resolution authorizing the President to use force in Mexico is adopted by vote of 337 to 37.

> April 21.—The Senate adopts, with broadening amendments, the resolution authorizing the President to use the army and navy in Mexico.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

March 20.—The President nominates Robert Lansing, of New York, to be Counselor of the State Department, and Cone Johnson, of Texas, to be Solicitor for that Department.

March 21.—The Department of Justice announces that a complete agreement has been reached for the dissolution of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad's monopoly of transportation systems in New England.

March 24.—The Arkansas Democratic primary results in the renomination of Senator Clarke and Governor Hays. . . . In the South Dakota Republican primary, Governor Byrne is renominated and Congressman Burke defeats Senator Crawford for the United States Senatorship. . . . The New York Assembly rejects the bills urged by Mayor Mitchel for the reorganization of police administration in New York City.

March 26.—The Massachusetts House adopts a woman-suffrage provision, previously passed by the Senate.

March 27.-The New York legislature adjourns istent campaign has been without passing the appropriation bill.

increased freight rates. April 1.—The permanent form of government withdence in government for the Canal Zone, with Colonel Goethals as Governor, goes into effect. . . . Major-General

William W. Wotherspoon is appointed Chief of Staff of the Army.

April 2.—Announcement is made by the Organizing Committee of its selection of twelve Federal Reserve districts, with their central banking cities, created under the new Currency law....
The railroads' presentation of evidence before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in support of their bill for a 5 per cent. increase in freight rates, is formally ended.

April 5.—Secretary Daniels issues an order forbidding the use of alcoholic liquors in the navy.

April 6 .-- Occar W. Underwood, the Democratic floor leader of the House of Representatives, defeats Congressman Hobson in the Alabama Senatorial primary; Braxton B. Comer is successful in the Democratic gubernatorial contest.

April 7.—The administration suffers its first loss of a seat in Congress; in the Seventh New Jersey District, Dow H. Drukker (Rep.) is elected by a large plurality over three other candidates, to succeed the late Mr. Bremner (Dem.)... James A. Gallivan (Dem.) is elected to Congress from the Twelfth Massachusetts District, the seat formerly occupied by Mayor Curley of Boston. . . . The women of Illinois participate in an election for the first time, for local offices; all of the eight women candidates for alderman in Chicago are defeated. . . A small minority of the voters of New York carry the proposition to revise the State constitution in April, 1945. . . . In Milwaukee, Mayor Gerhard Bading is reëlected on a nonpartisan ticket, defeating the Socialist candidate, Emil Seidl... In Kansas City, Mayor Henry L. Jost (Dem.) is reëlected, defeating a non-partisan ticket pledged to commission government. . . The Government loses its suit in the Circuit Court against the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, as an alleged illegal and monopolistic combination.

April 16.—Governor Glynn of New York signs the bill revising the State banking laws.

April 17.—An attempt is made to assassinate Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, of New York, by an elderly, half-demented man named Michael P. Mahoney; the bullet injures Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk, seated beside the Mayor in an automobile.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

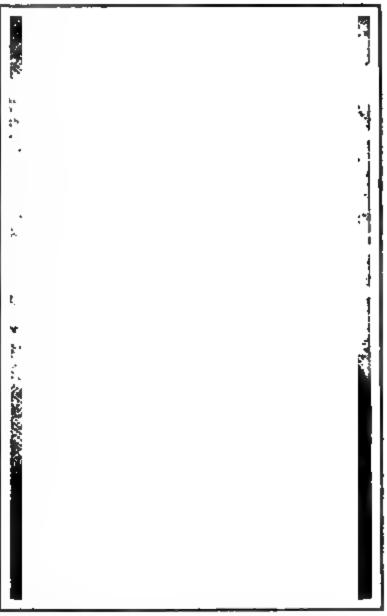
March 20.—The British Government's military activity in Ulster, to coerce the opposition to Home Rule, causes the resignation of many officers of regiments in Ireland.

March 21.-Mexican revolutionist troops under General Villa begin a long-threatened attack upon Torreon, the northernmost stronghold con-trolled by the Huerta government.

March 23.—The Japanese Emperor suspends the sessions of the Diet-deadlocked over the naval appropriation bill-for a period beyond the date of adjournment.

March 24.-The Japanese cabinet, under Count a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies. Yamamoto, resigns.

March 26.—The political and military crisis in Great Britain, arising from differences over Irish Home Rule, is further complicated by the resignations of Field Marshal Sir John French, Chief of missioners orders reductions in freight rates on the the General Staff, and Adjutant-General Sir John railroads of Western Canada.



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HON, W. S. WEST, GEORGIA

(Colonel West has been appointed by Governor Slaton to the seat in the United States Senate left vacant by the death of Senator Bacon; and he will serve until the people elect his successor in November. He is a lawyer by profession, and has served his State for many years in the legislature)

Spencer Ewart... The Acting President of Peru, Vice-President Roberto E. Leguia, resigns.

March 30.—Premier Asquith accepts the resignation of Col. J. E. B. Seely, Secretary for War, and assumes the portfolio himself.

April 1.—The Mexican Congress convenes after an adjournment of four months.

April 2.—The city of Torreon is captured by the Mexican revolutionists under General Villa, after eleven days' severe fighting; the revolutionists lose 1500 killed and wounded, and the Federals 2000. . . . Premier Salandra announces the policies of the new Italian ministry upon the ceassembling of the parliament.

April 4.-A mass-meeting in Hyde Park, London, is attended by 400,000 persons, who protest against the enactment of Home Rule legislation without an appeal to the electorate.

April 5.—The Italian minister secures a majority of 180 against the Socialists and Radicals in

April 6.—The Irish Home Rule bill, by vote of 356 to 276, passes its second reading on its third passage through the British House of Commons.

April 7.—The Canadian Board of Railway Com-

(Dr. Keen, the noted Philadelphia aurgeon, has been elected president of the next congress, to be held in Paris in 1917)

DR. WILLIAM J. MAIO (President of the American Surgical Association, Dr. Mayo's sanitarium at Rochester, Minn., is famed throughout the world)

ORIGINARY WILLIAM C. GUEGAS (Dr. Gorgas, noted for his sanitary work at Panama, has recently appointed Surgeon-General of United States Army)

DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN SURGEONS PROMINENT AT THE CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SURGICAL ASSOCIATION, IN NEW YORK, LAST MONTH

April 8.—Premier Asquith, to legalize his assumption of the ministry of war in Great Britain, is reelected to the House of Commons, unopposed, from his constituency in East Fife, Scotland.

April 8-9.—The scene of war in Mexico shifts to Tampico, the great oil port on the Gulf of Mexico; many large oil tanks and commercial by shells from the Federal warships.

April 13.—The attack upon Tampico by Mexican revolutionists comes to an end, and the refu-gees are landed from warships in the harbor. . The Chinese constitutional convention consaid to abolish the cabinet and to narrow the jards living in acquired territory. powers of the parliament.

San Pedro de las Colonias, near Torreon, after eleven days' fighting.

April 15.—Count Shigenobu Okuma succeeds in forming a ministry in Japan.

April 18.—It is announced that the Swedish elections, which began on March 27, resulted in the new parliament will be responsive to the popular demand for increased armaments.

Ecuador assumes serious proportions.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

March 28.—It becomes known that the general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Denmark will fail of ratification in the Sennuntries.

March 31.—Osman Mizima Pacha is named as Turkish Ambassador to the United States.

April 3.—John Lind, President Wilson's special representative in Mexico, leaves Vera Cruz for the United States.

April 5.-- A special commission appointed by General Carranza, head of the Mexican revoluwarehouses are set on fire by the revolutionists or tion, reports that the Englishman William Benton was neither formally executed nor killed by General Villa, but was killed by a member of Villa's

April 6.—General Villa and his subordinates among the military leaders of the Mexican revocludes its deliberations; the new constitution is lution order the immediate expulsion of all Span-

April 7.—A treaty between the United States April 14.—The Mexican revolutionists enter and Colombia, signed at Bogota, awards an indemnity of \$25,000,000 to Colombia, for her loss, through the revolt of Panama in 1903, of the territory which now constitutes the Panama Canal Zone. . . . Spain requests British aid, through the commander of the cruiser Hermione at Tampico, for Spanish subjects in Mexico who may need and apply for it; the United States vigorously protests the defeat of the Liberals by the Conservatives; to the revolutionist chief, Carranza, against the expulsion of Spaniards.

April 10.-A number of American sailors, land-April 19.-The revolutionary movement in ing at Tampico in an emergency to secure a supply of gasoline for their small boat, are arrested by Mexican government troops, but are afterwards released with an apology; Rear-Admiral Mayo, in command of the United States vessels at Tampico, demands a further apology in the form of a salute to the flag, which is refused.

April 11.—Italy informs Turkey that she will

continue to hold certain of the Egean Islands, unless she is awarded railroad and other concessions in Asia Minor.

April 13.-The Huerta government in Mexico orders the military commander at Tampico not to accede to the United States Admiral's demand for a salute to the flag.

April 14.—President Wilson orders the Atlantic authority on Christian missions, 71.

many has offered to take an active part in the administration of the republic, to straighten out its financial affairs.

April 16.—General Huerta, Provisional President of Mexico, agrees to order a salute to the American flag under certain conditions.

April 18. -- President Wilson gives General Huerta, Provisional President of Mexico, until 6 Bull Run, 78. p.m. on April 19 to salute the American flag; in the event of non-compliance he will ask authorization from Congress to use force.

April 19.—The time limit fixed by President Wilson expires, President Huerta refusing to order a salute to the American flag.

April 21.—President Wilson orders Rear-Admiral Fletcher, at Vera Cruz, to seize the custom house there, with its large stores of ammunition.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

March 23.—The battleship Oklahoma is launched at Camden, N. J.

March 27.—A prison sentence of one year is imposed upon Frank Tannenbaum, the young leader of the recent demonstration by the Industrial Workers of the World in the churches of New York City.

March 31.—Seventy-seven of the crew of the sealing steamen Newfoundland are frozen to death while stranded on an ice floe in the Strait of Belle Isle; the steamer Southern Cross, with her crew of 173, disappears. . . . A new aeroplane height record of 20,564 feet is established by the German aviator Linnekogel, at Johannisthal.

April 1.—All coal mines in Ohio are closed down as a result of the failure of negotiations for an agreement on a new basis of payment.

April 2.- A strike among the coal miners of Yorkshire, England, who demand a minimum wage, enlists the active support of 170,000 men. ... Fire destroys a large portion of the waterfront section of St. Augustine, Fla.

April 7.—The Government's crop report indicates the third largest harvest of winter wheat in thirty years.

April 10.-Dr. Alexis Carrel, the eminent New York surgeon, announces that he has been able to operate successfully upon the heart of an animal by suspending the circulation of blood for several minutes.

April 13.—The International Surgical Congress convenes at New York City.

April 15 .- A bust of William T. Stead, the distinguished English journalist and peace advocate, is unveiled in the Palace of Peace at The Hague years an Assistant Postmaster-General. on the second anniversary of his death.

April 16.—"General" Coxey and his second tronomer, 76. army of the unemployed begin at Massillon, Ohio, their march on the capital at Washington.

OBITUARY

March 20. - Wilton Lockwood, the portrait painter, 52. . . . Marie Jansen, formerly a prominent comic-opera singer, 65.

March 21.—John Norris, the newspaper man and advocate of free paper and wood pulp, 57.

... Rev. Dr. James S. Dennis, missionary and

fleet of fourteen battleships and cruisers to proceed to Tampico, Mexico, to enforce the demands of the United States.

April 15.—It is reported from Haiti that Ger
March 23.—Dr. Burr J. Ramage, an authority on water transportation in the United States, 55.

Harry Thurston Peck, formerly professor of Latin at Columbia University, 57... Jacobs. Parker, naval veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, and an authority on admiralty law, 82.

> March 25.-Frederic Mistral, the French poet, 83. . . . Mrs. Frances Squire Potter, professor of English literature at University of Minnesota, 46.

> March 26.—Fitzhugh Smith, noted for his services to the Union Army at the second battle of

> March 30.—Francis Wiley Jones, a distinguished electrical engineer and inventor, 67.... Dr. Egbert LeFevre, dean of the Medical College of New York University, 56. . . . Tito Mattei, the Italian composer and conductor, 72... George W. Hill, formerly editor-in-chief of the Department of Agriculture, 68. . . William Dewart, known as the "father of the Canadian protective tariff," 77.

> March 31.-Sir Hubert von Herkomer, the noted artist, 65... Timothy D. Sullivan, the Irish patriot, 86... William Richardson, Representative from the Eighth Alabama District, 73. . Rt. Rev. William Woodruff Niles, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New Hampshire, 81.

> April 2.—Paul Johann Ludwig von Heyse, the German novelist, 84. . . . Robert Hirschfeld, the Austrian composer, 56.

> April 4.—Frederick Weyerhaeuser, owner of thousands of acres of timber land in the Northwest, 79.

> April 5.—Thomas Ryan, formerly United States Minister to Mexico, 75.

> April 6.-Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 70. . . . Edward Marston, a wellknown publisher and author, 89.

> April 7.-Cy Warman, the Western poet and short-story writer, 58. . . . Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, the distinguished New York surgeon, 69.

> April 9.- Dowager Empress Haruko of Japan, 64. . . Eben S. Draper, recently Governor of Massachusetts, 55.

> April 11. — Rear-Admiral Andrew Dunlap, U. S. N., retired, 69. . . . Col. T. H. Smith, president of Beaumont College, 70.

> April 14.-Sir William Whyte, former vicepresident of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Premier of Manitoba, 70.

> April 15.—George Alfred Townsend, formerly a noted war correspondent for New York newspapers, 73... William S. Shallenberger, ex-Congressman from Pennsylvania and for many

> April 16.-Dr. George W. Hill, the noted as-

April 19.-Samuel Rutherford Crockett, the Scottish novelist, 53.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CONVENTIONS, CELEBRATIONS, AND

EXPOSITIONS, 1914

SECRETARY Arthur Wiener, Aeolian Building, New York City. Robert E. Lee, Baltimore, Md. Luther Ely Smith, Century Building, St. Louis, Mo.	Francis W. Howard, 1861 East Main Street, Columbus, Oblo. Charles Murray, 7 East 42nd Street, New York City. E. H. Blichfeldt, Chautauqua, N. Y. Durand W. Springer, Ann Arbor, Mich. Dr. E. E. Rall, University of Tennessee, Knoxwille, Tenn.	H. L. Morehouse, D.D., 23 East 26th Street, New York Chr. Grant K. Lewis, Carew_Building, Cincinnati, Obio. C. C. Harry Wade Hicks, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. poon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. ttsburgh, Pa. ttsburgh, Pa. hurch, Americus, Ga. hurch, Americus, Ga.	Charles McIntire, M.D., 53 North Fourth Street, Easton, Pa. L. O. Howard, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. George Whitlock, 407 Continental Building, Baltimore, Md. Charles L. Parsuna, Washington, D. C.
DATE May-October Summer May-October May-October May 29-81 June 80 May 15-Oct. 16	June 29-July 2 June 6-Oct. 1 July 2-Aug. 30 July 4-11 June 28-July 31	June 17-18 Oct. 7-14 October 80-82 May 26-89 Oct. 14-18 May 21-87 July 1-6 June 23-80 October 6-10 November 13-18 June 19-Sept. 80 June 28-July 2 July 10-19 August 4-12 May 21 May 21 May 21 May 21 May 21 June 4 May 21 June 4 May 21 June 4	May 27.June 3 June 19.23 Dec. 28.Jan. 9 October 20.23 September 8 11
Anglo-American Exposition. Anglo-American Exposition. Baltic Exhibition International Exhibition for the Book Industry and Graphic Arts. New York International Trhan Function International Trhan Function Fold St. Louis. Mo. Seville, Spain Berne, Switzerland	Catholic Educational Association Catholic Summer School of America Chautauqua Assembly National Education Association Summer School of the South	MEETINGS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES MEETINGS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES Boston, Mass. Providence, R. I. Prindelphia, Pa. Boston, Mass. Atlanta, Ga. Atlanta, Ga. Atlanta, Ga. Atlanta, Ga. Atlanta, Ga. Boston, Mass. Atlanta, Ga. Boston, Mass. Atlanta, Ga. Boston, Mass. Atlanta, Ga. Bresbyterian Church (North), U. S. General Assembly Reformed (Dutch) Church in America Reformed (German) Church in America Reformed (German) Church in the United States. Reformed (German) Church in the United States. Reformed Presbyterian Church of No America, General Synod. Southern Baptist Convention.	SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL GATHERINGS American Association for the Advancement of Science Philadelphia, Pa. American Association for the Advancement of Science Philadelphia, Pa. American Association for the Advancement of Science Philadelphia, Pa. American Chemical Society Montreal, Canada

Guy Hinsdale, M.D. Hot Springs, Va. Owen Miller, 8585 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo. W. G. Leland, 1140 Woodward Avenue, Washington, D. C. F. L. Hutchinson, 33 West 29th Street, New York City. Dr. Sarah M. Hobson, 217 Marshall Field Building, Chicago, III, George B. Utley, 73 East Washington Street, Chicago, III, Alexander R. Craig, M.D., 655 North Dearhorn Street, Chicago, III, E. Arrington, 26 Clinton Avenue, Rochester, N. Y. H. L. Chiles, 5 Ive (ourt, Orange, N. J. dass. 'k City, C. Chicago, III, W., England. Washington, D. C. Chicago, III,	Prof. Edouard Henry Stainsby, M. W. N. Y. Helphia, Pa. Helphia, Pa. Relphia,	Fred E. Farnsworth, 5 Nassau Street, New York City. Frank Morrison, 801 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. P. S. Flores, 141 West Marvland Street Indiananolis Ind. Mate. W. 60, Gy. c. City. C. C. C. Chi.
June 19-20 May 11 December 28-31 June 28-36 June 28-36 June 28-36 June 28-36 July 4 May 26-39 July 18-25 August 1-8 August 1-8 May 12-18 July 27-Aug. 1 May 29-30 August 3-8 July 27-Aug. 1 May 29-30 August 3-8 August 17-28 June 16-19 November 9-18	December 29-30 November 12-14 December 28-31 June 30-July 3 December 30 October 3.8 June 9 September 21-94 June 18-20 Sept 29-Oct. 2 December 12-19 May 7-9 May 7-9 May 27-29 May 25-27 November 6-9	October 12 November 9 June 21-25 July 13-26 October 14-17 Aug. 31-Sept. 5 May 4-23 May 4-23 May 91-28 November 12-17 May 19-20 June 1-5 August 19-21 May 11-14 May 18 May 18 May 18 May 18 May 9-8 May 9-8 May 6-8 November 11-14 Aug. 31-Sept. 6 May 6-8 November 11-14
American Chantological Association American Federation of Musicians American Historical Association American Institute of Electrical Engineers Antiantic City, N. J. Walnutic City, N. J. Walnutic City, N. J. Indianapoles, Engiand London, England Philadelphia, Pa. Indianapoles, Ind. Richmond, Va.	POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL CONFERENCES American Association for Labor Legislation. American Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality. Boston, Mass. American Association. American Home Economic Association. American Political Science Association. Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association. Atlantic Deeper Wat	OTHER OCCASIONS Richmond, Va. Philadelphia, Pa. Toronto, Canada Chicago, 111 Petrott, Morth, Texas Detroit, Mich. Rome, Italy Altoona, Pa. n.

CARTOONS OF THE MONTH

"BY THE DAWN'S EARLY LIGHT" From the Jersey Journal (Jersey City)

THE END OF WATCHFUL WAITING From the Sun (New York)

THE cartoons on the Mexican situation all indicate the end of the period of "watchful waiting." It can hardly be denied that Uncle Sam has been exceedingly patient with the provisional President of Mexico, in view of the numerous atrocities committed on American citizens and indignities offered to the United States Government. Our border States especially have chafed at the restraint of our policy of peace.

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES

Take off your hat!

I will if you will.

From the Tribuna (New York)

DOING THE SIR WALTER RALEIGH ACT Uncle Sam: "Step right on it, Miss!" From the American (Baltimore)

WHAT ELSE COULD THEY DO? From the Tribune (New York)

The Panama Canal tolls question, after a safe but stormy passage in the House, encountered further rough sailing in the Senate.

THE HOLD UP From the Leader (Cleveland) WILL SHE LET HIM HAVE IT? From the Dispatch (Columbus, Ohio)

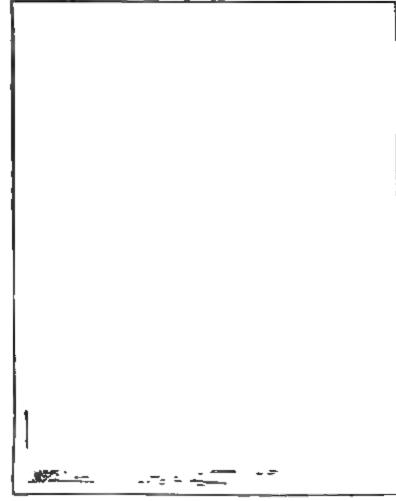


ROUGH RIDING THE IRON HORSE From the Eagle (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

The subject of railroad freight rates has been agitating business circles for some time. Apropos of this, an article on the present financial crisis confronting American railroads will be found on page 560 of this issue.

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STIRRING TIMES, THESE—A GREAT DEAL TOO STIRRING! From the Inquirer (Philadelphia)

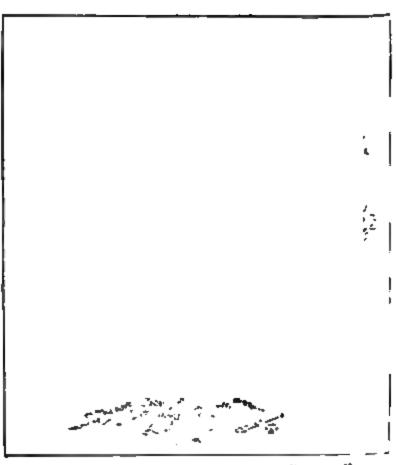


"SLIGHTLY DISPIGURED, BUT STILL IN THE RING" From the Central Press Association (Cleveland, Ohio)

OH, MERCY!
From the Jersey Journal (Jersey City)

The women of Illinois, although not successful in electing any of their aldermanic candidates, are supposed to have helped considerably in making many Illinois towns "dry." The Congressional election in the 7th District of New Jersey was especially noteworthy, as it was expected to reflect some opinion as to the administration at Washington.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS"
From the Daily News (Chicago)

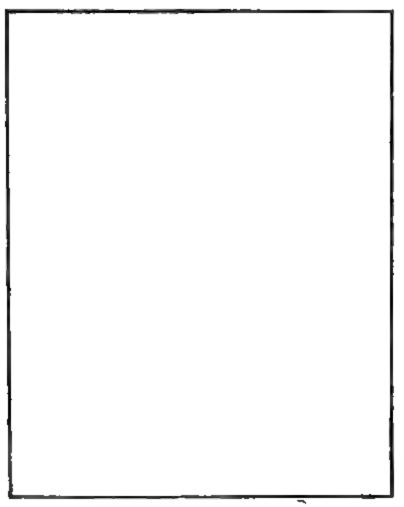


BAGGING THE SENATORSHIP

(Representative Underwood won the Senatorial protion in Alabama against Representative Hobson)

1 1000, the Star (Washington, D. C.)

THE CALL OF THE NEW YORK "MOOSE" From the Herald (Rochester, N. Y.)



THE OCTOPUS OF EUROPE

(A German view of Russia's ambitious statecraft. See comment in editorial pages of this issue)

From Der Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart)

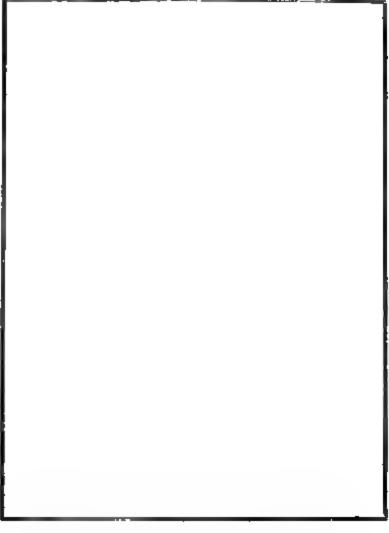
Russia's tentacles, in the opinion of some world statesmen, aim at embracing the whole of Europe. The cartoon from the Bulletin, of Sydney, Australia, seems to indicate that the American Beef Trust is effecting an entrance to the trade of the Antipodes. Ulster's

A FALSE ALARM

THE MAN WITH THE JEMMY (to the Tory press): "For goodness' sake put that penny whistle away. You gave me a start, I thought it was the Cops."

From the Bulletin (Sydney, N. S. W.)

attitude on Irish home rule continues to occupy attention in England.



THE WOOING

Miss Ulster: "An' what's the good of him sendin' me flowers when I've told him 'no' already?"

Ma. Punch: "Well, now, come, my dear—won't you

Ma. Punch: "Well, now, come, my dear-won't you just take a good look at them before you start turning up your pretty nose?"

From Punch (London)

IN ONION THERE IS STRENGTH
(But if they want it out---)
From London Opinion (London)

WHY THE PANAMA TOLLS EXEMP-TION SHOULD BE REPEALED

BY ROBERT L. OWEN

(United States Senator from Oklahoma)

THE President's Message gave three the Convention of 1900, which provided in exemption provision for coastwise vessels be- ment it was intended to do so longing to citizens of the United States passing through the Panama Canal:

the meaning of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (Supra.) of 1901. of 1901.

2. That it was economically unwise.

3. That it would greatly embarrass the President in managing our foreign affairs.

THE NATIONAL HONOR

A nation should be as sensitive of its should, therefore, scrupulously regard our treaties and respect a fair interpretation put upon the treaties.

In 1850 we entered into the Claytonobviating a very serious and dangerous condition which had arisen between the United set up a protectorate in Honduras and was traffic, or otherwise. proposing to take possession of certain points on the coast of Honduras and Nicaragua, and had seized Tigre Island. We agreed confirmed this agreement, recognizing the with Great Britain that neither country should control any interoceanic canal across the American Isthmus, but that such canal equal treatment to the ships of all nations (Art. VIII) shall be

open to the citizens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain on equal terms, shall also be open on like terms to the citizens and sub- emphasizing that the canal should be free jects of every other state, etc.

States, with its difficult problems. The con- against a citizen of any nation, and in three struction of the canal had not been ac- different ways. complished up to 1900, but then the United States, having learned by the Spanish-Ameri- form of the treaty, in four different ways. can War the great importance of an interoceanic canal, determined to undertake it.

Bulwer Treaty. This was accomplished by States, states that it shall be done,

grounds requesting the repeal of the toll- the preamble that in making a new agree-

without impairing the general principle of neu-1. That it was in plain contravention of tralization established in Article VIII of that

It provided in Article II as follows:

Art. II. The high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the general principle of neutralization established in Article VIII of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention (which convention is A nation should be as sensitive of its hereby superseded) adopt, as the basis of such national honor as a private individual. We neutralization, the following rules, substantially should, therefore, scrupulously regard our as embodied in the Convention between Great Britain and certain other powers, signed at Constantinople October 29, 1888, for the free naviga-tion of the Suez Maritime Canal, that is to say:

1. The canal shall be free and open, in time

Bulwer Treaty for the express purpose of of war as in time of peace, to the vessels of comentire equality, so that there shall be no discrimdition which had arisen between the United ination against any nation, or its citizens or sub-States and Great Britain, which latter had jects, in respect of the conditions or charges of

It will be here observed that the Senate principle of neutralization in Article VIII of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which meant using the canal; that the article also referred to the Convention of Constantinople, which provides the same treatment to the ships of all nations, and then in Section I, again and open on terms of entire equality, with no discrimination, in two paragraphs em-The Civil War followed in the United phasized the policy of no discrimination

This principle appears, therefore, in this

This treaty, however, was recast and was ratified in a somewhat changed form, on the The Convention of 1850 forbade the 16th of December, 1901. The new draft United States or Great Britain to undertake of the treaty again, in the preamble, referring to build or own such canal. It became neces- to the construction of the canal, under the sary to obtain release from the Clayton-auspices of the Government of the United

without impairing the general principle of neu-acquired by the Panama Treaty of 1903, tralization established in Article VIII of that two years after the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, convention (1850).

Article III recites:

The United States adopts, as the basis of the neutralization of such ship canal, the following rules, substantially as embodied in the convention of Constantinople, signed the 28th October, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Canal, that is tion against the citizens of other nations, beto say:

1. The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise. Would require, under the Act, no necessary Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be record of such coastwise shipping, thus openjust and equitable.

Again, the preamble also provides the principle of "no discrimination" against the citizens of any nation, and terms of "entire equality.

Senator Bacon moved to strike out the words in the preamble, recognizing Article VIII of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, giving equality, and his motion was overwhelmingly defeated.

Senator McLaurin, on December 16. 1901, moved to strike out of Article III the reference to the Convention of Constantinople, which recognized "equality," and his motion was overwhelmingly defeated. should be remembered that the amendment proposed by Senator Bard to the Convention of 1900, as follows:

The United States reserves the right, in the regulation and management of the canal, to discriminate in respect of the charges of traffic in favor of vessels of its own citizens engaged in the coastwise trade

was voted down in the United States Senate. -nays 43, yeas 27.

It is contended by those who favor the toll exemption that the convention of 1901 must be interpreted as giving the right to the citizens of the United States to have toll exemption, because the United States is not one of the nations referred to in Article III, Section I, as the term "all nations observing these rules," does not include the United States: that while the United States adopts these rules and enforces the observance of these rules, the United States itself does not observe these rules.

In point of fact the United States does observe these rules, and compels their observance, but observes them in a different way, because the United States has some rights as sovereign and as owner, which it from all tolls really involves the question of

through which it acquired sovereignty and the ownership of the land for the purpose of building and maintaining the Panama Canal.

To grant the toll exemption to coastwise vessels belonging to citizens of the United States would result in a necessary discriminacause the legislative authority exempting such vessels from paying tolls, would lead to the adjustment of the tolls disproportionately upon the shipping of other nations. It ing the way to discrimination. It would permit, also, coastwise shipping unavoidably to take freight through the canal from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific Coast and there be reshipped in other bottoms, thus giving a lower freight rate to foreign shipping in competition with foreign ships not having this favorable discrimination.

The President states that it is the unanimous opinion of the representatives of foreign powers that the toll exemption act is a violation of the treaty provision. The President of the United States, representing the people of the United States, has declared it to be his opinion that this is true. A majority of the House of Representatives has acquiesced in this view. Apparently a majority of the Senate entertains this opinion.

It is not denied that if the tolls are just and equitable and apportioned on the traffic, the United States may grant such subsidies as it may see fit, and since this way is open without offending the nations of the world, it would seem to be much wiser to observe the terms of the treaty, by granting no discrimination and making the charges equal to the ships belonging to citizens of all nations, including the United States, and then giving such subsidy as the United States may deem wise. But those opposing the repeal provision strongly oppose this suggestion on the ground that the people of the United States will not approve the giving of subsidies. It is obvious that whatever the form, whether the remission of tolls before collecting, or remitting the tolls when collected, it is, nevertheless, a subsidy, as Senator Lodge, Senator Gallinger, Mr. Taft, and others, have so expressly stated.

President Taft said, in his official memoranda of August 24, 1912, to accompany the Panama Act:

The policy of exempting the coastwise trade

granting a government subsidy for the purpose of

agree that this treaty means "complete 1909, also Report of Commissioner of Corequality," means "no discrimination," means porations on Transportation by Water in principle laid down in the eighth article of 1912). the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, means the principle controlling the Suez Canal,—when tion that he would hold up the hands of the we find our own statesmen such as leading President of the United States because he Republicans like Senators Lodge and Root represented all the people of the United and Brandegee, and the leading Democrats States and not a part of the people, in walexpressing the same opinion as to the mean- ing with foreign affairs, and because if the ing of the treaty, it would not be showing President were discredited before the world, a "decent respect to the opinions of all man- it would weaken the prestige and dignity of kind" to ignore or express defiance of that the United States before the world. opinion, which, after all, is based upon sound patriotic position taken by a Republican sense and sound principles of justice and leader, an avowed strong partisan,—should equity and supported by the best American appeal with especial force to those who are opinion.

Still less are we justified in flouting the encouraging that trade, in competition with the opinions of the world, in order to give out trade of the trans-continental railroads. of the public treasury a million dollars a In the Declaration of Independence the year to the coastwise monopoly, shown to be American colonies assured the world of their in control of the coastwise shipping to the "decent respect to the opinions of all man-extent of 93 per cent. of the freight (see kind." When we find that all mankind Report, Committee on Merchant Marine. just and equitable charges," means the the United States, Part 4, December 23,

Senator Lodge patriotically took the posifurther bound by ties of party loyalty.

THE FREIGHT RATE INCREASE: A CRISIS IN RAILROAD FINANCE

THE country hopes for an early decision on the application of the railroads of the East- has had the consequence of bringing the quesern territory—north of the Potomac and east tion of the coming decision of the Interstate of the Ohio River—for a horizontal increase Commerce Commission into first prominence in freight rates of 5 per cent. It was re- as the undetermined factor in financial and ported in April that the decision of the Com- industrial problems, and, indeed, has resulted mission might very likely be handed down in making this single factor seem of even by the month of June or before.

terests have come forward to express their prompt determination by the Commission. willingness and desire to stand higher charges in their transportation expenses, in the belief that the relief the railroads would obtain tion of dividends of a number of roads.

The wide publicity very properly given to by the Interstate Commerce Commission the struggle of the railroads for higher rates much more permanent and fundamental During the past month, the spokesmen for weight than the very real importance it actuthe railroads have added many strong argu- ally possesses. But there can be no doubt that ments in the shape of facts and figures to their this factitious prominence of the rate decision plea for increased rates, and many associations is, in our present halting state of enterprise of business men representing the shipping in- and industry, only an added reason for a

THE RATE QUESTION IN RETROSPECT

It will be remembered that it was in 1910 from a rate increase and the consequent when the railroads made their first applicastimulus to industry would be more importion to the Interstate Commerce Commission tant to business men than the handicap of for an increase in freight rates. At that time a 5-per-cent, increase in their own shipping they asked for an increase of 10 per cent. In The plea of the railroad men for the hearings nearly four years ago, the spokesthe necessity of higher rates has been given men for the railroads did not have the confurther strength by the enormous decreases in vincing data at hand that are now furnished net earnings of the roads during the first by the recent figures of railroad earnings and quarter of 1914, and by the passing or reduc- expenses and cost of new capital. It was also true that the facts then at hand were not

hearings before the Commission by such men material. as President Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and President Rea of the side the railroads that the year 1914 will Pennsylvania.

a period of expanding gross earnings and at hundred million dollars. a time when the state of public opinion was such that it would have been difficult to imagine numerous bodies of shippers working actively as they are now doing for the privilege of paying higher shipping rates.

Thus, although it was undoubtedly true four years ago that the best railroad men were honestly convinced by the facts confronting them-which had not been skilfully marshalled and co-ordinated—that the situation absolutely demanded higher rates; and although competent detached observers had come to the same conclusion from a study of the rapidly increasing costs of railroad operation in the face of stationary revenue rates, the Interstate Commerce Commission decided against any increase. By the opening months of 1913, the managers of the railroads had been confronted by so many reasons of growing strength for the necessity of charging more for freight transportation, that they began a more carefully planned campaign, and the application now being considered was made in May of 1913. The present question Interstate Commerce Commission and the has, then, been under consideration by the Commission for nearly a year.

A RAILROAD CRISIS NOW

of the railroads seem to justify their contendue to the fright of the investing public over tion that a real crisis is at hand. So far as conincreasing wages, taxes, and governmental recerns the roads in the Eastern classification straint, and inability of the railroads to offer territory, not only has there been a very sharp the higher returns to capital which it is indecline in gross earnings—a matter of much sisting on in response to the general higher import in a country where traffic has been cost of living. doubling every ten or twelve years; the falling off in net earnings has been unparalleled officers of the Lehigh Valley have presented in the history of our roads.

these lines suffered a loss of \$5,600,000 in has increased from \$725 to \$1524; that locogross earnings and \$52,000,000 in net earn- motives cost \$25,000 now as against \$15,000 ings. For the months of January and Febru- in 1898, and that steel coaches cost \$12,000 ary of this year, the net earnings of the New now, while wooden coaches cost \$8000 in York Central were only 24 per cent. of the that year. figure for 1913, and the net for the Pennsylvania system fell off no less than 52 per cent.

It is reported that the Eastern railroads laid off, during the past half year, more than 100,- the weaker roads and some that had for a 000 men. Numbers of trains have been with- generation been considered strong have omitdrawn from the schedules. Not since the ted or scaled down their usual dividends.

presented with nearly so much skill and con- has there been such a wholesale cancelling of vincingness as have been shown in the present railroad orders for equipment, supplies, and

It is estimated by financial statisticians outshow a decline from last year in net earnings In 1910, too, the application was made in of the country's roads of from ninety to one

A SUMMARY OF THE CAUSES

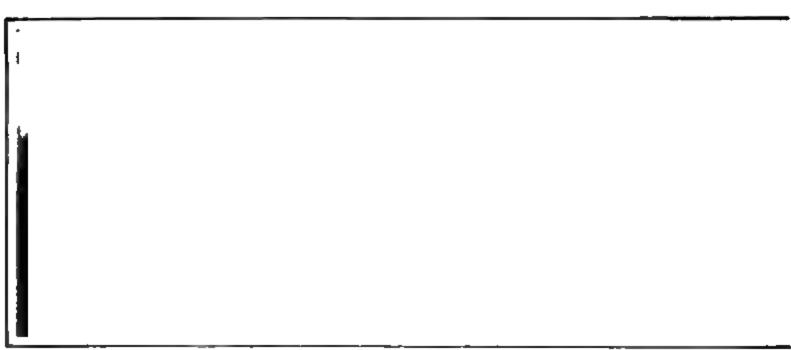
Assuming that the railroads are facing a crisis, what are the causes? Many, if not most economists are of the opinion that the great fundamental cause of the present plight cf our transportation systems is the extraordinary rise in prices due to the appreciation of gold following the phenomenal increase in production of the metal, which since 1890 has more than quadrupled in yearly output. Such economists point out that with the price of the railroad commodity—transportation—fixed, while all the elements going into the cost of producing the commodity have increased enormously with the gold inflation, no other result than a railroad crisis could have been looked for. It should be said that the advocates of this theory did point out, years before the present crisis was reached, that it was coming in just about this wav.

But the more immediate causes which the railroad heads must attempt to cope with were well summarized by President Rea of the Pennsylvania system in his testimony last month: inadequate rates; increasing costs of The most recent reports of the operations operation; the high cost of railroad capital

As to the increased cost of railroading, the figures showing that as compared with 1898, During the seven months to February 1st, maintenance of way expense per mile of track

DIVIDEND RECORDS BEGIN TO SUFFER

During the past half year a number of panic of 1907 and the following depression Among those that have passed their divi-



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THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COM-

(Left to right: Commissioners Henry Clay Hall, C. C. McChord, J. C. Clement,

dends entirely are the Cincinnati & North- to five years. This is true even of roads ern, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis whose credit in their class should compare (common dividend). Toledo, Columbia & fairly with the credit of gilt-edged commer-Ohio River (part of the Pennsylvania sys- cial borrowers in their class. tem), the New Haven, the Boston & Thus, the New York Central & Hud-Maine, the Colorado & Southern (first and son River Railroad was forced to pay 6 per second preferred dividends), and the Nor- cent. for its one-year loan, the Southern folk & Southern.

in these recent months are the Youngstown the Michigan Central, the most successful of & Ohio River (from 5 per cent. to 3 per recent short-time borrowers, was forced to cent.), Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & pay 5 per cent. In recent flotations of long-St. Louis ("Big Four") (from 5 per cent. term bonds, such sterling issues as the Leto 3 per cent.), and the St. Louis & South- high Valley general mortgage bonds cost the

Newman Erb presented a calculation show- per cent., and the Oregon Short Line guaring that since 1906, when the Interstate anteed 4½s cost the issuer 4.75 per cent. Commerce Commission was given power over rate-making, the value of railroad securities in the United States has depreciated, measured in market price, by no less cent hearings before the Interstate Commerce than \$3,000,000,000,—a total which gives a Commission, some striking figures to explain striking suggestion of the public concern as the reluctance of capital to build and imto the future of railroad dividends, even prove railroads. They point out that since after considerable allowance is made for a 1910 the Eastern railroads have increased comparison of present prices with those of their investment in property and equipment a period of inflation and abnormal specula- by the sum of \$660,000,000. tive activity.

COST OF NEW CAPITAL TO THE RAILROADS

been an abundant supply of money, bringing earnings some \$40,000,000, which would the call loan rate in Wall Street to 2 per have been the condition if the new capital cent. or less, and allowing first-class com- had succeeded in obtaining a return of six mercial borrowers to obtain money for 31/2 per cent., without any loss in the return on to 314 per cent., the railroads have been the old capital,—they actually find themselves forced, owing to the widespread and deep poorer by \$17,000,000 annual net than they apprehension concerning their future, to pay were before this new investment of \$660from 5 per cent, to 614 per cent, for money 000,000 had been made. to be used for short terms, from six months In accounting for this remarkable result

Railway could not obtain a three-years' loan Roads that have reduced their dividends at better than 51/2 per cent. cost, and even western (from 5 per cent. to 2 per cent.). company 5 per cent., the Southern Pacific In arguing for the rate increase, Mr. convertible 5s were floated at a cost of 5.25

LOW EARNINGS OF NEW CAPITAL

The railroad managers have given, in te-

During that period, their gross earnings increased \$186,000,000, but the expenses of doing business increased \$203,000,000. This Although during recent months there has means that instead of adding to their net

MISSION AS NOW CONSTITUTED

James S. Harlan [chairman], Edgar E. Clark, B. H. Meyer, Winthrop M. Daniels)

sylvania Railroad show that the rates of pay news that the railway industry is being exfor labor on that system were last year 37 tended now at a rate slower than in any per cent, higher than those which prevailed period since 1897. According to figures of in 1910. The Eastern roads, as a whole, the Railway Age Gazette, the new mileage calculate that on the basis of the same work- of railroads in the United States was last ing force employed in 1910 as was employed year practically the same as in 1912 and in 1913, the wages paid in the latter year 1911, and these three years show a falling off would have been greater by \$48,000,000 than from every year since the great depression they were in 1910.

HIGHER TAXES AND EXPENSIVE LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

ment, the net return is smaller, the railroads next twenty years to serve the country's needs. add to the greater labor cost the increase in taxes and the drain of expensive legislative THE INFLUENCE OF THE PANAMA CANAL They report that taxes for the Northeastern roads have increased more a fair return on capital after making the costthan 111 per cent. in the past ten years. The ly improvements inevitable in systems built extra-crew laws passed by several States have up gradually from disconnected straggling cost over \$6,000,000 per year without, ac- lines, originally planned with no prevision of cording to the railroads, aiding the safety or the enormously increased demands upon them. efficiency of train operation.

out that the State of New Jersey has passed come closer to the average capitalization of a law making the railroads pay the entire the English roads,—about \$275,000 per cost of changing grade crossings, and they mile, to give adequate service to a country say that if all these grade crossings had to tending to approach the English density of be removed at once, the cost would be at population and industry. least \$60,000,000.

the managers of the railroads are honestly And over and above these general and specific puzzled by the number and variety of legis- difficulties is the undetermined factor of the lative restrictions, many of which are ill-loss in shipping to our railroads from the advised or even directly conflicting with one use of the Panama Canal. Certainly not all another.

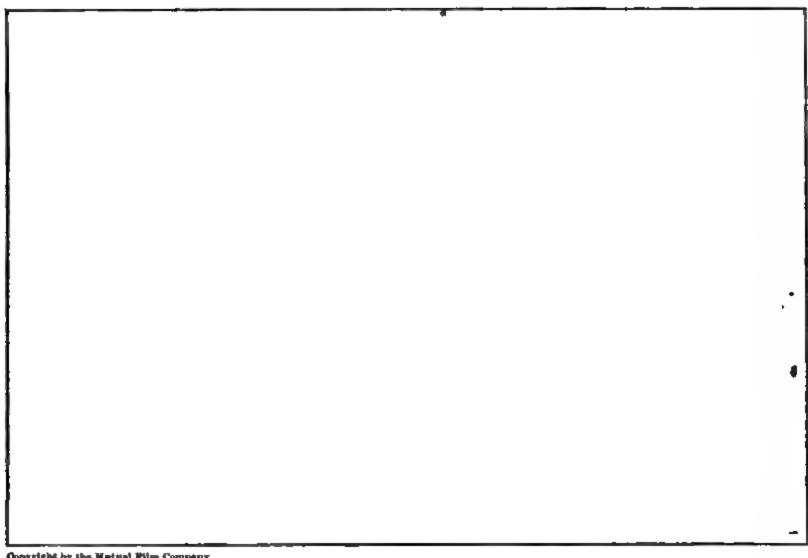
revenues noted above and the fact that at that any subtraction whatever from the present the credit of the railroads is nothing traffic and revenues of the roads in the years like so good as the credit of the average just before us will be a serious matter.

the figures of the president of the Penn- commercial borrower help to explain the between 1894 and 1897. The new mileage in 1913 was 3071, while in 1902 there were constructed 6026 miles of new track. Railroad men believe that at least 100,000 miles In explaining why, with a greater invest- of new road ought to be built during the

The railroads must be in a position to earn

The present average capitalization of our As a sample of legislative drains, they point roads, about \$60,000 per mile, must tend to

The conditions described here make it diffi-It is obvious to an impartial observer that cult for the necessary capital to be raised. of the Isthmian traffic will be new traffic, The remarkable showing of expenses and and the conditions noted in this article show



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GENERAL VILLA SIGHTING A RAPID-FIRE GUN BEFORE TORREON

PANCHO VILLA, MAN AND SOLDIER

By N. C. ADOSSIDES

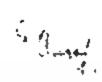
[The author of this article is an experienced war correspondent of extended acquaintance with Mexican affairs.—The EDITOR.]

perate battle Torreon fell under the fist enemies. This was, up to that of Pancho Villa. ment.

any other city in Mexico. if even these measures will satisfy Villa's mains loyal, for the provisional President is hatred for the Spanish, whom he considers the ablest military man in Mexico, and, re-

FTER thirteen days of bloody and des- Government, and therefore his own noxious

With the capture of Torreon the Constitime (April), the most terrific blow that the tutionalists are in possession of practically all iron-clad paw had dealt the Federal Govern- of Northern Mexico, with the exception of ment of Mexico, as it captured one of the Saltillo and Monterey, which towns were most important strongholds of that govern- expected to be the scenes of the next engagements. Indicative as the downfall of Tor-Torreon is a town in North Central Mex- reon may seem, it does not necessarily mean ico. It has a population of 35,000; it is the that Pancho Villa will have a "walk-over" to greatest railroad junction in the Republic; it Mexico City. Several hundreds of miles lie is the heart of the vast cotton and mining between the conquered Torreon and the uninterests, and it has an architectural and conquered Mexican capital, and many of business-like air that is more American than these miles are desert. If the Constitutional-Upon taking ists continue to be victorious southward and possession of this flourishing capital of the succeed in taking the two important points, State of Coahuila, General Villa ordered the Zacatecas and Aguascalientes, they will press expulsion of the Spaniards, and, according to on to the flat and open country where Vicdispatches from Mexico, has shipped for the toriano Huerta might strike a decisive blow profit of the Constitutionalists one million for the preservation of the adjacent capital dollars' worth out of six million dollars' and the Federal Government. And he is worth of confiscated cotton. It is doubtful capable of a victory, provided his army reas the aiders and abettors of the Federal gardless of what may be said against his



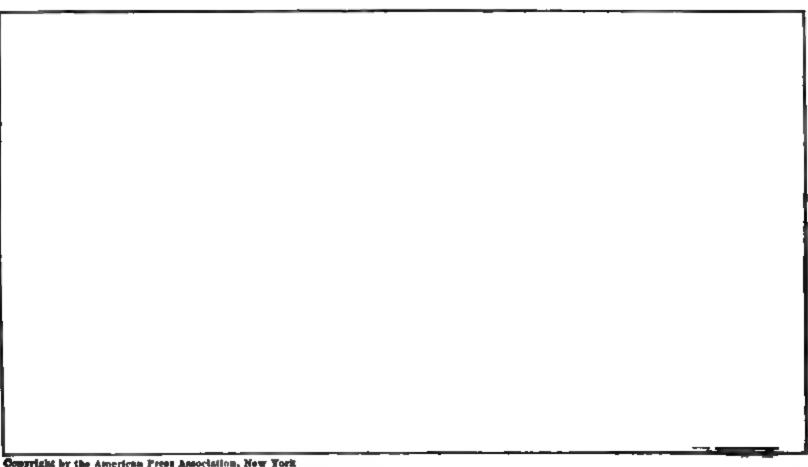
PANCHO VILLA, FIELD COMMANDER OF THE MEXICAN CONSTITUTIONALIST FORCES

provisional presidency, he is an actual mili- fact that the presiding genius of this prospertary and diplomatic power.

A RECORD OF PLUNDER AND RAPINE

cess of the Constitutionalists at Torreon is amazing generalship. It was at Mapimi that more advantageous than their defeat would I had the doubtful pleasure of meeting, under have been. Villa has won for the present-day intimate circumstances, this Fra Diavalo of rebels what Orozco lost for the rebels of two Mexico. Then a war correspondent with years ago, and in this instance the issue was Madero's Federal army (in the year of tremendous consequence, for had Huerta 1912), I found myself at the little mining triumphed at Torreon his increased prestige town in the company of Raoul Madero, a would have further complicated the position younger brother of the assassinated President. of the Administration in Washington, from a Madero, an enthusiastic admirer of the reinpractical as well as an international view- stated outlaw, was anxiously awaiting Villa's

ing rebel campaign is the notorious bandit and freebooter, Pancho Villa, the bold and ambitious scavenger of the very country From an American point of view the suc- which is now so distressed and baffled by his return from the battle of Parral. Interesting and romantic to a degree is the were rumors of his defeat and possible an-



ONE OF THE MARKET-PLACES IN TORREON, MOST AMERICAN OF MEXICAN CITIES

Villa, who, to compensate himself for his his defeat at Parral.

His approach was a marvelous spectacle. With intense curiosity I watched him fling himself from his horse, this swaggering and with admiration for his hero. ferocious master of six hundred worn-out I received an invitation to dine with the the lower regions who has disguised himself

ravenous adventurer. So occupied he was with gorging that he paid the most meager attention to Madero and myself, but later, when he had led us to his primitive quarters upstairs, he relieved himself of pistols, cartridge belts and various other warlike trappings and, spreading his huge bulk on # rickety bed, began

nihilation. After five days the suspense was to smoke cigaros and be as sociable as his ended by the arrival of the defeated Colonel reticent nature permitted. He explained Orozco had sevrebuff and satisfy his craving for bullying eral times the number of his own men, and looting, had, before evacuating Parral, he said, and went on to recommend to us his robbed its bank of 180,000 pesos and on the own courage and contumacy. "Orozco will retreat annexed to his procession one thou- never forget Pancho Villa and the battle of Parral," was his boastful climax to the tale. "And the sacks?" I ventured to inquire.

"Full of flour," interrupted Madero, agog

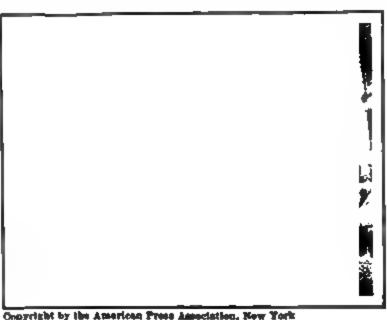
At that moment Madero was called away men—the remnant of his army; 180,000 by General Tellez and I was left alone with stolen pesos, borne in sacks; scores of half- the bandit. Clad in picturesque charro cosstarved horses and mules that were being led tume, big-boned and alert, with heavy. away to shelter, and 1000 bewildered sheep, bronzed face set with eyes bright and cuna toothsome gift to the Federal army. Ma- ning enough to serve a tiger, he looked as dero flew to meet him, and in a few minutes one might imagine a robust representative of

> just enough to visit without fear of detection a more civilized realm. speech was somber and slow, his silence deep and suspicious.

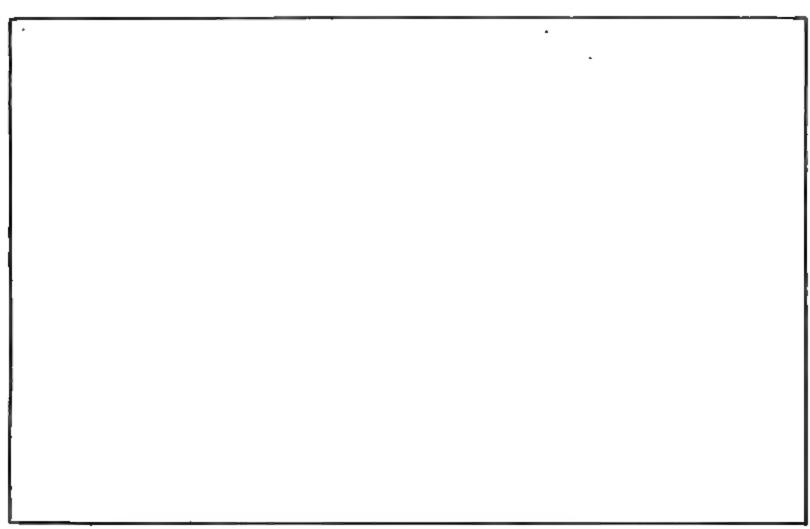
LEVYING TRIBUTE ON A COUNTRY BANK

"Are the sacks really filled flour, Colonel?" I asked him.

He grinned. "Flour from the



THE POST-OFFICE AT TORREON



VILLA DIRECTING THE MOVEMENTS OF HIS TROOPS FROM AN AUTOMOBILE.

(A little over a year ago Pancho Villa joined the present Constitutionalist revolution and has won a brilliant series of victories, capturing enormous quantities of ammunition and guns, war supplies, and provisions. The most important strongholds in Mexico have fallen into his hands after bloody battles. He now controls the country from the Pacific to the Atlantic)

nanced Orozco's revolution," was the ted the little man, gave him the receipt and chuckling reply. He then volunteered the a cigarette, and left him with a 'Muchas following information: "I took Parral af- gracias, Señor." ter a fierce battle and for eleven days I was the master of the town, but, receiving no reinforcements and being surrounded. After this recital and various other hint-by superior forces, I decided to abandon ings at his methods and principles, it was Terrazas, and approached the cashier's win- then his intimate and trusted friend and todow. 'My name is Pancho Villa,' I said day his constant companion and adviser. 'How much cash have you on hand?' The From this source I learned the origin of cashier answered in a weak voice, 'One hun- Villa's career of brigandage.

dred and eighty thousand pesos, Señor,' 'I At the death of his father, Francisco, or need them right away,' said I. 'Fill the Pancho, was left in charge of the Villa ranch sacks that are loaded on the mules outside in the state of Chihuahua and with it asof your building and muy pronto.

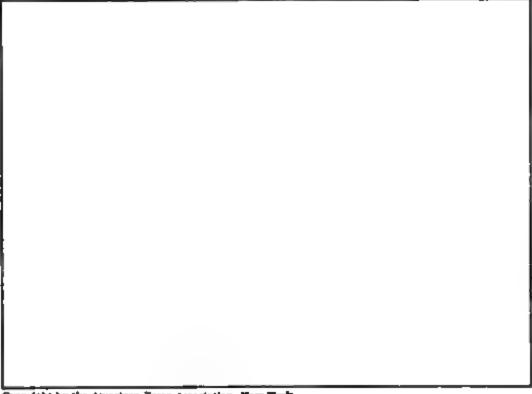
begged me for a receipt for the money, a mat- of coquettish tendencies. Becoming enter for his personal protection. I handed amored of the county sheriff of the city of him one that read: 'I have received from Chihuahua, the girl eloped with him. Forthe Banco Miniero of Parral the sum of getful of the marriage ceremony the couple 180,000 pesos as a booty of war which the fled to the mountains. The enraged Pan-Federal authorities will not have to repay.' cho, with an escort of cowboys and a priest, Then I folded up the paper and wrote on pursued the runaways. Overtaking them, he top of it: 'You have been for a long time forced matrimony upon the unwilling shersupporting and paying money to the rebels iff, then handing him a shovel, commanded

bank of Parral—Terrazas's flour that fi- to the Federals in the South.' Then I pat-

BEGINNING OF A BANDIT'S CAREER

Before evacuating, however, I went not difficult to believe in Villa's biography to the Banco Miniero, owned by Louis as it had been told to me by Raoul Madero,

sumed the responsibility of his mother and "Upon obeying, the frightened little man a young sister, the latter a Mexican beauty in the North; just for a change pay some his brother-in-law to dig a grave. That hor-



Converget by the American Press Association, New York APPROACH TO TORREON

rid task completed, Pancho shot down the ranch was owned by a Mr. Gunther, a Bel-

This incident was lurid enough to startle nowned for her beauty and spirit. of this period. "I have had forty-eight en- mality of his reception, asked permission to

counters with the rurales and killed thirty-seven of my enemies," said he. "I was wounded nine times. but never seriously."

RESPECTING A WOMAN'S COURAGE

It would take more than wounds to feaze this tough-Villa is, ened brigand. above all his allotted virtues and deficiencies, a man of superb courage and tenacity and at rare intervals he can be even kind and chivalrous. During his bandit days he went one afternoon with a few of his faithful followers to a ranch near the town of Santa Rosalia. This

terrified bridegroom and rolled his body into gian and a naturalized American citizen who had married a Mexican woman reauthorities hardened to crime and lawless- Gunther raised the finest racing horses in ness and it was necessary for the murderer Mexico and these were the object of Villa's effectually to absent himself from the justice visit. Arrived at the ranch he was informed that was soon on his trail. With that es- that the owner was away, whereupon he incape began his life of bandit and marauder, structed a servant to announce him to Mrs. For fifteen years he roamed the Durango Gunther. That lady decided to receive the and Chihuahua Sierras. Porfirio Diaz had famous outlaw, but under the protection of bid \$20,000 for his head and the inspired the American flag. The Stars and Stripes rurales tracked him from hiding-place to were hoisted in the court-yard and the hoshiding-place. Villa himself told me much tess appeared. Villa, unabashed by the forhorses were old and worn out and that it Maderist propaganda among some of his would be necessary to replace them. Mrs. kindred spirits in Chihuahua and was to have Gunther refused to grant the permission, risen in arms on November 20, 1910. He reminding him that her husband was not there to authorize such a proceeding.

"Very well," was the amiable assent, "but would you not allow me to smoke a cigarette and look into your beautiful eyes?"

The lady pointed to the American flag, and while the bandit's sentimental gaze was so distracted she covered him with her pistol. "But why?" he queried; "you are my countrywoman!"

"But an American citizen," was the calm

Overcome with admiration for the woman's pluck, the daring rover gallantly removed his sombrero, bowed and departed, promising that he would never under any circumstances attack the Gunther property. And he kept his promise.

A PARTISAN OF MADERO

When Francisco Madero started his revolution against Porfirio Diaz he enlisted Villa in his cause, assuring him immunity for past

visit the stables, coolly urging that his own crimes. The outlaw immediately began a

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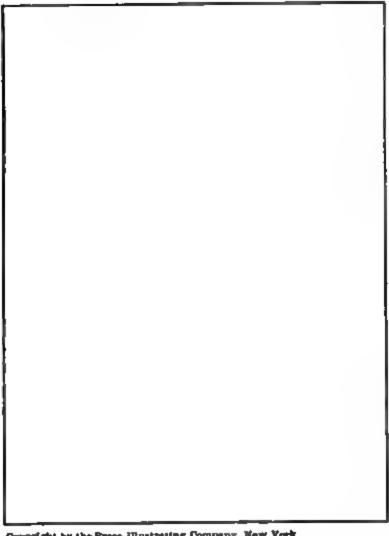
GENERAL VELASCO, COMMANDER OF HUERTA'S FORCES AT TORREON, WHO WAS DEFEATED BY PANCHO VILLA

chose as lieutenant a certain José Salgado, who was at that time the chief butcher in a local packing-house. Salgado weakened as the momentous hour approached and decided to inform the authorities of the plot.

Villa, hearing of this intention, rode over to the packing-house where Salgado was at work and after a few tart reproaches, shot him before the affrighted eyes of his fellow workmen. Then mounting his pinto broncho, Villa calmly rode away, and such was the fear he inspired in Chihuahua that he was not pursued until several hours had elapsed. Safe in the mountains, Villa changed his mind about the twentieth of November. Without waiting for that date to arrive he gathered about thirty men and took San Andres, a small town on the Chihuahua North-Western railroad. From that time he continued at the head of an everincreasing force, fighting and running down the Federal armies until Madero crossed

GENERAL PASCUAL OROZCO, VILLA'S RIVAL AND ENEMY

(Former heutenant of Diaz, leader of a revolution against Madero, later fighting for Huerta)



Copyright by the Press Blustrating Company, New York A PORTION OF VILLA'S ARTILLERY

apparently doomed to failure.

service and so gave him a large sum of the coward perishes under my sword." money and the slaughter-house monopoly of the city's consumption.

WINNING HIS SPURS AS A FIGHTER

The amazing military ability of Pancho fled in small Villa was revealed at the battle of Juarez Sierras. in May, 1911, where he fought with that co's revolutio mixture of bandit ferocity and genius for strategy and military cunning that makes him the remarkable general he is to-day. While Orozco and other chiefs were seek- and irritated ing to shelter themselves under a bridge, mit himself Villa was in the thickest of the fight and re-ex-bandit arremained there from the start to the finish. Madero save No other general of Francisco Madero him into jail, fought so bravely and skilfully. His in- Again he too tense hatred for Porfirio Diaz, who had hunted him for so many years, and a lust for tutionalist revengeance were his inspirations and potent the equipmer they were. At Ahumada, Casas Grandes, sacks of flour.

and at Juarez he fought for the downfall of Diaz rather than for the success of Madero. Up to that time, Americans knew little of Villa. To them he was one of the numerous bandits and outlaws. The papers in this country were filled with the praises of Villa's name was hardly men-Villa nursed a bitter hatred for Orozco, who scoffed at him and gave him no credit for courage or ability. hatred and jealousy brought about a quarrel which just escaped the annihilation of Orozco.

CRUSHING THE OROZCO REBELLION

Several months later Orozco endeavored to extort from Francisco Madero the exorbitant sum of 200,000 pesos, this as payment for his services to the revolution. content with the 50,000 pesos that had already been given to him and enraged at Madero's refusal to comply with his unreasonable and ungrounded demand for the second enormous amount, Orozco deserted the Maderistas, gathered a powerful army of his own, and conquered the greater part of northern Mexico. Immediately Pancho Villa returned to the battlefield as the upthe frontier with seven hundred well-armed holder of the Madero Government, relishing men. With this assistance the tide turned this chance to crush Orozco and his popuin favor of the revolution, at that moment larity and perhaps to kill him during a conflict. After his evacuation of Parral, Villa When the revolution triumphed Madero said to me: "Orozco, Señor-I will catch thought best to dismiss Villa from active him yet and I shall not be satisfied until

During Madero's anti-Orozco campaign. Chihuahua City. According to his enemies, Victoriano Huerta was general-in-chief of Villa made a considerable fortune during the Federal army, but the inspiring, poputhe year he held this concession, as he is sup- lar figure was Pancho Villa, who with his posed to have stolen the Terrazas's cattle for regiment of volunteers was always at the head of the fighting army. After a long series of battles Orozco was finally defeated

and complete

PERSONAL

time he gathered about himself an army of drunk with victory as he must be to-day, several thousand volunteers. Now he re- will not be truly gratified until he has pervenges himself upon Huerta. He has won sonally solved the problem of Huerta, and I battle after battle, dislodged the Federals am convinced that Villa does not aspire to the from their strong positions, conquered vil-position from which he plots to dislodge the

lages, towns, and states, driving the enemy before him. He has captured enormous quantities of ammunition, scores of artillery batteries and quick-firing guns: he. has captured trains of war supplies and provisions and confiscated millions of dollars in currency and property. most important strongholds in Northern Mexico.—Tierra Blanca, Juarez, Ojinaga, Chihuahua, Torreon, and San Pedro. —have fallen into his

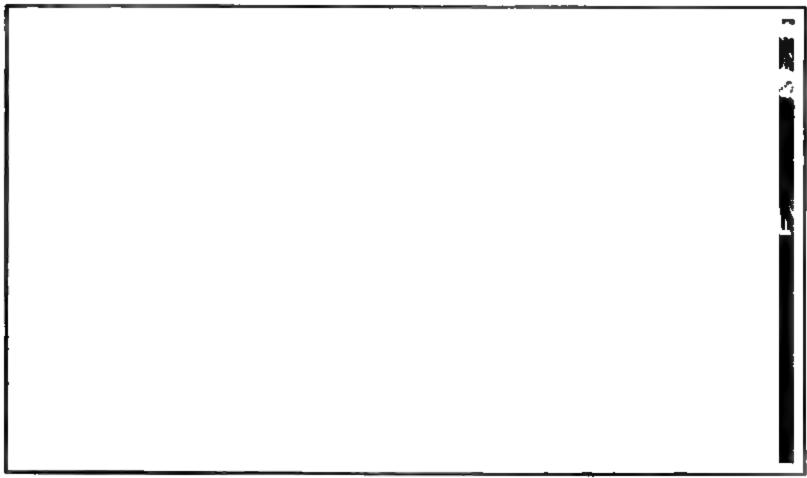
HE'LL SOON HAVE NO PLACE TO GO From the News-Press (St. Joseph, Mo.)

hands after bitter and bloody battles. He throne of Mexico. has driven the enemy southward and remains yet not so illiterate as to miss what is in control of Northern Mexico from the written between the lines or the ominous Pacific to the Atlantic.

continue remains to be seen, but on one point life by seating himself under a sword of I am certain, namely, that Pancho Villa, Damocles.

provisional president. Ambitious he is, but aiming at the thrilling place of the "people's" idol and terror, and he is astute enough to realize that for his undisciplined and untutored self the presidency is not that place, that his forte is to drive soldiers and attend to an enemy,not to argue with suave diplomatists and sedentary politicians. Vain he is, but not vain enough to reason that his variety of popularity would cushion the thorny Illiterate he is, and

writing on the wall, and so suspicious Whether or not his magical successes will is he that never would he risk his charmed



MEXICO'S ECONOMIC RESOURCES

BY A. G. ROBINSON

THE economic resources and the indus- estimates and records, it may be asserted that, trial possibilities of the Republic of from that time to the present, metals valued Mexico are alike beyond measure or estimate. at not less than \$5,000,000,000 have been Its 767,000 square miles, politically divided taken from Mexico's mines. into twenty-seven states, three territories, and

try (tierra templada), including the great turquoise, and numerous others. tepetl, and Ixtaccihuatl.

surface. It is best known as a mining coun-already in operation. try, only because of the relatively limited development of its pastoral, agricultural, and pomological resources.

MINERAL WEALTH

not improbably, through nearly 2000 years. improvement appears in breeds. The Aztecs, the Toltecs, and the Mayas are many of these animals have been killed durknown to have obtained gold, silver, and ing the revolutionary operations, but a reother metals, and to have employed them for turn to peace and security would see the various purposes. enterprise begins with the Spanish Conquest The grazing lands are there, in many milin the early years of the 16th Century. From lions of acres, easily capable of supporting

The general trend of the great mining one federal district, now sustain a population region is from the northwest to the southof approximately 15,000,000. Under condi- east, covering an area of approximately 1600 tions of no more than fair development, the miles in length and about 250 miles in width. country could easily maintain 100,000,000 In that region, the Spaniards began their mining work in the year 1526. Silver has In latitude, Mexico lies between the par- been the substance of greatest extraction, but allels 14° 30' 42" north and 32° 42' north, recent years have seen a far greater gain in A large part of its area is within the tropics. gold than in silver. Other substances se-Its surface configuration, however, distinctly cured are copper, iron, lead, zinc, coal, and modifies its temperature. It presents three mineral oil. These are obtained in important fairly defined zones, thus: the hot country commercial quantities. In addition, there (tierra caliente), in which are included the are less important yields of a considerable coast line and a comparatively limited interior list of such substances as antimony, tin, quickarea of low altitude; the temperate coun-silver, sulphur, manganese, graphite, opal,

central plateau ranging between 3000 and There can be no question that the quantity 6500 feet elevation above sea level; and the thus far taken out, in all the centuries of cold country (tierra fria), in which lie the activity, is small in comparison with what higher slopes and levels, up to 12,500 feet. still remains. The yield of silver, in recent Above that are a few peaks of which three years, has averaged about \$40,000,000 a year, are perpetually snow-clad, Orizaba, Popoca- and the output of gold about \$20,000,000. The normal export of mineral products is The soil products of the various zones about \$90,000,000. This is a little more range from the distinctly tropical to those of than double the exports of ten years ago. the temperate zone, from bananas to corn The interruption of the mining industry, by and beans, from pineapples and cocoanuts to the various revolutionary activities of the wheat. The forest growth ranges from ma- last few years, has been far less serious than hogany and other tropical trees to the oak and might be supposed, but there can be no doubt the pine. In the minerals buried in the hills that the disturbances have so frightened capiand mountains, and in the products and the tal that, for a considerable time, there will possible products of its soil, Mexico stands probably be little if any money invested in among the notable phenomena of the earth's new enterprises or in the expansion of those

LIVE STOCK

No exact figures or reliable estimates are available, but Mexico counts its live stock. its cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and swine by The history of mining in Mexico runs, the million head. In recent years, a notable Modern history of the restcration and extension of the industry.

many times the number of cattle at any time hitherto maintained.

TIMBER RESOURCES

less than from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 the disorder in Mexico to-day. The system acres of first-class timber. humid coast strip affords mahogany and but it undoubtedly does secure to the proother cabinet woods, dyewoods, and gum- prietor an undue economic advantage over woods; and the higher altitudes carry the his employees, and by means of it he secures oak and the pine, cedar, cypress, poplar, ash, service in field and in sugar-mill at prices beech, walnut, and many others. Many of that are economically indefensible. these are suitable for and are used for con- more than probable that modern methods in struction and cabinet work. Such woods as the fields and modern machinery in the mill cedar, mahogany, ebony, and the like, are would yield much larger profits on a much exported in considerable quantities. ber, chicle, and vanilla are natural growths, but the greater part of the present supply is produced by cultivation. A Forestry Service has been organized, and effort is made to regulate cutting and to extend the timber industry.

PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL

It has already been said that "if the capital expended on mining in Mexico had been applied to the cultivation of the soil, the country would have been four times as rich as it is at present."

Some of Mexico's products, like cotton, cacao, banana, and others, are native. Some, like sugar, coffee, oranges, wheat, olives, grapes, and others, are of Spanish introduction. Only a small part of Mexico's surface is under cultivation. The natural and cultivated products of the tropical region, the coast strip and its associated lowlands further inland, are sugar, coffee, oranges, bananas, cacao, pepper, vanilla, limes, tobacco, henequen, rice, cocoanuts, and numerous others. Much of the land suitable for these products is now a dense jungle that would have to be removed, as it has been elsewhere, to make cultivation possible. The jungle cleared away and the land brought under treatment, the conditions of life would be immeasurably improved.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

As far as soil and climate are concerned, Mexico's lowlands may be regarded as little short of ideal for sugar production, a commodity of which the world's present requirement is nearly 20,000,000 tons a year. Sugar is already an export product, some 24,000 annually.

Most of the present sugar plantations are and have for generations been owned by old families with immense land holdings. On perhaps all of these estates there is employed It has been estimated that Mexico has not the labor system that is one of the causes of The hot and has been widely and grossly misrepresented, Rub- higher wage scale.

SUCCESSFUL COFFEE-GROWING

Coffee has been cultivated in Mexico for about a hundred years, and the present output ranges from 75,000,000 to 110,000,000 pounds a year. In this industry also is seen the inefficient method of cultivation. While some coffee is grown on the west coast as far north as the territory of Tepic, in about 22° north latitude, the great producing area is in the neighborhood of the Isthmus of Tehuan-The best results are secured in a hot and moist climate at an elevation from 2000 to 4000 feet above sea level. Mexico has many square miles that fully meet those conditions, and the high quality of the Mexican berry is already established. It is probable that, if it were necessary, Mexico could supply at least half of the world's coffee requirement.

THE PRODUCTION OF COTTON

The cotton plant is undoubtedly indige-The Aztecs and the Toltecs and, in all probability, their predecessors spun and wove the native fiber. The soil and climate are thoroughly adapted to its production throughout a large part of the Republic. A serious drawback is encountered in the bollweevil, a pest that has crossed the border to the serious injury of cotton-growers in our own Southern States. There are, however, extensive areas in Northern Mexico where, under irrigation, a large output can be secured with general safety.

CEREALS AND FRUITS

Almost endless opportunities are open for tons, valued at nearly \$1,250,000, having profit in the scientific and systematic cultivabeen shipped in 1912. The present total tion of rubber, guayule, henequen (sisal), sugar output of Mexico is about 160,000 tons ixtle, chicle, vanilla, cacao (the basis of chocolate), and many other plants of field or

One of the chief articles of food 1908 amounted to \$27,357,000. forest. among the Mexicans is the tortilla, made woolen-mills from Indian corn. The value of the corn breweries, distilleries, cigar and tobacco faccrop may be given, roughly, as \$50,000,000 tories, iron and steel works, foundries, tanare entirely favorable throughout a large ments producing glassware, furniture, paints, part of the country, but the crop suffers from candles, matches, soap, hats, etc. There are frequent drought, and imports are required also meat-packing establishments. to meet the local demand. A similar condition exists in the production of wheat and other cereals. The frijol, or Mexican bean, is also a staple article of diet among all expansion of local manufacturing concerns, classes. It is produced in millions of bushels Mexico is an importer to the extent of about and practically the entire crop is consumed \$100,000,000 a year. Proper allowance within the country. The cultivation of being made for the trade disturbance caused fruits and berries also offers endless oppor- by the recent and present disorder, the detunity for scientific industry. There is both velopment of Mexico's commerce may be local and export demand for bananas, pine- indicated thus: apples, strawberries, oranges, and many other truits for the production of which Mexico's conditions are unsurpassed perhaps in any other nation in the world. Tobacco-raising is another industry of almost unlimited possibilities.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

and 25,372 looms. The cotton-mill sales in reports show the following:

and silk-mills, paper-mills, Conditions of soil and climate neries, shoe-factories, potteries, and establish-

FOREIGN TRADE

Yet, notwithstanding a large and rapid

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1888	\$36,614,000	\$87,241,000
1893	43,413,000	59,093,000
1901	65,088,000	72,992,000
1909	78,266,000	115.550,000
1910	97,438,000	130,023,000
1911	102,937,000	146,877,000
1912	90,966,000	148,399,060
1913	97.495.000	149,602,000

It may be assumed that both the inward The greater part of Mexico's commercial and the outward movement of merchandise history is a record of the production and ex- would have been greater if the era of peace portation of raw materials and the importa- had continued unbroken. Probably to many tion of finished products. A material change the increase in exports, under the circumhas taken place in recent years. Mexico is stances, will come as a surprise. The inflow not yet a land of extensive manufacturing has been somewhat affected by the disturbinterests, but the shriek of the factory whistle ance, by reason of hesitation on the part of is becoming more and more a familiar sound merchants to import heavily under conditions in Mexican ears. Official figures for Janu- of political uncertainty. The character and ary, 1909, show the then existence of 139 class of merchandise exported is quite as surcotton-mills with a total of 726,278 spindles prising as is the fact of increase. Official

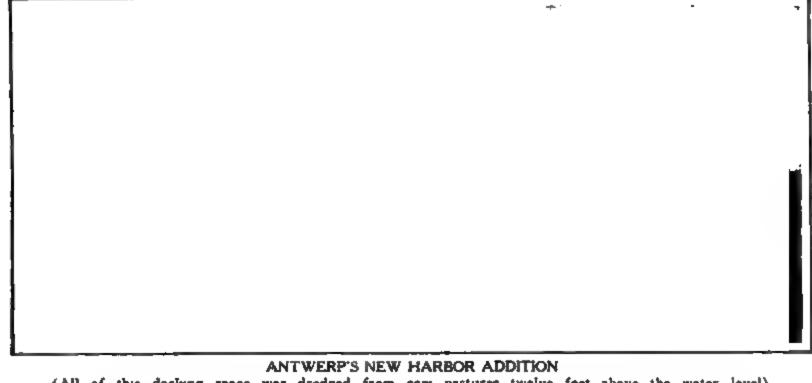
EXPORTS

	1909	1910	1911	1912
Mineral products				
Vegetable products	33,965,277	38,857,899	45,633,601	41,798,475
Animal products	6,969,678	10,052,092	8,401,070	9,930,598
Manufactured products	1,273,940	1,768,326	1,804,835	3,301,789
Miscellaneous products	1.205.006	1.084.781	1.034.331	865 301

The United States takes about 75 per cent. than of an immediate future. of 25 per cent. in exports to Mexico.

bility a matter of coming generations, rather hitherto existing.

Billions of of Mexico's total exports, and supplies about dollars must be spent and invested, and the 56 per cent. of the total imports. Compared habits and the customs of life and thought of with the corresponding period, in 1912, the millions of people must be wholly changed. trade between the two countries for the last Moreover, the development will respond to half of 1913 shows an increase of 10 per pressure from outside the country rather cent. in imports from Mexico and a decrease than to local and native activity. The present disorder will certainly impede seriously While progress has been, is being, and will the progress of the country, but it will, with be made, the development of Mexico's re- perhaps no less certainty, lead to conditions sources, on large scale, will be in all proba-more favorable to national growth than those



(All of this docking space was dredged from cow pastures twelve feet above the water level)

CONTRASTS OF NEW YORK AND FOREIGN HARBORS

BY WILLARD C. BRINTON

[In the April number of this magazine there appeared an important article on the "Reconstruction of American Ports," by B. J. Ramage, whose untimely death occurred while the magazine was in press. In the following pages an American engineer, Mr. Willard C. Brinton, presents some interesting contrasts between New York Harbor and those of certain European seaports—contrasts existing not only in physical features, but in methods of management and development.—The EDITOR.]

THE construction of the Panama Canal the tide at Liverpool rises as much as thirtyhas caused a world-wide interest in har- three feet. bor development and harbor management. New York, the world's leading seaport, at high tide into basins of still-water. Should should, because of its commanding geograph- a steamer miss one tide, it must wait for the ical location, receive a greater benefit than next tide before reaching the pier. Water of New York is almost perfect in those fa- by the gates to float the ship after the tide cilities provided by nature, the hit-or-miss has receded. Should an earthquake, at low management of the harbor is stunting the tide, destroy the walls and gates, the water growth of commerce for the city and for the would rush out and the ship would rest in nation. The superior management of Euro- mud beside her pier. There are ordinarily ports the greater benefit from the Panama make certain that one pair will always be in Canal unless immediate action is taken in working order. New York.

Liverpool and no cranes like Hamburg?" would be over seventy feet of water at high Few people realize how fortunate is New tide. A pier would have to have such stilthave that kind of docks. docks are built with stupendous masonry use at low tide. walls and massive lock-gates, simply because

Ships at Liverpool pass through the gates any other world-port. Though the harbor entering the dock at high tide is held inside pean harbors will give the European sea- two pairs of gates to each dock entrance to

It would be almost impossible for Liver-The joyful homeward-bound traveler com- pool to build piers on the banks of the Mering up New York Bay on the upper deck of sey similar to those of New York on the an ocean liner is prone to say, "Why is New banks of the Hudson. In order to have forty York so far behind that it has no docks like feet of water at low tide at Liverpool there York that it has no docks like those of Liver- like foundations that it would be extremely pool. True, the docks of Liverpool are costly. Then, too, there is so much shifting great pieces of engineering work, but New silt in the Mersey, that continual dredging York is favored in that it does not need to would scarcely keep the mud from collecting The Liverpool between piers to such an extent as to prevent

Even if river piers could be built at Liver-

May-5

A TYPICAL DOCK ENTRANCE AT LIVERPOOL-A VIEW OF THE DOCK ESTATE, LOOKING NORTH FROM CANADA TOWER

(Thirty-three-foot tides made necessary closed dock basins. The closed dock gates prevent the free movement of loading trains and make stationary trains desirable)

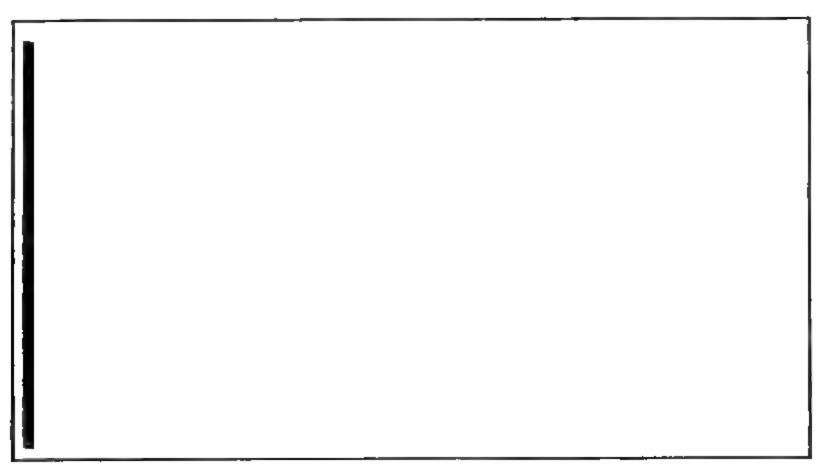
be too high or too low for the pier.

gates are not expensive, there is a vast ex-Liverpool over thirty feet.

Weather conditions tide, it is true, as a general rule, that ships and of the various harbor equipment, run

pool at reasonable cost, the piers would be at Liverpool must wait for the right condiundesirable to operate. The rise and fall of tion of the tide before going through the a ship during every twelve hours would be dock gates to the pier. As it would be a very so great as to seriously interfere with load- serious inconvenience to have passengers wait ing and unloading. A ship would usually several hours for the tide, passengers at Liverpool are ordinarily landed at the great By using the closed dock system of Liver- landing-stage, built in the river. This landpool, with gates to hold in the water at high ing-stage is a platform floating on steel pontide, it is possible to construct the actual toons. The platform is in the neighborhood piers, inside the dock gates, as though there of one-half mile long. Connection with the were no tide whatsoever. The piers need shore is made by several inclines for footnot have deep foundations. Ships at the pier passengers, and a roadway in the form of a do not rise and fall even as much as in New floating bridge with the shore end stationary York Harbor, where the tide is from four to and the river end rising and falling with the Though the piers inside the dock landing-stage to which it is attached.

Though the landing-stage provides fairly penditure required for the heavy masonry- well for the passengers, freight must wait work of the dock entrance. The masonry until the steamer can get a high enough tide must be strong enough and tight enough to on which to float through the dock entrance stand the water pressure, due to the great to an unloading berth inside the gates. Just difference between high and low tide,—in consider what it means if a ship like the Mauretania must wait for even a few hours. prevent running There is interest on the ship, interest on the transatlantic steamers on exact schedules, inbound cargo, and interest on the outbound Express steamers frequently reach Liverpool cargo which is on the pier waiting to be at such a stage of the tide that the vessel loaded. Then there is interest on the dock cannot go to her berth in the docks. Though and interest on the pier itself. The wages some of the docks are built with entrances of the crew and the numerous operating exdeep enough to permit ships entering at half penses, together with depreciation of the ship



FOUR-STORY FIREPROOF PIER OF THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL COMPANY (Piers now in construction are being built of reinforced concrete, five stories high and half a mile long)

into very large figures, even though the ship wooden piles are rotted, so that, for New is delayed but a short time.

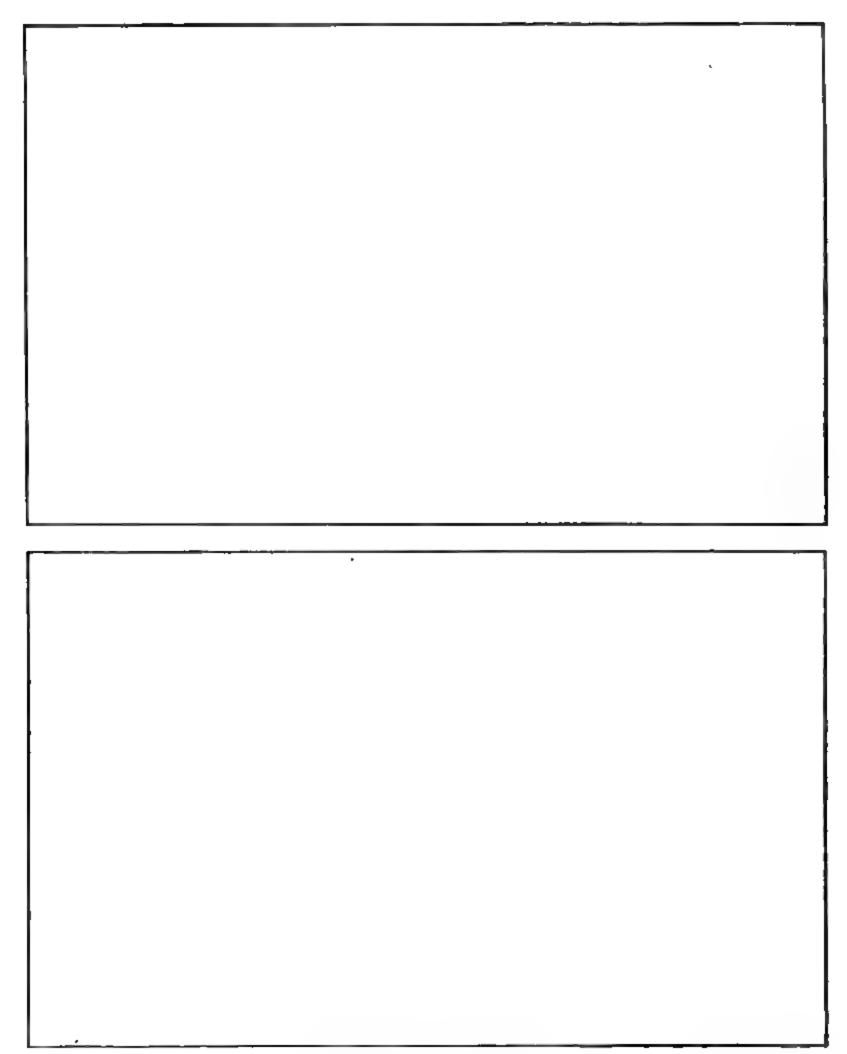
that it can practically be neglected in so far installed at low cost. as the construction of piers is concerned. There are numerous parts of New York New York piers cost much less per foot of Harbor where piers twelve hundred feet mooring space than docks and piers at Liver- long can be constructed without any diffipool. Vessels may come and go at any time culty whatever. All that is necessary is to desired. In most parts of New York Har- start a pile-driver to driving pile foundations, bor there is a bottom of mud or sand which and a dredge to scooping out some of the permits the driving of piles, giving about the sand or mud between the piers. Only in cheapest pier foundation which could be im- certain sections of the district, as, for inagined. In many portions of the world, par- stance, where the new piers are to be built ticularly in tropical countries, the teredo above Forty-second Street, is there rock

bores into piles to such an extent that the piles are soon honeycombed so that the strength is gone, and the pier in grave danger of collapse. The teredo almost negligible in is New York Harbor, perhaps due to the fact that the water of New York Harbor contains enough sewerage to give the teredo a rather slim chance for his life. In New York, piles will last long enough to make it almost unnecessary to think about the Anyway, piers future. usually become obsolete from an engineering standpoint before the

York, the wooden pile is a perfectly satis-. In New York Harbor the tide is so small factory form of construction which can be

HAMBURG'S LAND CRANES

(Hamburg bridges enforce low-built barges without derrick masts. Flood levels necessitate high walls along the waterfront. Cranes on the land are essential for the handling of barge cargo)

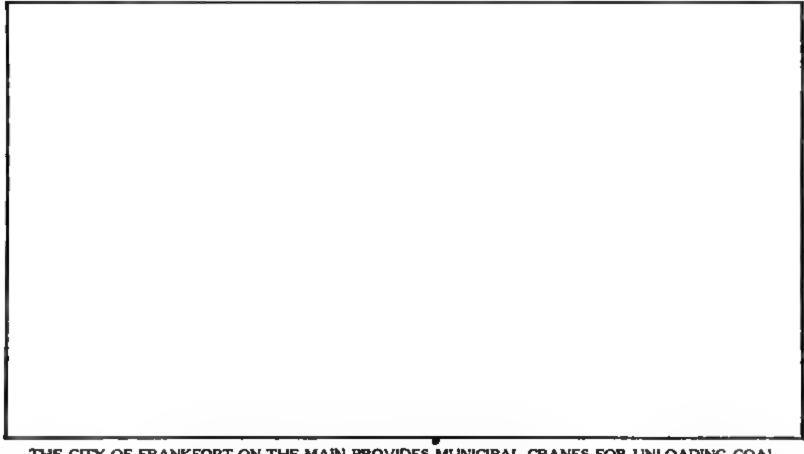


NEW YORK HARBOR LIGHTERS

(High bridges and an almost insignificant tide permit the free use of lighters, each with its own derrick mast or power crane)

which would cause trouble in getting deep the fashion for everything to move uptown, enough water and trouble in getting a satis- and the steamship piers are following the factory and cheap support for piers. The fashion, piers for one thousand-foot ships are to be Harbor cranes are very conspicuous at

placed in the district above Forty-second Hamburg. The cranes at Liverpool are also Street, not because of the ease in construct- noticeable. There are real reasons for the ing piers in that district, but because it is installation of cranes in European seaports,—



THE CITY OF FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN PROVIDES MUNICIPAL CRANES FOR UNLOADING COAL (The cranes travel on elevated tracks and can deliver to large areas of storage space. Storage space is rented coal dealers. Coal is delivered to any storage section by municipal cranes at a charge of about five cents r ton. This arrangement permits intensive use of a limited waterfront)

extent in this country. At Hamburg there in the "sixties," before the full development is much fluctuation in the height of the river of modern steel construction. Was it due to Elbe at different times of the year. During the great engineering genius of Roebling, or most of the year, the river is, at normal level, was it just pure luck that the plans called considerably below the height of the piers for a bridge so high that the bridge will proband the marginal quays. When the river is ably never interfere with the masts of vessels at normal flow, there may be a height of passing underneath? The Hamburg tugboat twenty feet between the water level and the has its smokestack jointed like a jack-knife level of steamship piers or marginal quays. blade, in order to let the tug go under some Some means must be provided for getting of the bridges. In New York Harbor battlefreight up and down, through this distance. ships pass to and from the Brooklyn Navy The result is that cranes have been installed Yard and there is no danger of masts scratchon the river bank at about every point where ing the paint on the under part of the Brookit might be desirable to unload or to load lyn Bridge. In Europe the crane is on the freight of barges floating below.

are used to receive and deliver freight. Fuel, the boat, where it can go to the freight. brick and miscellaneous mixed freight, which with the work and can be kept steadily busy, pool combined.

reasons which do not exist to such a great Plans for the Brooklyn Bridge were made land, where it can be used only when a boat Hamburg has a network of canals which comes to it; in New York the crane is on

Practically every open lighter in New in America would be moved on land, are, in York Harbor has a derrick mast and boom Hamburg, moved by small canal barges as capable of lifting a ton. Many of these outnearly as possible to the point of use. The fits can handle three tons without danger. canals are spanned by low bridges, which Usually there is a hand winch which is opermake it impossible for the barges to carry ated by the crew of the boat, and many of the masts which could be used as derricks. Even lighters are equipped with power-hoisting apthe Rhine barges, which carry loads up to paratus which gives a power-crane, often eighteen hundred tons, do not have a mast more speedy than the slow German crane equipment of sufficient strength for cargo- and more flexible in that it can be taken hoisting purposes. As the barges cannot carry wherever the work may be. New York Har-their own cranes, the cranes must be placed bor has about two thousand lighters with on land, where they are so conspicuously seen. cranes. Though the cranes are of a type not A stationary crane on land cannot give as so noticeable, there are probably more cranes good economy as a floating crane which goes in New York than in Hamburg and Liver-

FLOATING CHANES FOR HANDLING BUILDING MATERIALS WITH GRAB BUCKETS

(On the Main at Frankfort. inkfort. The city provides ample space for handling and storing building materials)

Liverpool could use lighters and floating European has had to create by the greatest cranes like those of New York Harbor in so exercise of engineering ability, ingenuity, and far as overhead space is concerned. In Liver- expense. pool, however, it would be impossible to use Antwerp expects to change the course of floating equipment to the best advantage, be- her river Scheldt, that she may have a better cause there is no way of moving floating harbor. Already Antwerp has dredged hunequipment from dock to dock, except at the dreds of acres of harbor from cow pasture time of high tide. If there is a ten-ton block situated twelve feet above the water-level. of marble to be hoisted from the hold of a The dredging still continues in advance of ship in New York Harbor a telephone call the actual need for steamship berthing space. is sent for a floating derrick. The derrick The idea is that, if the facilities are created, comes alongside of the ship, makes the hoist, the trade will come. There are men in Antand at once tows away the marble, probably werp whose job it is to lie awake at night to some vacant part of the water-front where thinking of ways to get more ships to fill the the marble is landed on the bank. When harbors which are being dredged. the marble is desired again, the derrick comes the dock on the high tide, and he must the New York telephone book and you will keep the derrick there at

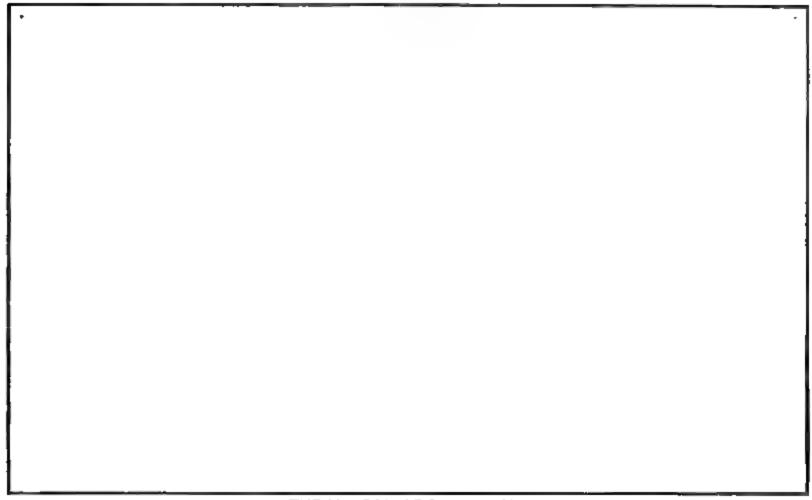
least twelve hours until the tide is again high enough for opening the dock gates. New York Harbor, with no dock gates and no low bridges provides facilities by which business may be transacted at all times in the quickest and easiest possible manner. Nature has been kind to New York Harbor, in that the tide movement is small. Fortunately also the man-made bridges are high so that freedom of traffic

movement has not been in any way throttled.

Most of the great harbors of Europe are situated on rivers of such size that, without artificial aid, the harbors would be entirely unsuited for modern ships. The cities were originally located to suit sailing vessels requiring less than ten feet of water. The ships having developed in size. the harbors have been made to suit the ships. Almost without exception it may be said that the harbors of Europe are the creation of man, rather than the gift of Nature. What the

Liverpool is not handicapped by bridges. New Yorker has taken for granted the thrifty

Manchester, England, built a canal to take along, reaches out its arm for the ten-ton ocean-going ships thirty-five and one-half stone, picks it up and carries it away. Should miles inland, raising them sixty feet above a pier manager in Liverpool want a derrick sea-level on the way. Manchester intends to he must have forethought to get it into get its share of steamship trade. Look in



THE HARBOR OF BARCELONA

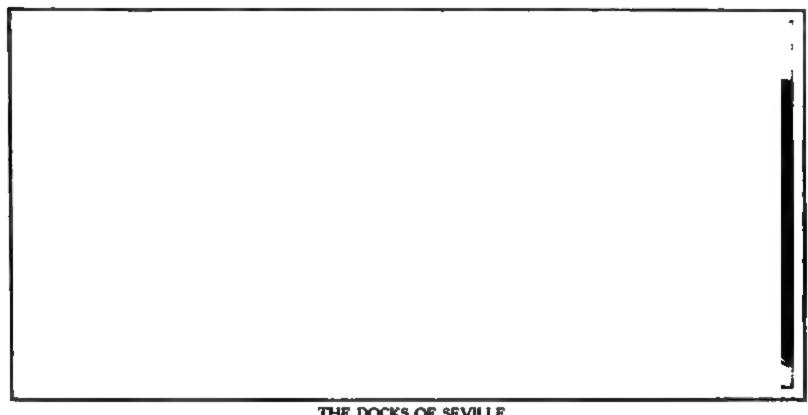
office to have cargo shipped direct to Man- careful consideration it was decided to conchester, rather than by the combination water centrate on St. John, even though there was der that more freight may be handled per it is. lineal foot of docking space.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad wanted a

find listed an office of the Manchester Ship highly trained engineer gave his time to the Canal Company. It is the function of this study of various shore possibilities. After and rail route through Liverpool. The of- a narrow river, a rather unprotected harbor, fice has been in New York for eighteen years, and a tide of about thirty feet. If Canada Manchester appreciates the value of its lim- had had an Atlantic coast harbor like that of ited inland water-front and is building fire- New York the history of the Western Hemiproof concrete piers, five stories high, in or- sphere might be quite different from what

DIFFERENCES IN HARBOR MANAGEMENT

harbor on the Atlantic Coast which would Though the physical resources of Eurobe free from ice throughout the year. A pean harbors and the harbor equipment are



Coupersight by Underwood & Underwood, New York

THE HARBOR AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND (Southern & Western Railway station in foreground)

in striking contrast with New York Harbor, as a whole,

between two states. There is at present no executive body having sufficient scope to consider and act on the problems of New York Harbor in the broader aspects.

Rumors spread of a new navy-yard to replace the Brooklyn yard. Good locations for such a new navy-yard are not numerous. Probably the best location would be on the west side of New York Bay, on the Jersey City and Bayonne shore. That location is, however, in the State of New Jersey, and it is not likely that the active politicians of New York would let the Brooklyn navy-yard move to another state without the most strenuous opposition. Instead of determining the site on the basis of the best location in the harbor as a whole, the decision would likely depend on state lines.

The Dock Commissioner of New York City advocates a dry-dock large enough to take the largest ocean liners. The Dock Commissioner cannot study the harbor as a whole in determining the best location for the dry-dock. He could not recommend a location on the Jersey shore, if that were the best position, for the simple reason that he has jurisdiction only in Greater New York. Any location on the Jersey side would be not only in another city, but in another state.

New York has had a definite policy to it is, after all, in the field of harbor man- acquire control of the city water-front as agreement that the greatest differences exist, rapidly as finances would permit. Though it European harbors have a continuity of policy is desirable for the city to own the waterand management which New York has never front, there is a difference between owner-Consider the Mersey Docks and ship of a water-front and executive manage-Harlant Board. It has twenty-eight mem- ment of a water-front. On the portions of bets, of which twenty-four are elected by the water-front already owned by the city those firms and individuals who pay harbor many piers have been leased for long periods Members elected by business men running up to thirty years. A pier leased for about all nurely give a business administration, such a long time is practically beyond the Though the members of the board may control of the city. If it should be desirable thange, they do not all change in one year, to tear down the present pier and build a The staff of officials who have the real active larger pier in the same location, but for a work to do remain year after year. The gen- different kind of shipping, the corporation etal manager of the Mersey Docks and Har- having the thirty-year lease can block progbour Board retains his position without re- ress just as effectively as if it owned the pier. gard to political shakeups affecting the city Any business is likely to quadruple its size within thirty years. In order to do business The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board at all, a steamship company must at first controls the docks of Birkenhead, a separate lease space greater than needed. Within a minimi mality situated on the opposite side of few years the space is likely to be outgrown the fiver from Liverpool. Interests of the and additional space desired adjacent to the two titles are the same, and there is every pier already leased. Neighboring piers are, advantage in having one board rather than however, usually leased to others on longtwo boards. It is a serious misfortune that time leases, with the result that the piers are the New Jersey state line was placed in the not available. There is no governing body middle of the Hudson. Not only is the har- in New York Harbor which can broadly Last of Greater New York divided between reassign piers as required so as to give each an shall different cities, but the harbor is split tenant facilities best suited to his needs. As

a result most piers in New York Harbor are working at more than full capacity or else at less than full capacity. On an average, piers are used at less than full capacity, simply because each company must lease enough space to provide for an indefinite future growth which may come years hence. As additional space cannot be counted upon, the only safe policy is to take at first enough pier space to provide for the future growth.

Boston now has a State Commission actively providing facilities best suited Boston as a whole. boundaries of cities need

to the needs of the port of Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York A PORTION OF COPENHAGEN'S HARBOR not trouble the Boston Port Directors, for Since much of the material to be dumped is they have their power from the state. Work from city contracts for sewers, subways, etc.,

already completed and planned for immediate it seems evident that the city must in the end construction will undoubtedly give impetus to pay high for its failure to provide adequate Boston's commercial development. The cre-dumping piers. ation of the state board would seem to insure continuity of effort, which cannot but have age the harbor of Greater New York as a effect in the future. It is of interest to note whole, could undoubtedly make a very handthat the salary of the chairman of the Direc- some thing out of the dumping piers. The tors of the Port of Boston is exactly twice quantities of material dumped from Manhatthe salary of New York's Commissioner of tan could be used to fill in the mud flats of Docks and Ferries. The Director of Docks, the Jersey side of New York Bay. Contrac-Wharves and Ferries in Philadelphia receives tors would need pay no more than at present one-third more salary than the New York for getting rid of their excavated material, Dock Commissioner.

is a great quantity of water-front property water-front that will ever be possible in New not at all developed, or else developed in such York Harbor; but again it is a question inmanner as to be of little service. There is volving two states. need for more open piers which can be used. Rough building materials coming to Manfor general purposes in each section of the hattan Island arrive almost entirely by water. from day to day is that they require real ex- of the crudest kind that could be imagined. ecutive management on the part of the city Sand, gravel, and crushed stone are pushed if the investment is to be made a paying one, up on inclined planks by wheelbarrow gangs, Piers rented for a period of years require lit- handling thousands of tons daily. The intie further thought, but piers and bulkhead cline on the plank limits the height of the space rented from day to day are always un- storage pile and causes valuable watercertain as to earnings.

ficulty in finding piers at which to dump dirt for building materials are so scarce, or are so taken from cellar, sewer, and subway excava- closely controlled, that many contractors dumping are mostly controlled on long material by barge loads. They know they leases by large contractors who do not care may not be able to obtain unloading and

A broad organization, empowered to manwhile the square miles of land reclaimed Even on crowded Manhattan Island there would furnish, in time, the best commercial

The trouble with open piers rented Landing facilities for building materials are front to be used at less than a quarter of the Contractors in New York have grave dif- economical capacity. Water-front landings The few piers available for such working on city contracts dare not buy their what becomes of the smaller contractor, storage berths at times when absolutely necessary to complete the job according to con- bor. The warehouse business is one of very materials from firms who control the unload- commodities handled. Material can be wareing berths. If the prices of the building ma- housed in any part of the harbor, since goods terial are high, the high prices are simply in quantity are easily transported from ship passed on to be paid by the city, included in to warehouse by means of lighters. Waterthe size of the bid.

advantage of providing water-front space city. Warehouses, however, will to a great where building materials, fuel, etc., may be extent take care of themselves, due to the efunloaded by power machinery and stored un- forts of private capital. til receded. It floating cranes are used for tire loading, the city need furnish only suffi- port. It handles, roughly, six times as much Cierre bulkhead space to provide berths for tonnage as either Boston or Philadelphia. bar and storage-room for the unloaded ma- New York's supreme position among world rerunt. tor could buy his materials by bargeloads and ideal harbor, coupled with a hinterland of the unloading with his own equipment on vast producing and consuming capacity. The the ad space rented only for the duration leadership has come in spite of changeable or the contract. Where water-front space is dock policies and in spite of the divergent in-Limited the municipally owned elevated terests of various cities comprising the harbor. Crare of Frankfort show the way for If New York Harbor could have a continuhazadling vastly more material from a given ing governing board empowered to manage * Ater-frontage than could be handled on a the whole of the harbor without regard to sirriple marginal bulkhead street.

cities have tound municipal warehouses a great development which would accrue to the tor ocean freight, there seems to be district around our national harbor, which the present necessity for considering municipal now handles forty-seven per cent. of the nawas exercished of warehouses in New York Hartion's foreign commerce.

The contractors are forced to buy great complexity because of the variety of front facilities, such as piers, must be pro-Excopean cities apparently appreciate the vided at definitely determined sections of the

New York is now the world's greatest sea-With such arrangement, any contract ports has been reached because of its almost city and state boundaries, the most courageous Though Liverpool, Manchester, and other imagination could not adequately picture the

FIRST AID FOR LEGISLATORS

BY CHARLES FREDERICK CARTER

to California, and from Michigan to Texas, olis, New York, and St. Louis. have been created for the purpose of render- These eight universities are carrying on ing first aid to legislators. These organiza- volunteer municipal reference work to protions are known by various names, but the vide hospital practice, so to speak, for stupurpose they serve is designated by the com-dents who are being trained to cure mu-prehensive term "legislative reference work." nicipal ills: Indiana University, Illinois Lest this information should still be insuffi- University, Kansas University, Washington ciently enlightening, the explanation may be University, Wisconsin University, California added that a legislative or municipal refer- University, Michigan University, Texas Unience bureau is a sort of omniscient institution versity. which undertakes to tell those upon whom devolves the duty of making laws for their State or city whether or not proposed statutes or ordinances are already upon the books Even Congress is progressing hopefully in substance, if not in form; whether they toward a legislative reference department conflict too flagrantly with the constitution and a legislative drafting bureau. At least or the charter, or with acts already in effect: Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, how they compare with similar laws else- has been pegging tirelessly away at the idea where, and what the results in operation of for a dozen years, both House and Senate similar laws have been. A large proportion have held hearings which elicited much illuof these first-aid bureaus combine bill-draft- minating information on the subject, and, ing with the task of dispensing information. finally, Senator Root, chairman of the Sen-In other words, they not only tell the legis- ate Committee on Library, on February 20, lator what he wants to say, but they also say 1913, submitted a favorable report on Senit for him.

lished independent legislative reference bu- ator Root said: reaus: California, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

universities have been authorized to take on visions are drafted as matters of first impres-legislative reference work as an added function: Alabama Department of Archives and History, California State Library, Colothe words are considered in connection with all the existing laws of which they are made to form rado University, Connecticut State Library, a part they may have an entirely different effect Georgia State Library, Iowa State Library, from that which was intended, and when con-Kansas State Library, Maine State Library, Michigan State Massachusetts State Library, Michigan State are often found to be utterly futile or to produce Library, Montana State Library, New York quite unexpected results. The effect of continually State Library, North Dakota Public Library thrusting provisions into the body of the law with-Commission, Oregon State Library, Rhode Island State Library, South Dakota Departuncertainty, breeds litigation, and makes the law ment of History, Texas State Library, Vir- ineffective. Another difficulty arises from the fact ginia State Library, Washington State Li- that the drafting of statutes demands exceptional brary, Washington State University, and capacity for clear and definite statement, and West Virginia Department of Archives and that capacity.

FORTY-SIX organizations, scattered erence departments: Baltimore. Chicago. throughout the country from Maryland Newark, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Minneap-

A PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL DRAFTING

ator La Follette's bill creating a "Legisla-Here are the nine States that have estab- tive Drafting Bureau." In his report Sen-

There is a general agreement that there are serious defects prevailing in our legislation, both in Congress and in our State legislatures. These twenty-one State libraries or State defects arise in part from the fact that many pro-

These eight cities maintain municipal ref- Several other bills seeking by various

drafting bureau.

REDUCING QUANTITY, IMPROVING QUALITY

and bill-drafting bureaus is not to increase courts under identical conditions. the already vast volume of legislation, but to decrease the quantity and, if possible, to interstate commerce law, the "Hepburn act," improve the quality of the remainder. The so-called. This will be conceded to be a benefits are expected to be two-fold: first, very important statute; yet it is obscure, conimprovement in substance by the assurance tradictory, and verbose. It begins with an of adequate data upon which to base con- amendment to itself without telling how clusions; and, second, improvement in form much of the prior law is repealed. After through the employment of experts whose quoting the interstate commerce law of 1887 duty it is to consider nothing but form.

production of laws is apparent. In quantity which are thereupon nullified by other of output American lawmakers, like Cap'n amendments, amends previous legislation by Cuttle's watch, are "ekalled by few and ex- inference, and drags in extraneous matter. celled by none." The legislatures in session It closes with the customary repeal of "all in forty-one States in the winter of 1906-7 laws in conflict with the provisions of this enacted 17,134 laws; in the following win- act," leaving the courts to figure out what ter the remaining seven States, with such as- it is all about if they can. sistance as could be given by those having Since it is the custom for Wisconsin to annual sessions, added 6293 more statutes to claim, or to be conceded unsought, the credit the list, making a grand total of 23,427 for originating all good ideas, it is not surnew laws added in the biennial period to the prising to find that that progressive commonvast quantity already existing.

number of bills and joint resolutions intro- drafting work. Indeed, Governor McGovduced grew from 20,893 in the Fifty-sixth ern, in his 1911 message, blandly assured Congress, of which 1948 became laws, to the the legislature that this "idea of great value" astounding total of 44,363 in the Sixty-first had been "copied by over twenty other Congress, to which must be added 1504 reso- States and as many cities, and foreign counlutions. Of this tremendous total 882 bills tries and municipalities have also adopted it." became laws.

Any one who will take the trouble to divide the total number of minutes Congress

means to accomplish the result aimed at in informed, concerning the subjects with which the La Follette bill have been introduced they seek to deal; that many of them may be from time to time, but none has yet been en- but poorly versed in the science of law; and Meanwhile several Congressional to cap the climax, may be unskilled in the committees employ counsel to perform the use of language, he will perceive that the services that would be rendered by a bill- less said about the quality of American laws the better. Any lingering doubts on this score may be resolved by looking up the number of laws that have been declared un-From what Senator Root said it will be constitutional and the number of different seen that the purpose of legislative reference constructions placed on others by various

As a horrible example, take the present almost in full it adds a rambling maze of Certainly no necessity for increasing the repetitions, contradictions, and amendments

wealth is popularly supposed to have been Congress is not less prolific. The total the pioneer in legislative reference and bill-

BILL-DRAFTING IN OTHER COUNTRIES

As a matter of fact the United States, for was in session by the number of bills intro- many years, has been entitled to the distincduced, or even by the number that became tion of being the only country having populaws, the quotient being the average length lar law-making bodies which do not employ of time during which each may be supposed specialists in statutory law to assist them. to have received the collective consideration France, Germany, and other continental of Congress, though as a matter of fact the countries have long given their law-making greater part of the time was monopolized by bodies such assistance. Away back in 1837 a small number of bills, may obtain a most the British Government appointed a barimpressive idea of the amount of care and at-rister of experience to draft bills for the tention bestowed upon the majority of the administration. In 1869 the importance of laws under which we live-if we can. If the task assigned to this official had become so the investigator will further bear in mind fully recognized that parliament reorganized that an uncomfortably large proportion of the work by creating the office of "Parliamenthis annual eruption of law is drafted by men tary Counsel to the Treasury." The counsel. inadequately informed, if not grossly mis- who receives a salary of \$12,500 a year, has may require.

ters of talent and experience, thoroughly competent officers either by the creation of trained in law and draftsmanship, whose special commissions or committees of revision business it is to prepare every bill which is or by devolving the duty upon the attorneyto be introduced in parliament by the admin- general of the State." In 1886 the Bar Assoistration, which means practically all the clation reiterated its suggestion, even offering important measures.

in charge of the department interested holds after passing both houses should be referred a council with his own department heads to for examination as to clearness of expression consider the substance of the proposed bill. and harmony with existing statutes. When this is decided upon he sends for the parliamentary counsel who discusses the matter with him. It is the counsel's particular province to point out any conflict with existing statutes or decisions, and the difficulties to be expected. In short, counsel gives the minister a complete view of the way in which his bill, if introduced, will affect existing law, so as to be sure it will not do more than is intended, and, above all that it will not leave untouched various contingencies or legal provisions of existing statutes which ought to be dealt with to make the bill, when enacted, work in a satisfactory way. When all criticisms have been considered the counsel prepares a bill pursuant to his instructions and sends it to the department. The bill is considered by the department and probably there are more conferences with counsel and possibly a new bill, or several new drafts before something thoroughly satisfactory is threshed out. Counsel is in no way responsible for the policy of a bill; he is merely a sort of consulting engineer who builds to order, but builds skilfully.

When a bill of first-rate importance is under consideration in committee the parliamentary counsel has a seat in the room so that the minister in charge may consult him at a moment's notice about amendments of-The English theory is that in order to make legislation finished and effective and avoid subsequent difficulties the form of the bill cannot be considered too carefully. The result of employing the highest legal talent to draft bills is to secure a harmony in legislation that was previously lacking. Acts of parliament are shorter, clearer, better expressed and less litigation arises upon them, due to the fact that the laws are prepared on uniform principles; that certain forms of expression have been adopted and are adhered to with a certain degree of uniformity.

an assistant at \$10,000 a year and a treasury Association passed a resolution recommending allowance for office expenses and the pay-"the adoption by the several States of a perment of such outside legal assistance as he manent system by which the important duty of revising and maturing the acts introduced Both head counsel and assistant are barris- into the legislatures shall be intrusted to the draft of a bill providing for a joint com-When a bill is to be prepared the minister mittee on revision of bills to which all bills

REFERENCE BUREAUS IN THE STATES

The legislative reference movement was begun in this country in 1890 by Melvil Dewey, who was trying to make the great library of the State of New York an active and notable agency in the service of the Government and people of the Empire State. Mr. Dewey selected William B. Shaw, a young Wisconsin man, who had specialized in political science at Johns Hopkins University, to initiate the work of legislative compilation and reference by preparing for publication a summary and index of legislation in all the States as a yearly bulletin. Dana Durand, later Director of the Census, succeeded Mr. Shaw in this work.

While the Wisconsin legislative reference bureau was not created till 1901, it is, at least, entitled to credit for being the most energetic, progressive, wide-awake thing of the kind in the country. Dr. Charles Mc-Carthy, who established the bureau and has been its head ever since, has the faculty of arousing a spirit of enthusiastic cooperation so well developed that it is said he had great difficulty at first in restraining the ardent legislature from killing his idea with kindness. From the outset his bureau has been regarded as a training school for the rest of the country.1 Young men are so eager to work under his direction without pay for the sake of the training they receive that he always has a waiting list of applicants for the privilege of working for nothing. As soon as they are qualified Dr. McCarthy's

ressed and less litigation arises upon them, country has led to the establishment of a special course to the fact that the laws are prepared on inform principles; that certain forms of the pression have been adopted and are adhered with a certain degree of uniformity.

Thirty-two years ago the American Bar

1 The demand for experts to take charge of legislative and municipal reference libraries throughout the country has led to the establishment of a special course of study under the direction of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission in conjunction with the State University. Seven students are enrolled in this course, which is eminently practical, each student being assigned to do some real work for one of the State commissions. This work is under the guidance of Professor Clarence B. Lester, formerly connected with the New York and Indiana State reference libraries.

graduates are snapped up by other institu- ested individuals. Such a condition was fatal

what legislation they have in mind.

Seeing this would not do they appealed to hunted up and indexed. in a search for all available information on more carefully-digested legislation. and so on. The committee members agreed legislators can at least see what others are upon the system used by the Sheffield Gas trying to do. Company in England. Dr. McCarthy was called upon to submit rough drafts in ac- practice, reports of administrative and execucordance with the principles selected. The tive officers, court reports, books, magazines committee was not satisfied with the first and newspapers, personal letters and actual drafts, so the work was done over and over observation are used. The department setwenty-two times before all hands were sat- cures all the printed material available and be the best thing of the kind on any statute- analysis of laws or conditions demanding book in America.

Europe was raked for analogous laws until law is kept. a bill that the Prussian Government was about to introduce was turned up. This work is the preparation of bills under direcserved as a guide to enable the Wisconsin tion of members of the legislature. During legislature to do just what it wanted to do. the session of 1909 more than three hundred

bill-drafting bureau is less heard of than that partment, much of the work being done prior of Wisconsin the results attained by it have to the convening of the legislature. been no less satisfactory than in the case of the Badger State. It was found in Indiana add that President Wilson, while Governor that each legislature began its work in ignor- of New Jersey, recorded his entire approval ance of the experience of its own State ex- of the proposal to establish a legislative refercept as it was handed down in parts by inter- ence and bill-drafting bureau for Congress.

to good legislation. The first thing the bu-One secret of Dr. McCarthy's success in reau did was to index, in cumulative form, Wisconsin is that he is very successful in bills introduced in former sessions so that anticipating the needs of the legislature. By legislators could formulate their proposals in keeping a weather eye on the trend of public the light of many similar proposals of former opinion he is able long before the legislature years, thus avoiding mistakes and profiting by convenes to go to the members and tell them any good features found. Governors' messages were indexed for twenty years. The famous railroad commission and pub- Governors' proposals and veto messages aclic utility laws of Wisconsin are notable ex- companied usually by strong, well-balanced amples of what a good legislative reference reasons prove to be valuable protection bureau can do. The first thing members of against weak and fallacious proposals. Since the legislature thought of when they decided much valuable material which would help in to present such bills was to get a copy of solving live problems is buried in reports of the gas commission act of Massachusetts. State officers and legislative journals this is The department Dr. McCarthy, who promptly enlisted the also secures, digests and tabulates official and aid of the State Department at Washington scientific data from other States and foreign and similar departments all over the world countries as an aid to better-planned and the subject of public utility control. After printed bills of twenty-five States are secured some six months work they were ready for in exchange. Those which are of general the meeting of the legislature. There were value are selected and filed under subject separate collections of information to show headings so that on any given subject may how depreciation funds were kept in different be found bills from several States. If a new countries, how sliding scales were worked law can not be founded upon actual experiout, what administrative devices were used ence in other States that have adopted it, the

In order to know how a law works in The result is generally conceded to sorts from it anything which will aid in the laws. A separate index of court decisions Again, when a water-power bill came up, affecting constitutional and administrative

An important part of the department's Though Indiana's legislative reference and bills were prepared or revised by the de-

It may be of interest in this connection to



SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM

BY JAMES MELVIN LEE

(Director, Department of Journalism, New York University; Secretary and Treasurer of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism)

his home in Lexington, Va. The Great that institution. the journalist arose to go, General Lee is York University.

reported to have said, "War is over and I A few other institutions of higher educaam trying to forget it. The South has a tion added a course or two in journalism to still greater conflict before her. We must the curriculum, but it was not until 1907 do something to train her sons to fight her that Merle Thorpe, now director of the

pen."

journalism.

versity, as the institution is now called, had astonishing rate. removed the notice about the scholarships in journalism from the catalogue—its last publication was in the issue for 1877-1878-Cornell University had taken up the matter practical work was actually done.

LENERAL ROBERT E. LEE was alumni of the Wharton School of Finance talking with a journalist from the of the University of Pennsylvania for the North as they sat together on the porch of establishment of courses in journalism in his home in Lexington, Va. The Great that institution. To the University of Chieftain of the South talked freely about Pennsylvania belongs the honor of doing the the work of Washington College, of which first real work in technical instruction, as he was at that time the president, but he that term is now understood. The courses refused to be interviewed about General were given by Joseph French Johnson, Grant and turned the conversation to the formerly of the Chicago Tribune and now subject of the press and its influence. As dean of the School of Commerce of New

battles, not with the sword, but with the Department of Journalism at the University of Kansas, organized in the University of What he did was to establish at Wash- Washington the first permanent school or ington College fifty press scholarships to be department of journalism. In the meantime, awarded to young men "intending to make Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York World, practical printing and journalism their busi- had provided in his will (1904) for the ness in life." Such students were required gift of \$1,000,000 to Columbia University to work in a local printing-office the equiva- for the founding of the school of journalism lent of one hour a day. In the practical that now bears his name, and also for a instruction given the Washington students second bequest of \$1,000,000, but the school in the plant of Messrs. Lafferty & Company did not open until the fall of 1912,—a year were the elements of the first school of after the death of its founder. Since 1907 schools or departments of journalism in Even before Washington and Lee Uni- American universities have increased at an

TIONS

By way of proof of the last assertion, let of technical instruction. Its president, Dr. me give the following list of colleges and Andrew D. White, proposed not only the universities at which work of some sort is giving of practical instruction in the univer- now, or will be shortly, offered in journalsity printing-office but also the awarding of ism: Beloit College, Boston College, Bosa "Certificate in Journalism" in addition to ton University, Chicago University, Colothe baccalaureate degree. Circumstances rado University, Columbia University, De prevented Cornell from carrying out Presi- Pauw University, Iowa State College, Illident White's program in detail, but some nois University, Indiana University, Kansas University, Kentucky University, Louisiana In 1888 Eugene M. Camp, of the edi- University, Maine University, Marquette torial staff of the Philadelphia *Times*, col- University, Massachusetts Agricultural Collected the opinions of a number of the leading lege, Michigan University, Minnesota Unieditors and publishers on technical instructure versity, Missouri University, Nebraska tion in journalism. Finding most of them University, New York University, North favorable, he made a special plea before the Carolina University, Notre Dame University.

Ohio State University, Oklahoma to put it in a "box," or frame. University, Oregon University, Pittsburgh thought it would be a better way to set it ington University, Western Reserve Univer- headlines. sity, Wisconsin University.

At Boston College the work consists New Yorkers think of the President's simply of a number of lectures by prominent words? This was "covered" in the newsof Ohio State University.

press that it is not necessary to outline it in papers were studied in the same way. detail. In another year this school will re-

HOW THE CANAL TOLLS MESSAGE WAS "HANDLED" BY STUDENTS

and I cannot see how it could be made Who are to be the teachers? The only place where one can learn to be a

The message was unusually brief, con-continues until eleven in the evening. would set up the message. Some preferred Guiterman, who is connected with the staff

South Carolina University, in larger type than that used in the body of South Dakota University, Texas University, the paper. Each had to pick the striking Tulane University, Utah University, Wash- sentences or phrases to "feature" in the The message had a local end. What did

journalists in connection with the extension reporting class conducted by George T. courses. At Western Reserve University, Hughes, city editor of the New York on the other hand, the courses are to be Globe. He sent out his student reporters post-graduate in character and open only to to interview a number of men about the college graduates. As dean of the school, message. Albert Frederick Wilson, for-Western Reserve has just called H. F. Har- merly a member of the editorial staff of the rington from the Department of Journalism Literary Digest, next took up the matter in his class in current topics. He required his The Pulitzer School at Columbia, because students to read the editorials about the mesof the special emphasis it lays upon the edi- sage found in leading papers on file in the torial rather than the business side of the Journalism Laboratory in order to note the newspaper, stands in a class by itself. Its different points of view taken by the Ameriwork has received so much attention in the can press. Later the leaders in the English

Members of the editorial-writing class, ceive the second million from the Pulitzer under the direction of its instructor, Royal estate. The director is Dr. Talcott Wil- J. Davis of the editorial staff of the New liams, formerly of the Philadelphia Press. York Evening Post, wrote their comments on the message. For classroom purposes, the point of view was of necessity that of the paper with which the instructor is con-When the movement was new Frederick nected. Yet students were urged to write Hudson, then managing director of the what they believed. Conflicting opinions New York Herald, was asked whether he were regarded as "Letters to the Editor." had heard about the proposed training of The international law involved in the mesjournalists in a special department of a uni-sage was subsequently considered by Dr. versity. His answer was as follows: "Only Gerdes in the special law course designed in connection with General Lee's college, to meet the needs of students in journalism.

WORKING IN A REAL "CITY ROOM"

Whether such instruction is serviceable journalist is in a great newspaper office." the reader must decide. "Who are the As similar views are held by some editors teachers?" has been answered. Taking up of the old school, it may be well to take up another point raised by Mr. Hudson, I may some news "story" and show how it is say that the class in news-reporting has its handled in a school of journalism. New regular meetings in the city room of the York University has been selected because New York Globe. In order to duplicate, its work is familiar to the writer; President so far as practicable, the work of the news-Wilson's address to Congress on "The Re- paper office, the class begins its work at five peal of Panama Tolls" has been chosen in the afternoon-or as soon as the last because his message is familiar to the reader. edition of the Globe has gone to press and sisting of about 400 words, and yet it had case of emergency, members of the class may a news value out of all proportion to its have to work even later. Students write length. My own class in newspaper-making New York letters for out-of-town papers. wrestled with the problem of how to give Finger exercises of the class in editorial the President's words suitable display on the writing often break into print as "Letters front page. Each student had to decide for to the Editor." A few editorials have achimself the mechanical way in which he tually been sold to publications. Arthur

of Life and also with that of the Woman's Editor, which is mailed free to all editors of

to get news.

PRACTICAL FEATURES OF SCHOOL WORK

iust as practical as that at the New York. at the university in May. At Marquette University students accompany regular reporters as the latter make tical assistance to the Fourth Estate at large. their rounds in Milwaukee. Students at The School of Journalism at the University the University of Wisconsin take regular of Missouri has issued a number of bulletins news assignments on two of the daily papers dealing with newspaper problems. of Madison. The Seattle Times has a Sun-pamphlets have been approved by State ediday page which is written and edited by the torial associations and have been widely students in the Department of Journalism circulated. Prof. Fred Newton Scott who at the University of Washington. At the has charge of the journalism courses at the University of Pittsburgh, where the journal- University of Michigan writes a critique of ism courses are under the supervision of the English used in the columns of the Chi-T. R. Williams, managing editor of the cago Tribune. (He is paid for this service Press, students not only do work for his by the newspaper.) Several teachers have paper but also help out at times on other written text-books which have been marked dailies in that city. already been made to have the journalism other ways teachers are trying to render students at Western Reserve University some service in a practical way to American supplement the teaching of the classroom journalism. with practical work on two daily papers of Cleveland. Some of the Western universi-journalism schools are other courses, such ties, like Missouri, Indiana, Kansas, etc., as advertising, circulation, newspaper manhave printing-plants and issue daily papers. agement, history of journalism, literary and These publications are to be regarded not dramatic editing, magazine writing, etc. as ideal papers, as some shallow critics try to dents may print the classroom exercises.

gets out a monthly trade-paper, the Kansas to schools of journalism.

Home Companion, gives a course in news- that State. It acts as a broker for the sale paper verse. His students have had remark- of newspaper properties, without cost either able success in selling their MSS. to Sunday to the buyer or to the seller. It has compiled editors. The work in the magazine-making a cost system for job offices that enables a and writing classes-in some respects the printer to know whether every piece of most important work done in this depart- work yields a profit or entails a loss to his ment at New York University-must be, plant. It takes the worn-out type of the with apologies to Kipling, another story. country office, melts it, and ships back new Other things may help to train the news-type to the rural editor. It prints sets of paper worker besides the "cussings" of the "Instructions to Correspondents" which are city editor and the blue-pencilings of the mailed free to publishers. A blank space in copy desk. The Police Commissioner helped which a local paper may print its name is when he issued cards which allow New left on the front page. It acts as a legal York students to pass through police lines adviser in settling suits about official State and county printing. It gives short-term courses in advertising and newspaper-making for country editors. It has just arranged Work in other schools of journalism is for a great newspaper conference to be held

> The school of journalism may be of prac-Arrangements have O. K. by metropolitan editors. In various

> > Supplementing the laboratory work of

Lest the pedantic critic think that too imply, but as practice sheets in which stu-much attention is paid to the technical instruction, I hasten to add that courses in The school of journalism may render a politics, finance, sociology, economics, law, distinct practical service to the press of the literature, etc., are not neglected in the State in which it is located. Possibly the curricula of most schools of journalism. No Department of Journalism at the University longer can it be said, as was so often said of Kansas has done the largest amount of before such schools were started, that the work of this sort. By way of illustration newspaper office is the only place to learn some of its activities may be outlined. It journalism. Editors are sending their sons

CANADA IN 1914—AT THE PORTALS OF A CHANGE

BY P. T. McGRATH

THE present year sees Canada at the por- ing the interest at 4½ per cent., Canada constructive to a productive era. No other year. country, all things considered, has made such material progress or bulked so largely in the 000 miles of railway and has 9000 miles more world's eye during the past decade as has under construction, most of which will be spect has been marvelous, probably the most of 1915, so that her railroad trackage then marvelous in history; and that this has been will be at least 36,000 miles, against 17,000 arrested to even a slight degree occasions sur- at the end of 1903. This increase includes prise, though why this should be is difficult the double-tracking of most of the Canadian

despite the inrush of immigrants then begin- line and the Canadian Northern line from ning, only the same increase in population as ocean to ocean, and the provision of counther tiny neighbor, Newfoundland, with no less branches. immigration whatever; a fact proving that there must have been a substantial exodus of cently issued report of Messrs. Gutelius and her own people across the Atlantic border, Lynch-Stanton, the commissioners appointed though statistics as to this are not easily by the Borden Government after taking office available. In the early part of the decade in 1911, to inquire into the construction of the tide turned. The boundless wealth of the National Transcontinental Railroad (asthe prairies was made manifest. Thousands sociate with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railof American farmers rushed to the newest way) that the line had cost \$40,000,000 West. Other thousands from Europe began more than was necessary, is an unpleasant to pour in, towns and cities sprang up like circumstance for Canada at the present juncmushrooms and the map was gridironed with ture, when she needs so much money for her railways.

RAILROAD-BUILDING EXTRAORDINARY

Starting with 5,000,000 people and having creased by the fact that following almost probably about 8,000,000 to-day, Canada in immediately upon it came a request from the that period has obtained nearly \$900,000,000 Canadian Northern Railway magnates, for the extension of her railway system; not MacKenzie and Mann,-for a loan or bond all of this, however, raised by borrowing, as guarantee of \$35,000,000 to enable them to the whole of the money expended by the Do-complete the third railroad system across minion itself on its national transcontinental Canada. The attitude of the public men line has been provided out of its surplus reve- and newspapers of the Dominion is that nues. But in the last seven years, since 1907 much greater economy must be demanded in began, the total amount of capital she has the future in the case of railway building raised in England for railroad and kindred and much greater caution be exercised by purposes has been \$1,120,000,000, exclusive the Federal and Provincial administrations of the large amount of private capital placed in providing bonuses and other guarantees there for land purchases and private invest- for railroads, if Canada is to maintain her ments. Including these, Canada has, up to standing in the money markets. date, borrowed or secured for investment, considerably over \$2,500,000,000 of capital from Britain and over \$500,000,000 from the United States—a sum on which, figur- building of all these railways within so short

tals of a great change, passing from a has now to pay interest of \$135,000,000 a

Out of that money she has built some 10.-Her advance in every re- completed and opened for traffic by the end Pacific line, the construction of the Grand By her census of 1901 Canada showed, Trunk Pacific, or National Transcontinental

The startling charge embodied in the reindustrial requirements and general developing purposes, especially in the West; and the confidence of British investors, already some-The figures are a romance in themselves. what shaken by this, is not likely to be in-

BUSINESS DEPRESSION

The raising of all this money and the

a period represents, in the opinion of ex- means proving the panacea for all evils that perts, a unique performance in financial his- was expected, and the Manitoba telephone tory. It has inevitably involved, however, project has failed to realize fully the expeca reaction, the evidences of which have been tations entertained regarding it. Saskatcheaccumulating during the past year or two. wan is now trying to stimulate farming by Pessimists recall the parable of the fat kine loans to the agriculturists on farm mortand the lean to explain Canada's present gages, and has appointed a Royal Commissituation, but a more apt simile would per- sion to investigate the problem. British Cohaps be that of the western newspaper, which lumbia, in its turn, has developed perhaps asserts that Canada's present condition is more than any other province an idea akin due to the fact that she has been climbing to Henry George's single tax, by levying a the hill of progress so rapidly that she has rate on the land itself and exempting all had to stop to get her second wind. In improvements. Doubtless every system such either event the wave of depression that has as these that has been devised has features affected the world the past year or two has of good in it, but all have their weak points not left Canada undisturbed. The very as well. napidity of growth in the West created its own difficulties, some of which have been der the disadvantage that in every departpainfully realized of late.

crossed Canada, westward from Halifax to from employees as efficient work as would be Vancouver, and northward from the Amer- given by the employees of private corporaican border to Edmonton, all was buoyancy tions; public "land banks" are difficult to and optimism; and the weak points he then carry on because politicians, depending for discerned in the West,—the inflation of land their success on electors who are obliged to values, too large a proportion of the people have resource to these banks, throw diffi-. in the cities, and "mining" wheat without culties in the way of recovering monies practising mixed farming as a reserve,—were even in cases where laxity is inexcusable; explained away with an airy disregard for and as to the "single tax," the difficulty was possible eventualities that is pathetic under illustrated to the writer by an ecclesiastic at present circumstances.

autumn of 1912 and European countries and only on Sundays and even that from only investors began to tie up their money bags, one floor, as had the owners of a fourteenthe situation changed materially, funds for story hotel on the opposite corner of the development in Canada proved less easy street, where they took toll from each of to secure, the banks became cautious, and a these floors every day of the week. period of economy and retrenchment was necessitated. A year ago two of the big railways,—the Grand Trunk and Canadian Government for financial aid, and the Cana- try with such vast and varied national re-000,000 to advance its vast projects. Per- no permanent and very decided betterment to the altered conditions is the statement of uation is created. This will follow, in a the Canadian banks for last December, issued measure, from the transformation which at Ottawa late in January, showing that, must necessarily result in the West. Armies compared with the previous twelve months, of men there have been employed in railwithdrawal of money must have had.

advance. Government ownership is by no the tendency to flock into the cities, and un-

Government-owned telephones labor unment of their upkeep and administration it Even in the fall of 1911, when the writer is found difficult, if not impossible, to secure Vancouver,-namely, that he had to pay the When the Balkan War started in the same tax on his church where he took toll

CANADA'S MAIN HOPE,-THE FARM

It is impossible, of course, to believe that Northern,—had to appeal to the Dominion present conditions can long prevail in a coundian Pacific launched a stock issue of \$60,- sources as Canada possesses, but, equally, haps the most striking testimony, however, will be experienced until an entirely new sitthere was a decrease of nearly \$59,000,000 way construction for years past and the end in current loans in Canada. It is not diffi- of this is now in sight,—a warning that cult to imagine the serious effect upon busi- these workers will have to seek new avenues ness operations which such a considerable of employment. That they can find these on the farms is beyond question, but that English capitalists are also understood to they will avail themselves of that opporbe viewing askance some of the new methods tunity is by no means so certain. The most by which the Western provinces and mu-serious drawback to the assured progress of nicipalities are endeavoring to maintain their the Canadian West in late years has been less this can be counteracted the problem will of the various sections are more interwoven, not be easy of solution.

thousands to make a profitable livelihood on West; the newer provinces, pushful and Canada's farms. In Britain and Germany hustling, embodying most modern ideas as alone there is a vast and steadily increasing against the less radical ones of their Eastmarket for all farm products. Britain produces only one-third of the wheat be more accentuated after the Panama Canal she uses and Germany but two-thirds, and is built and freights are "routed" to Europe as their populations grow, the home product via Vancouver. Then Western eyes will must become less and less a factor. The turn more to the Pacific slope than else-United States, moreover, from her tremen- where, as in Eastern Canada the St. Lawdous increase in population, must annually rence is the objective, these divergent feelprovide less wheat and kindred products for ings tending to split the two sections farexport, and soon have none at all available ther asunder than to-day, and as the West except for domestic demand. Hence Can- grows in population and naturally in political ada's vast wheat belt cannot produce food strength at Ottawa the claims of the Westsupplies at too rapid a rate for the require- erners will have to receive more attention ments in Europe, and as mixed farming is than heretofore. more generally practised,—which the Western grain growers are coming to see is a GROWING PARLIAMENTARY STRENGTH OF necessity,—her exports of other food products must proportionately increase. Therefore, an ample market is assured, even if in Canada at present through the introducimmigrants to the total of 400,000 a year, tion of a redistribution bill. The Canadian as at present, continue to pour into Canada. electoral system, like the American, provides But to insure real progress implies that for a redistribution of seats after each dethese must be settled on the farms.

THE DEMAND FOR FREER TRADE

spired to hamstring both the farmer and factor for every other Province, the memthe consumer has been made so frequently bership from which is increased or reduced and forcefully of late as to compel the Bor- accordingly. In the last Parliament the den Government to appoint a commission to membership was 221. In the new House it prove the high cost of living, while the will be 235. In the last House, older Can-Laurier Opposition has formulated a po- ada, east of the Great Lakes, had 186 memlitical battle cry of "free food." In Canada bers and new Canada, west of the Great the Borden, or Conservative, party stands Lakes, 35. In the next House the Eastern for protection and the Laurier, or Liberal, provinces will have 177 and the Western 58, party for freer trade. It was openly charged their proportion increasing from about a sixth that the manufacturing interests helped to a fourth. largely to defeat Laurier in 1911, and to clash between these and the grain-growers will be proportionately greater, even apart came a year ago, when the latter called for from membership, than heretofore, and some an increase in the "British preference" to of the politicians in the older provinces are 50 per cent. to stimulate trade with the looking forward to the day when they hope mother country. It is freely asserted that to bring Newfoundland into the Union and Canadian wheat can to-day be carried from thus provide the East with another ten memthe West to tidewater and then across 3000 bers to help check the growing ascendency of miles of ocean to England, milled into flour the Western division. Concurrently with there, and sold for two-thirds the cost of the this redistribution measure for the Commons like article in Canada, and that the same the membership of the Senate will be enis true of farm implements and other neces- larged. The West, until now, has had fifteen saries of the great producing classes.

contrasts than the United States does, be- there; and with the legislative machine thus cause the latter country is settled more gen- reconstructed Canada will face the future and

but in Canada the Great Lakes separate. 22 There is ample opportunity for countless it were, the interests of the East and the To-day ern brethren. This condition is likely to

THE WEST

Exactly this position is manifesting itself cennial census, but on a different basis. The Province of Quebec is the unit, being allowed 65 members always, and that number divided The charge that trade trusts have con- into the total population gives the electoral

Obviously, then, the influence of the West Senators, but it is proposed now to add nine Canada presents in its tariff situation more more and make a fourth group of 24 members from coast to coast and the interests the altered conditions the future will bring.

GRAIN

It may be predicted with certainty that one of the West's first demands will be for a revision of freight rates in the West and of steamship rates on the Atlantic. One of the greatest menaces to Canada's future prosperity to-day is the problem of ocean freight rates. It is charged that within the past three years the rates for carriage by steamer of grain and other products from Canadian to British ports have increased from 30 to 50 per cent. and the heaviest increases occur to ports where the largest shipments are made. Last autumn the Canadian Government sent the chairman of the Railway Board, Mr. Draytton, to Great Britain to investigate this matter so that, if possible, ocean freight rates might be put under the jurisdiction of the Railway Board, and the Dominion's Trade Commission, which will visit Canada the coming summer, will also IMPORTS FROM BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES look into this matter.

EXPORT TRADE BY WAY OF NEW YORK

36,500,000 bushels of Canadian wheat passed thus help curb the trusts at home; second, through the Canadian Sault Canal, nearly provide better cargoes for British ships, and 49 per cent.,—almost half,—reached the At- more of the latter and thus reduce the rates lantic Ocean through Buffalo and New on grain carried to British ports; and, third, York, and in 1912, 40 per cent. found an to help promote imperial solidarity. outlet in the same manner. It is thought striking, and, to the mind of Imperialists, that the new Erie Canal, with its greatly disappointing, feature of Canada's present enlarged transportation capacity, will tend economic situation is the gradual decline of to increase the wheat export trade by way the imports into the Dominion from the of New York. favor availability of ocean tonnage, lower United Kingdom, according to a report re-ocean rates, and lower insurance rates. The cently issued by the British Trade Commisfirst is a serious drawback to Montreal, as sioner in Canada, declined from \$68,500,000 the transatlantic steamers from New York in 1872 to \$30,000,000 in 1897, though after are very many and mostly take grain as the establishment of the British preference ballast or to supplement other cargoes, so by the Fielding tariff of the Laurier Cabinet they carry it at relatively low rates. On the in that year these imports expanded steadily other hand, Montreal has natural advantages until they reached \$139,000,000 in 1912-13. over New York in distance, in canal mileage, in canal depth, in canal capacity, and in tionate one, for the imports from America, time, but all these are neutralized, according which were but \$45,000,000 in 1872 and to complaints, by the discrimination against advanced to \$57,000,000 in 1897, reached Canada carried out by the Atlantic steam- the immense total of \$450,000,000 in 1913. ship pool in enormously increasing the rates for the products of the Dominion.

low rates which full cargoes both ways other.

HIGH OCEAN FREIGHT RATES FOR CANADIAN would permit. Argentina, whose railways, like those of Canada, were built for the most part with British capital, buys her rolling stock and rails and machinery and other heavy goods in England and thus provides the outport freight for tramps. Canada, for various reasons, supplies most of her heavy needs of this kind from the United States or makes the goods herself. The annual British sales of iron and steel and machinery to Argentina are about \$30,000,000, the British sales to Canada are \$15,000,000, and the American sales to Canada \$70,000,000, which figures, it is argued, go a long way to explain why the British shipper does not give the Canadian producer the low rates which he desires, and it is suggested that an increase in the preference granted to Britain by Canada's tariff, thus helping to bring in more British products to Canada, would help materially in coping with this situation.

COMPARED

Hence the agitation by the Western graingrowers for an increase in the British prefer-The Montreal Journal of Commerce reence, which would serve three purposes,—cently pointed out that whereas during 1911 first, to stimulate imports from Britain and The latter port has in its British Isles. Canadian imports from the

This increase, however, is not a propor-

Of course, Canada's propinquity to the United States has much to do with this trade A London authority maintains, however, situation, but it is admitted on all sides that that if Atlantic rates are excessive, it is be- the rising ocean freight rates hamper busicause there is not enough British freight ness with the mother country, and as these going to Canada to make it profitable to send rates lessen imports from Britain on the one ships to bring back Canadian grain at the hand they lessen imperial trade on the

INCREASING EXPORTS

sion, setbacks, and difficulties, has been ments; \$6,000,000 in packing-plants; \$27,weathering the adverse gales of the past year 000,000 in municipal bonds; \$40,000,000 or two most creditably. Her total exports in insurance concerns; \$15,000,000 in misfor the fiscal year ending on March 31, cellaneous industrial property; and \$13,000,-1913, were \$393,250,000, against \$315,250,-000 in investments in the Maritime Prov-000 the previous year; and her total imports inces, and in the past three years Canadian were \$692,000,000, against \$559,250,000 the authorities who have studied the problem previous year. Both categories attained new state that a further increase of over \$50,records as regards volume, and while it is 000,000 has been made in the same way. not expected that similar increases will be realized for the fiscal year just closed the 1912 no fewer than eighty-eight manufacturfigures up to December 31, or for nine ing firms from the United States established months, indicate that she is making creditable themselves along the Canadian Pacific lines progress along certain lines, notably in her throughout Canada, employing more than exports to the United States, since the Amer- 10,000 workmen and investing capital to ican Tariff bill was enacted, which let down the extent of \$18,000,000, and it was asthe tariff bars. The expansion of the pulp and sumed that these wage-earners with their paper trade in Canada is one of the factors families would add to the population 50,000

inrush of immigrants at the rate of recent tent for Canada's food products. years, the problem of enlarging her manufacturing industries to cope with the needs the most eminent authorities on economics of this rapidly growing population has com- and finance in the British Isles have visited plicated her difficulties. During the fiscal Canada to study the situation there for them-year ending March 31, 1912, she imported selves, and they are unanimous that the manufactures to the value of \$67,250,000 country will speedily recover from the pres and exported \$42,500,000 worth and during ent depression and attain greater prosperity the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913, she along other lines, if the movement to that imported manufactures to the value of \$91,- effect is properly directed. Sir George Paish, 250,000 and exported them to the amount of the editor of the London Statist, says that \$52,500,000. In other words, while her exports increased by ten millions, her imports increased by \$24,000,000. If it were pos- works of construction and apply more labor sible to provide the rapid and extensive de- and capital to wealth production, or to more velopment of local manufactures, it could work on the land; that the machinery created help the unemployment situation by ensur- to take care of the production of the country

tion has been the investments of American the productive power of the country is greatcapitalists. A recent publication states that ly enhanced; that for some years the burden the Canadian Pacific estimates that fully will entail stringent economy in national, \$100,000,000 of American money has been provincial, and municipal, as well as in ininvested in Eastern Canada in the past eight- dividual expenditures, and that it is of the een months. In May, 1911, F. W. Field, greatest possible importance that the work the Toronto correspondent of the British of directly increasing the productive power of Board of Trade, estimated that Americans the country by placing a large proportion had invested in Canada almost \$420,000,000, of the population upon the land and in the -\$125,000,000 in some 200 companies with mines, should be carried out with the least an average capital of \$600,000; \$65,000,000 possible delay. He is of opinion, further, in British Columbia mills and lumber; as that in the next fifteen years over \$5,000,much more in British Columbia mines; \$10,-000,000 will be invested in Canada and 000,000 in mines and lumber in the Prairie that her population will double within that Provinces; \$25,000,000 in lands in the period.

Prairie Provinces; nearly \$10,000,000 in None the less Canada, despite the depres- concerns for distributing agricultural imple-

The Montreal Gazette said that during contributing to a large increase in her exports. souls, whose requirements annually for food Naturally, while Canada has been absorb- alone would amount to \$5,000,000, thus ing her normal increase of population and an creating an additional market to that ex-

During the past few months several of Canada has reached a state of growth when it is time to call a halt to expenditure upon ing work for many thousand of operatives, suffices to deal with at least twice, if not thrice, the existing output; that the burden AMERICAN CAPITAL INVESTED IN CANADA of interest upon the immense amount of An important contributory in this direc- capital supplied will be a heavy one until

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

SOME AMERICAN REVIEWS

ject matter. The subject of the article is Hamlin Garland gives reminiscences of "Ste-"Disorderly States," which at once suggests ven Crane as I Knew Him." our nearest neighbors to the South. The In our notice of the first number of the author is Professor Henry Jones Ford, who Unpopular Review we expressed regret that holds the chair of politics at Princeton and the policy of anonymity precluded the giving has long been an intimate friend of President of individual credit for the essays appearing Wilson. The reader will not be surprised, in this very clever review, several of which therefore, to find in the concluding para- we regarded as of superior quality to the graphs of the article a strong indorsement ordinary American magazine article. Those of what has been called the Wilson Doctrine, readers whose curiosity was aroused by the first publicly stated in President Wilson's perusal of the first number will be interested speech at Mobile in October last.

the Atlantic are: "The Promotion of For-George C. Whipple; and "The Inside His- ever, for the disclosure of the names of con-

These twenty pages include not only Col- class postage rate). onel Harvey's personal reasonings and exhordent's policy.

number is Dr. Emory R. Johnson's analysis by his co-editors. The current number of of coast-wise tolls exemption, from the eco- the Constructive carries the usual complenomic viewpoint. Dr. Johnson's conclusion ment of solid philosophical, religious, and is that the exemption grants an unjustifiable ethical discussions. One of the more consubsidy. "The taxpayers of the country who crete articles is that of Mr. F. Herbert have paid for the Panama Canal," says Dr. Stead, warden of the Browning Settlement, Johnson, "are entitled to reasonable tolls on "The Labor Movement in Religion." from all who use the Canal and who derive profit therefrom."

Federal Reserve Act of 1913," by Owen W. ism and the Conception of Law and Morals," Sprague; "Woman and Socialism," by Vida and "What Is Religious Knowledge?"

SPECIAL interest attaches to the opening D. Scudder; "Rural Cooperation," by Edarticle of the Atlantic Monthly for May word M. O' article of the Atlantic Monthly for May ward M. Chapman; and "The German because of its authorship as well as its sub- Theater of To-Day," by Julius Petersen.

to know that the names of the contributors Other important articles in this number of to that number have now been published.

The second number of the Unpopular is eign Commerce," by A. L. Bishop; "The not less brilliant than the first. Readers Broadening Science of Sanitation," by will have to wait another three months, howtory of the Louisiana Purchase," by Freder- tributors. Here are a few of the topics: ick Trevor Hill. Dr. David Starr Jordan "The Soul of Capitalism," "A Sociological contributes a suggestive paper entitled Nightmare," "Social Untruth and the Social "Alsace-Lorraine: a Study in Conquest."

The editor of the North American Review man Suffrage Has Worked," "Our Sublime opens his April number with a twenty-page Faith in Schooling," "Trust-Busting as a appeal to the President "To Save Mexico; National Pastime," and "Our Governappeal to the President "To Save Mexico; National Pastime," and "Our Govern-To Save His Party; To Save Himself." ment Subvention to Literature" (the second-

The Constructive Quarterly has introtations, but a number of extracts from edi-duced a new editorial practice in permitting torials in leading American newspapers dis- one of the board of editors to present a senting more or less mildly from the Presi-résumé of the contents of the journal for a number of issues, giving his frank criticisms The most timely contribution in the April of various articles, including those written

We quote on page 619 from Dr. F. J. Gould's account of his American tour in the In the current issue of the Yale Review, current number of the International Journal in addition to Robert Herrick's essay on of Ethics. Other topics discussed in this issue "The American Novel," which we summar- are, "Ethics as a Science," "Intuition," "The ize on page 620, there are discussion of "The Doctrine of Consequences in Ethics," "Ideal-

SOME MEXICAN OPINIONS ON PRESIDENT WILSON AND HIS POLICY

HAS UNCLE SAM PUT HIS HAND TO THE PLOW? (This cartoon, from the Independiente, of Mexico City, supporting the Huerta Administration, shows Uncle Sam driving the team of oxen marked Carranza and Villa)

N the journals published in Mexico, the organs of the Constitutionalists as well as pearing, during recent weeks, a good deal of "Mea culpa; I have sinned, senor, for I thought rather sharp comment on President Wilson rather sharp comment on President Wilson of the Yankee gold dollar." But now there is and his attitude toward the disordered state nothing to fear. "The United States will never of affairs in the Republic south of the Rio again . . ." says Mr. Wilson, which is as if Grande.

The Mexican people do not understand rision and sarcasm. The Correo de la Tarde a pity he belongs in the United States, a rich (Evening Journal), for example, a paper nation, but one which loves the liberty of all supporting the Huerta Government and published in Mazatlan, Sinaloa, makes the fol-Mobile last fall:

The inspired President of the United States, Mr. Wilson, recently gave a discourse before the Commercial Congress of the South and representatives of the Hispano-American countries. Eloquence, simplicity, and apparent sincerity dwell in Mr. Wilson's words, but throughout them is apparent that doctrinairism with which he is imbued, and which has already cost Mexico and her brothers in Latin America so dear. Beatifically, with the air of a Protestant preacher, Mr. Wilson lets slip his facile word in regard to matters of vital import to us, going so far as to seem, in his meekness, the wolf clad in the skin Mr. Wilson is a santo of the lamb. varon,-a mere "goody-goody." Doubtless the Republican party up there is preparing the hyssop with which to sprinkle their illustrious opponent; and probably the entire North American nation will assent to these evangelical words which gush from the lips of the eminent pedagogue of youths, -and of peoples. "We must prove that we are their friends and champions in terms of

equality and honor. It is impossible to be a friend unless there is equality; it is impossible to be a friend in the absolute if honor does not exist. We must prove that we are their friends, and that we understand their interests, although theirs and ours may not coincide." . words!" a Latin-American Hamlet would have replied; but the fact is we cannot stand so much friendship, and so much equality, so much honor. ". . . I wish to refer to the worldwide ex-pansion of constitutional liberty. Human right, national integrity, opportunity, opposed to material interest, is the problem before us. I wish to take advantage of this occasion to say that never again will the United States acquire a foot of territory by conquest. . . . Our relations" [between the United States and Latin America] "are the relations of a buman family dedicated to the development of true constitutional liberty." Here the alumni of Princeton no doubt applauded, and also those gentlemen representing the Latin-American peoples, especially those from Colombia, Nicaragua, Cuba . and possibly Spain, recalling Mr. Roosevelt, who sometime ago was bunting lions in Central Africa, and is now hunting boobies in South America. In the presence of such beautiful things, set forth in conjunction with such beautiful ideas, the Latin soul, the hidalgic those supporting Huerta, there has been ap- and heroic race, can but bend the knee and cry that the American sun had the shape and the color he should say as said that other Dollar King: "I am the State."

Mr. Wilson is proud: "I would rather be a President Wilson's moral attitude, and many citizen of a nation poor but free, than of a rich of their newspapers hold his ideals up to de- nation which has ceased to love liberty." It is

The Era Nueva, (New Era), a weekly lowing comments in regard to his speech at published in Nogales, Arizona, by Huertista sympathizers who find Nogales, Sonora, just

IT DEPENDS UPON WHOSE OX IS CORED

Uncle Sam to Carranza: "The laws of neutrality forbid your entering the territory of the United States." Wilson: "It makes me laugh to see how these laws don't prevent me from going over and helping you." From the Hijo del Annicote (Mexico City)

across the border, unhealthy for them under the Constitutionalist régime, gives news of a Mexican-Japanese alliance:

One of our conscientious exchanges conveys to us the following sensational news: "It is being rumored with overwhelming insistence that the Mexican Republic has celebrated a secret treaty with the Japanese Empire, among the clauses of which is one stipulating that both nations lend mutual aid, offensive and defensive, in case of war of either nation. The rumor is founded on the fact of Mexico having received three hundred and thirty-two cannons of heavy caliber from Japan." We will comment, if it is confirmed, on this news which is of surpassing interest in times like these.

weeks ago, the Correo de la Tarde said:

If this news is true we Mexicans in the name of the Mexican nation are proud to know that so formidable a power as Japan will be ready to help avenge with her cruisers the treacherous outrages which the colossus of the north intends to commit in our national territory. It is being said that Japan is only waiting for Uncle Sam to intervene in the affairs of Mexico to hurl herself into war.

The Vox de Sonora, edited by the celeas its name implies, the voice of the present to the civilized world at no distant day a Mexico citizens of Sonora (for all Huertista sympa-unbounded faith, and accepting the great Grecian thizers have left the state or have been de-device, foresee it; we believe that adversities ported), a voice crying out in vigorous purify and that falls uplift. protest against "Huerta the usurper." recent number contains the following:

El Imparcial, the organ of the Señor of the Bottles and Flasks, publishes a very significant and silly editorial beginning in this wise: "The Revolutionists demand land. General Huerta will give them as much as they desire,—in the ceme-teries." Thanks, Victoriano! The Constitutional-ists are more generous. They aspire to hang you to the highest limb, so high that your Tlaxcaltecan feet will not profane the soil of Mexico; and if the vultures devour you they will surely have a great spree. "Durango will be recaptured," remarks a Tlaxcaltecan weekly as laconically as Huerta would say, "Hand me another bottle!"

The Independiente, of Mexico City, however, holds quite a different view and prophesies that:

When peace is realized, by means of the army, which constitutes the chief strength of President Huerta, Mexico will have so stable a government that there will be no need to continue the policy of irritating complacencies and cowardly transactions characteristic of the Diaz administration, since there will no longer exist that fear inspired by the resistance of certain caciques and by the coalitions of governors which were the sword of Damocles suspended above the head of the President of the Republic. The government, by estab-

THE SURPRISE OF PRESIDENT WILSON

"Why, I had no idea that there were any banks doing business in Mexico City!"

(This cartoon, from the Hijo del Ahuizote, of Mexico City, refers to the fact that Huerta's finances are not in as bad condition as Americans supposed after President Wilson's financial embargo)

lishing agricultural credit, will be able to redeem the seventy million bectares which General Diaz sold for eight thousand pesos. The army, without sacrificing its austere demeanor of guardian of institutions, will be an immense agrarian school and the nation can easily meet her forcefully deferred obligations. There is no doubt that all the projects to which President Huerta is giving his attention for the development of the national wealth will be realized; and, united by a strong bond of concord, the public officials will brated Mexican novelist, Heriberto Frias, is, labor for the good of the country and to present

PUBLIC LABOR EXCHANGES

unemployment throughout the country, tistics valueless if not unreliable. Quarterly the experience that has been are based on sound principles. bers of unemployed wage-earners in indus- make their offices successful. trial centers." The example of foreign State to prevent unnecessary idleness.

These public employment offices were designed to furnish clearing-houses for labor, to bring work and the worker together with the least delay, and to eliminate the private labor agent, whose activity as middleman is so often accompanied by fraud, misrepresentation, and extortion. In practice the actual results have not, in general, justified the establishment of the public bureaus. The has been administration placed in the hands of people unfamiliar with the design and purpose of the bureaus, and these officials have either mismanaged the offices so that they had to he discontinued, or else they bave performed their duties in a perfunctory and inef-So far fective manner. from supplanting private agencies, the free offices bave not even maintained an effective competition According against them. to Mr. Leiserson, with few executions their operations n a small scale,

IN commenting, last month, on the evil of their methods unbusinesslike, and their sta-

this magazine referred to the need of a na- Nevertheless, the New York State Legistional system of labor exchanges and to the lature, at its last session, enacted a State inquiry lately begun by the Federal Indus- Employment Bureau bill, and Governor trial Commission with a view to the estab- Glynn intends to make an earnest effort to lishment of such a system. Mr. William M. make these public labor exchanges efficient Leiserson, who has the direction of this in- and useful. It is Mr. Leiserson's belief that quiry, summarizes for the Political Science employment offices, like factory inspection, gained in the short period during which em- of success has been due mainly to the general ployment exchanges have been operated by administrative inefficiency of our government some of our States. Such employment offices work. If we wish successful employment have thus far been organized in the United offices, we must, after the example of the States for one or more of the following larger German cities, put persons in charge reasons: "The abuses of private employment of them who understand the business, who agencies, the lack of farm labor in agricul- know its principles and its technique, and tural States, and the presence of great num- who will work with vigor and energy to

The function of the employment office is governments has also had weight along with best expressed by the British term, "labor exthe growing belief that it is the duty of the change." Exchange implies a market. It is an organization of the labor market for buy-

ing and selling labor, just as stock exchanges, ers to attend to their business of working and produce exchanges, and wheat pits are organ- will develop efficient dealers who will specialized to facilitate the buying and selling of ize as employment agents. their products. The New York Commission on Unemployment reported in 1911 that the labor market, instead of depending upon four out of every ten wage-earners work private enterprise to perform this function, irregularly and seek employment at least as we do in the grocery or drygoods business, once, probably many times, during the year. Mr. Leiserson points out that private enter-Moreover, it found unemployment and un- prise, up to the present, has not undertaken filled demand for labor existing side by side, so to organize the labor market. Business Census returns, manufacturing statistics, and men have allowed the distribution of labor special investigations all reveal the intermit- to lag more than a hundred years behind the tent character of the demand which necessi- general development of industry. Ordinarily tates a reserve of labor employed not steadily the entire burden of the resulting maladjustbut shifting from place to place as wanted, ment is borne by the wage-earner. It is he An organized market for work is needed for who suffers from the loss of time and energy. the same reason that other markets are organ. Moreover, the failure to get a job makes him ized: to eliminate waste, to facilitate ex- willing to take work at any price, and thus change, to bring the supply and demand tends to keep wages down. quickly together, to develop the efficiency that comes from specialization and a proper be successful it really needs to be a monopoly. division of labor. A good manufacturer may It is like the post-office and not like the grobe a poor man at getting business, and many cery business. It is a public utility. Little good workmen are poor hands at finding jobs, capital is required, the operations are simple, An organized labor market will enable work- and the profits are large. These facts tend

As to the duty of the States to organize

The nature of the business is such that to

to multiply labor agencies and to keep each business small. In New York City alone there are almost a thousand labor agencies, and yet 85 per cent, of the employers never use them. They merely make more places to look for work, and the more places the more are the chances that man and job will miss each other. Mr. Leiserson summarizes in the following paragraph the fundamental reasons for State labor exchanges:

The State, then, must be relied upon to organize the labor market because the gathering of information about opportunities for employment and the proper distribution of information to those in need of it, requires a centralized organization which will gather all the demand and which will be in touch with the entire available supply; because the gathering and the distribution must be absolutely impartial; because wage-earners and employers must have faith in the accuracy and reliability of the information; because there must be no tinge of charity to the enterprise; and because

ity of labor must be eliminated.

A two-years' experience with a definitely by the employment offices.

fees big enough to interpose a barrier to the mobil- outlined plan seems to have clearly shown that an American State can actually organ-The remainder of his article is chiefly ize a labor market and administer the organan account of what has actually been ac- ization efficiently and effectively, although complished in Wisconsin by the efforts Mr. Leiserson believes that it will take sevof the State Industrial Commission created eral more years to complete the organization so that all classes of labor will be handled

THE NEW JERUSALEM

Q UITE a sentimental outcry has been see an end to all such false sentiment as that to raised in various parts of the world which we refer.

These concessions consist of the right to bring an adequate water supply to the city,—a necessity which has long been one of the most urgent requirements of the inhabitants,-to light Jerusalem by electricity, and to construct a tramway between the ancient Jewish capital and the town of Bethlehem, some four or five miles away.

In an ordinary twentieth-century city such elementary public municipal work would pass without comment. But as it is Jerusalem which is concerned, "newspaper cynics at once begin to sharpen their wits, and pious people profess themselves horrified." "Why not complete the work of progress," asks one journal, "with a picture palace on Mount Moriah?" "To suggest a tramway service," says an official of the Church Missionary Society, "is coming perilously near to profanity."

"Really," says the Jewish Chronicle, "it is difficult to preserve patience when reading such absurd criticism.

Tramcars are not perhaps an esthetic advantage to any town, but the clanging of a tramcar bell,—as it has been termed,—in the Jerusalem streets is to us, not a warning of the coming of the Vandals, but a sign of progress. We do not The process of American amalgamation is see why Jerusalem should not be lit by electronot assimilation or simple surrender to the domination of the coming of tricity, or why its citizens should continue to "walk in darkness."

The fact is that with the critics of the concessions the past is everything, whereas with us the of love or even cocitizenship the most violent future, too, is of almost equal consequence. To antitheses of the past may be fused into a higher them Jerusalem represents but a religious sentiment; to us it stands also for a national hope. They would prefer it to slumber on with the The advantages of the Jew in the United "halo of the past" round its head. We want it States are thus described by this eloquent to awake to a fresh life and become in the future a great city, worthy of its past history. regard it at worst as a mausoleum, and at best as a museum of antiques. We Jews with all our Republic without a state religion,—a Republic love of what has playfully been called "bigotry resting, moreover, on the same simple principles and virtue" prefer to picture it as a peer among of justice and equal rights as the Mosaic comthe great sister cities of the world, to which people monwealth from which the Puritan fathers drew will go to live and not only to die, a center in their inspiration. In America, therefore, the Jew. which Israel shall revive some of its former na- by a roundabout journey from Zion, has come tional glories. We hope for the day which will into his own again.

against the concessions reported to have been lem,—and for the matter of that of all Pales-We are no iconoclasts, and the fitting of Jerusagranted to a French financier for what has tine,—to modern needs and the requirements of been called the "modernizing" of Jerusalem, men and women of to-day is not in the least in-Commenting on this, the Jewish Chronicle, of London, says:

Commenting on this, the Jewish Chronicle, tiful and artistic, or even what is sacred. But the true ideal to work for in Jerusalem is for the ancient city to become a center of life and activity, of science and commerce, the arts and learning, under the ægis of enlightened government and with the best of modern amenities.

> It has long been the opinion of American Hebrews that the United States is the "Promised Land," the real "New Jerusalem." Israel Zangwill, the famous English Jewish author, and president of the Jewish Territorial Organization, is also numbered among these enthusiastic admirers of this country as "humanity's city of refuge." "The Melting Pot" sprang directly from the author's experience as president of an emigration society which settled 10,000 Jews in Western America shortly after the great massacres of the Jews in Russia. Speaking, in an article in the London Chronicle, of the Jew as having no "homeland," and the Jewish race as being sometimes oppressed or despised in Europe, this clever and patriotic Israelite proceeds to say of his race:

> inant type, as is popularly supposed, but an allround give-and-take by which the final type may be enriched or impoverished. That in the crucible unity is a truth of both ethics and observation.

> The advantages of the Jew in the United writer:

> The Jew in the United States is citizen of a

SHOULD ARTISTS RECEIVE ROYALTIES ON PAINTINGS?

prices are being paid at public auction for Chamber in their name. The Commission paintings,—which had once brought but a of Public Instruction has also ordered a tew francs to the artists themselves,—has complete set of laws drawn up upon this offended public opinion in France, says M. principle. Abel Ferry, in an article in the Revue de Paris.

mind the necessity for devising some plan protest. whereby artists might profit by their labors in the way authors draw royalties. The idea of instituting a "sort of right of succession" cent. on each successive public sale of his work has found ready acceptance, the artist to benefit by it during his lifetime and his family to continue to do so until fifty years after his death. M. Ferry describes the plan.

This idea has been made popular through the generous press campaign carried on in working it out. Artists' societies have taken opinion are on our side."

THE spectacle afforded by poor strug- it up and M. André Hesse, a deputy in gling artists in actual want while fancy Parliament, has presented it before the

It is needless to say, comments M. Ferry, that the projected "rights of succession for the This fact has brought before the public benefit of artists" has raised waves of violent

Hardly had the idea seen the light of day, than there arose heated controversies. Vested rights protested that they were being attacked. It was considered an attempt against the sacred rights which would assure an artist a certain per of property. Jurists grown gray between two pages of the Code declared that to allow an artist to reap the benefit of successive sales of his works was against the principle of the Civil Code, oblivious of the fact that all the laws protecting labor that have been passed within the last twenty years were wide departures from the principles of the Code.

However, concludes M. Abel Ferry, the the Journal de Paris. Ingenious minds are law will be passed "because justice and public

THE AIR WE BREATHE

ing, and of no service to the hygienist.

solicitude,—has no physiological significance bad smells. whatever. This is proved by the fact that centage of oxygen in mine air.

erally harmful.

SCIENTIFIC iconoclasts have been busy Ozone, long ago discredited as a beneficent of late with some of our most cherished ingredient in climate, is not even valuable as ideas on the perennially vital subject of a disinfectant when artificially generated. This active oxidizing agent will, it is true, A high percentage of carbon dioxide (of destroy bacteria, but only when concentrated course, up to a certain limit) is not dele- to such a degree that mankind cannot breathe terious. Hence all the time-honored methods it with impunity. Thus the ozone maof testing the "purity" of the air are mislead- chines now extensively used for ventilating g, and of no service to the hygienist.

A deficiency of oxygen,—unless far more The best they can do is to deodorize foul pronounced than ever actually occurs in air by the indirect process of fatiguing buildings, mines, etc., where the supply of or paralyzing our olfactories; in other this gas has been the subject of so much words, by making our noses less sensitive to

These revolutionary ideas have been proat mountain health resorts the concentration mulgated especially in three recent memoirs, cf oxygen out of doors is much less than that viz., one by Dr. Leonard Hill and several round in the worst ventilated rooms at sea- collaborators, sustaining the thesis that the level. In mines an ample supply of oxygen air of confined and crowded places does not may be distinctly dangerous, as favoring the harm human beings on account of being occurrence of explosions. These were rare "vitiated" or altered in composition, but before the laws insisted upon a high per- merely by virtue of its excessive temperature and humidity; the other two impugning the There is no organic poison in air expired efficacy of ozone as a gaseous disinfectant. from the lungs; hence "crowd poisoning" is Dr. Hill's memoir bears the imprint of the Smithsonian Institution. The papers on Foul-smelling air is not necessarily or gen- ozone, in which five writers were concerned, were both published in the Journal of the American Medical Association for September Steinmetz in the Electrical World of No-27, 1913.

In the current number of the Popular Science Monthly Prof. Frederic S. Lee presents these ideas in a clear and readable form, though with respect to some of them he is of science." He admits, however, that "present knowledge is never final, and our present ideas of what constitutes fresh air may yet require revision."

The gases of atmospheric air are usually present in the following approximate proportions by vol-

	Per	Cent.
Oxygen		20.94
Carbon dioxide		0.03
Nitrogen		78.09
Argon		0.94
Helium, krypton, neon, zenon, hydrogen, h		
drogen peroxide, ammonia	1	traces

Within a crowded assembly the proportion of oxygen may fall to one-twentieth of its usual amount in the outdoor air [this statement is evidently a misadvertence of author or printer; "may be diminished by one-twentieth of its usual amount" would be correct], probably never more except in the most extreme experimental conditions. perimentation has apparently shown that the evil effects of such indoor air are not due in any respect to this slightly lessened quantity of the gas. It has even been diminished to less than seventeen per cent. in experimental chambers without apparent detriment to persons confined therein. Hill ways of a group of his students whom he confined in a narrow air-tight room: "We have watched them trying to light a cigarette (to relieve the monotony of the experiment), and, puzzled by their matches going out, borrowing others, only in vain. They had not sensed the percentage of the diminution of oxygen, which fell below seventeen." The ventilation of coal mines by air containing only seventeen per cent. of oxygen has indeed been suggested as a preventive of explosions.

As to ozone machines:

In many offices and homes we find these machines busily at work discharging into the atmosphere their peculiarly odoriferous product. Very recent investigations, however, seem to make it clear that the supposed beneficial powers of ozone as a home companion are creations of the imagination. Two groups of American investigators, Jordan and Carlson, in Chicago, and Sawyer, Beckently carried out each a series of careful experi- an infectious disease from germs that float to us ments on the action of ozone on bacteria, animals, and human beings. They find that ozone will indeed kill bacteria exposed in a room, but only when in such concentration that it will kill guinea pigs first. There is no evidence for supposing that a negligible factor." a quantity of ozone that can be tolerated by man has the least germicidal action.

(In passing we may mention that these conclusions have not gone unchallenged. See, orous, healthy men, with a low death rate among for example, the protest from Dr. C. P. them. The specter of an invisible monster enter-

vember 29, 1913, pp. 1093-1094.)

The poisonous properties of carbon dioxide have been exaggerated. Thus, while normally it is present in free air in only about three-hundredths of one per cent., the breathing for hours of more perhaps premature in recording the "attitude than thirty times this amount does not appear to be detrimental to the individual.

> That the air breathed out from the lungs contains an unknown poison, a toxic protein. produced in the body, was formerly believed in scientific circles, but now appears to be effectually disproved.

> Certainly one of the most comforting assurances given us by Dr. Hill and his colleagues is that we have nothing to fear from the stuffy air of crowded rooms.

> On entering a crowded, close, and stuffy room the odor often seems to us intolerable, and we at once assume that the air is very bad for anyone who breathes it. We rush to the window and throw it open, or complain to the janitor, or retreat in disgust. Well, the air may indeed be very bad, but this is not because of its odor, except as to the odor's possible psychic effect. There is a peculiar relation between one's sense of smell and one's esthetic sense, and an unpleasant odor by rudely shocking the esthetic part of our nature may interfere with our efficiency; but there is no evidence in support of the idea that the odoriferous elements in crowd air are physically or chemically harmful to us. Our sense of smell, however it may disturb us, is probably the least valuable of all our senses in contributing to our physical welfare and it can the most readily be dispensed with,—a too sensitive nose is really an affliction.

Evidence that disease germs pass through the air from room to room of a house or from a hospital to its immediate surroundings always breaks down when examined critically. It is indeed not rare now to treat cases of different infectious diseases within the same hospital ward. The one place of possible danger is in the immediate vicinity of a person suffering from a disease affecting the air passages, the mouth, throat, or lungs, such as a "cold," or tuberculosis. Such a person may give out the characteristic microbes for a distance of a few feet from his body, not in quiet expiration, for simple expired air is sterile, but attached to droplets that may be expelled in coughing, speezing, or forcible speaking. In this manner infection may, and at times probably does, occur, the evidence being perhaps strongest in the case of tuberculosis. But apart from this source with, and Skolfield, in Berkeley, have independ- there appears to be little danger of contracting through the medium of the air,—aerial infection in the most of those diseases with which we are familiar is, in the authoritative words of Chapin, "under ordinary conditions of home and hospital

> Danger from sewer-gas in our houses Professor Lee regards as a mere bugaboo.

Workmen in sewers are notoriously strong, vig-

ing our homes surreptitiously from our plumbing for being killed by a physical rather than a pipes and sapping our lives and the lives of our children must be laid aside; we need no longer leave saucers of so-called "chlorides" standing about our floors to neutralize in an impossible manner mysterious effluvia that do not exist; and when we return to our town houses in the autumn we may enter them with no fears that we are risking our lives by coming into a toxic, germinfected, sewer-gas-laden, deadly atmosphere.

"other sides"; some of which Professor Lee fully merit their evil reputation. presents, while others he does not. Thus what of the many subtle physiological ina close, stuffy room may do us deadly harm fluences of weather? Do not these suggest by checking the natural outflow of heat from that we have yet much to learn concerning our bodies, and we shall be no less dead the relations of man to the air he breathes?

To what extent such a chemical process. milieu favors the communication of infectious diseases seems still problematical. Again, as to sewer-gas and kindred effluvia, Dr. A. Trillat, of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, has plausibly maintained that these substances, although not a direct cause of infection, exercise a stimulating effect upon the develop-Yet many of these questions have their ment of pathogenic bacteria, and therefore

MEAT-TO EAT OR NOT TO EAT

the Month," the well-known Dutch magazine, Het Hollandsche Revue, devotes several pages to a review of Dr. Felix Ortt's new book, "The Dearness of Meat."

The book is published by the Netherlands Vegetarian League, but is by no means a sentimental or theoretical plea for the abandonment of flesh-eating. On the contrary, the author recognizes the value of meat both for its food qualities and for its stimulus to the appetite. But he makes it his aim to prove that meat is essentially an article of luxury, and that it may be well dispensed with or at least materially lessened in amount, with advantage both to the body and to the pocket-book. The essential elements of food, besides water and certain mineral salts, consist of albumen, fat, and carbohydrates (starches and sugars). Concerning these the author says:

Albumen is indispensable for the upbuilding and maintenance of the cells of the body. The body which receives too small a quantity of albumen in its food must perish, it matters not how well supplied it be with fats and carbohydrates. Hence every person needs a definite minimum quantity of albumen. . . . It is desirable, indeed, that the food should contain somewhat more than this minimum. The most desirable quantity of al-bumen for any individual is called his albumenoptimum. It is unnecessary to go above this opti-Anyone who consumes albumen to an amount much in excess of this optimum overstimulates various organs, among others the kid- properties. The different fats and oils, whether his bealth.

Furthermore, an excess of albumen has a peculiar effect upon the body; it causes a great evolution of heat. This is advantageous in cold seasons or climates, but is burdensome and injurious from the plant kingdom. when the weather is hot, especially for persons who perform much physical labor, since they are

INDER the heading of "The Book of obliged to sweat very profusely to get rid of the excessive quantities of heat produced.

> The optimum varies according to age, weight, and sex; moreover, authorities differ, the modern tendency being to place it lower than was formerly held to be correct. Whereas it used to be held that a strong day laborer needed 120 grams of albumen per day, the figure is now placed by many authorities at 60 grams or even less. amount of work done has, however, little influence on the quantity of albumen needed. and so far as is known it makes no difference whether the albumen comes from vegetable or animal sources. The albumen in meat, eggs, and milk, however, seems more easily digested and assimilated than that in beans, peas, etc., perhaps because the latter is often surrounded by much insoluble cellulose.

It must be noted that learned investigators have proved that various albumens differ in chemical composition. The body may require fewer grams of one sort-e. g., of milk or meat-to obtain its optimum, than it does of another-e. g., of cereals or leguminous vegetables. . . . Carbohydrates and fats are the foods that give energy and heat. The first are the cheapest, but, while fats are dearer, they yield about 21/4 times as much energy to the body. Thus a hard-working man needs a much greater supply of carbohydrates and fats than one of sedentary habits; and fat is sought above all in cold countries and seasons for its heat-giving neys, injures his blood, and in the long run affects of vegetable or animal origin, are about equal in food value and in digestibility. Hence as foods for the people those which are the cheapest and have the most agreeable flavor should be chosen. The carbohydrates all come (save milk-sugar)

Dr. Ortt says further that measured in

terms of absolute food-content, i. e., of the the required optimum of albumen. various mineral matter needed in the body tite. and these are most readily supplied in the various vegetables and fruits, green or dried. It is advisable, too, that cooking should be laborer his ordinary meal of potatoes and fat, solving out and draining off of these valuable made sufficiently appetizing by the addition of onions food-salts, as is so often the case where igfood-salts, as is so often the case where ig-norant cooks boil vegetables in an excess of cise, and a lack of fresh air, as is the case with water, which is poured off or thrown away, so many brain-workers and others, and thus lead

Ortt from tables by Dr. Rübner (a celebrated German physiologist) and others. Assuming 150 grams of meat (about an ounce the body's requirements. Hence meat, with its exand a half) to be the meat consumption per diem needed by the average normal person, and reckoning that the meat contains 20 per cent. albumen and 5 per cent. fat, this gives us 30 grams of albumen and 71/2 grams of fat however, be achieved by other means, ac-

This corresponds, as concerns the albumen, to about one-third of the optimum. . . Rübner's researches show that for the cell-building requirements of the body 30 grams of the albumen in meat correspond to 34 of that in milk, 37 of that in rice, 62 of that in peas, and 98 of that in flour. These quantities of albumen are found respectively in 1 liter of milk, 470 grams of rice, 270 grams of peas, and 790 grams of wheat. Thus, 470 grams of rice will furnish the body just as much albumen for its needs as 150 grams (11/2 oz.) of meat. But 470 grams of rice contains, besides the albumen, 4 grams of fat and 360 grams of car-bohydrates, while the meat contains 7½ grams of fat, but no carbohydrates.

These figures furnish accurate data from which can be estimated the cost per day of balanced rations containing the right proportions of albumen, fats, and carbohydrates, but composed of varying constituents. By long and careful computations, based on these figures and on current prices of various food-stuffs, including meats, fish, milk, grain, roots (such as turnips, beets, etc.), cabbage and other green vegetables, it is shown clearly that a antiafactory balanced ration, meeting all the body's needs, is much more cheaply obtained when the required fat and albumen are obtained from vegetable sources instead of from meats. The cheapest turn of animal food (cheap, i. e., in the sense of thry (vist) is herring (at least, according to Dr. Historier).

True qualities

Meat contains various substances known as puyield of heat and energy, pure oil has the rine bases or derivatives—among others, creatine, bighest puttieine value of any food that any creatinine, xanthine, etc. These possess an excihighest nutritive value of any food that appears upon our tables. But no one can live have no food value in themselves, and are even indefinitely upon a diet composed of oil and poisonous in too great quantities. On extraction There they pass over into the bouillon (whence the name must be variety of diet to insure the obtainBouillon is not a food, but stimulates the flow of ing of the minute but necessary quantities of the gastric juice, and somewhat sharpens the appe-

For persons who have a proper quantity of physical labor or exercise, such a special stimulus of the appetite is not needed. To the hungry farmdone by methods that will avoid the dis- vegetable soup, rye-bread, etc., is excellent and is and herbs from his kitchen-garden. But those who Some interesting figures are quoted by Dr. an abnormal life from the physical standpoint, often lack a normal appetite. Such persons may tractive matters, is a favorite dish with them, especially when it is tastily prepared so that its aroma heightens the stimulus.

This desirable stimulus of the appetite, can, in the meat consumed. Dr. Ortt continues: cording to Dr. Ortt, and to this end he carnestly favors the training of housewives in the art of appetizing cooking. Proper manipulation and flavoring can do wonders in giving to less expensive foods the agreeable aroma and flavor found in expensive

Dr. Ortt closes his article by quoting various authorities in support of his contention that an entirely satisfactory and wholesome dietary can be made without including meat. Dr. Rübner declares that such a dietary, containing milk, but with no meat, or with a scanty proportion of meat, can be made entirely acceptable for children, adults, and the aged, and for laboring men and non-laboring men. He declares that much of the demand for meat is mere custom, or even aping of one's neighbors. The Dutch authorities, Dr. Mijnhiff, Dr. Pijnappel, and Dr. de Groot, express similar views. So does the famous Danish food-physiologist, Dr. Hindhede, whose experiments proved that perfect health can be maintained for months on a diet restricted to potatoes and fat, and that "the potato, by reason of its large content of foodsalts, exercises a very favorable influence on In Ott, having thus shown that the gouty and rheumatic conditions . . . while coul of ment is high when its nutritive value the excessive use of meat is favorable to the is compared with that of plant foods, con-development of these and similar diseases ideas intent as to its appetizing and stimulat- (i. e., diseases which have as a common cause too great acidity of the blood.)"

THE CENSUS METHODS OF THE FUTURE

AN article in the Quarterly Publications that duplication of work should be avoided, of the American Statistical Association, is interesting. Mail carriers have the advantage by Dr. E. Dana Durand, late Director of tage of personal acquaintance with every one the Census, indicates certain ways in which in their districts. They could practically the population, agricultural, and manufac- without loss of time revisit the farms from turing statistics gathered by the Census Bu- which they had at first failed to secure inforreau may in future be improved. He points mation. out that in the matter of population statistics the most important source of inaccuracy has in the number of inquiries. One way of rebeen the incompetence and negligence of lieving the decennial schedule of agriculture many of the enumerators. promise of improvement, he thinks, lies in be to address certain questions only to selected the employment of mail carriers to collect farmers—selected, of course, strictly at rancensus statistics. In the case of country dis-dom. If one-tenth, or even one-twentieth. tricts there seems no doubt of the feasibility of all farmers scattered throughout the counof this plan. The matter is not quite so try were asked to report the value of their clear in the case of cities, since the carriers live stock, or of the various products of their are by no means distributed in proportion to farms, average values computed from these the population. where there are comparatively few persons tities reported from all farms would give to be enumerated, have many mail carriers, substantially correct total values. The omiswhile the densely populated districts occupied sion of questions regarding value would alone by the poorer classes have relatively few. It reduce the bulk of the general agricultural would seem possible, however, to meet this schedules nearly one-third. difficulty by assigning special assistants to the In regard to manufactures, it seems decarriers in the densely populated districts, sirable for the future: these assistants being persons temporarily employed for census work only or carriers from the prompt publication of statistics regarding the other parts of the city.

tration of the Department of Agriculture is secured by correspondence methods; (2) to take considering the reorganization of its statisti- the more detailed censuses of manufacturers (at cal work and possible employment of mail least for the immediate future) only once in ten carriers to collect, not crop estimates, but tistics regarding the quantity and value of as actual returns at least of crop acreages, Dr. many specific products as practicable; (4) to dis-Durand's suggestion that the Census Bureau tinguish in the tabulations as many specific indusand the Department ought to utilize in the schedules the items regarding capital and the gathering of agricultural statistics the expert items regarding expenses other than those for skill of the same body of statisticians, and wages, for materials, and for fuel and power.

Dr. Durand further advocates a reduction The greatest without loss of valuable information would The business districts, returns and applied to the numbers or quan-

(1) to provide for the collection annually and her parts of the city.

In view of the fact that the new adminisof their principal products, most of the data being

JOURNALISTS SEEING THE INSIDE OF A UNIVERSITY

ment of the Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia there has been much curiosity exon the back seats of any lecture-room, busily pressed as to what the university will do taking notes, but not the sort of notes ordinarily with the embryo journalists. It is now be- taken. For when the reports of the lectures they ginning to be realized, however, that there is another question involved,—What will the not consist entirely of what the lecturer said, or students in journalism do with the uni- meant to say, such as the dutiful student puts versity?

less as pharmacy or medical students, but they dressed his boots rather than his class, if he was May-7

WRITER in the Columbia University are not. They are on the campus and all over it, Quarterly states that since the establish- for they have acquired at least the newspaper man's belief that what is everybody's business is are assigned to cover are handed in to the department of journalism, it is found that they do down, but that they also contain observations on how he said it. If the lecturer was incoherent in If they were segregated they would be as harm- explanation or indistinct of utterance, if he adhandled his apparatus clumsily so that the experiment showed the opposite of what it was intended to prove, these defects in presentation are carefully noted and commented upon with unprecedented frankness.

With gentle irony the writer proceeds to show that after all the students are not wholly to blame!

The journalistic students should not be judged too harshly for this violation of academic etiquette. They do not realize that it is not customis a picked audience, required to attend, accustion in the matter of it. It is natural, however, these human dictographs.

unduly dependent on his notes or text-book, if he that these students should fail to understand this and should, quite unintentionally, subject others to the criticism which they are accustomed to receive in the journalism building.

The students are efficiency experts in the art of expression; or if they are not, they aspire to be or think they are, which amounts to the same thing in this case. Many of them have been reporters, editors, or contributors before they enter the school, and during their course they are constantly drilled in writing clearly, concisely, accurately, and effectively. They are therefore disposed to lay more stress on such points than is customary in academic circles.

But the instructor in another department of ary to apply to classroom lectures the standards the university has no reason to feel nervous when of criticism that are used by the extramural he sees some of these sharp-eyed and sharp-world in regard to books, periodical literature, penned young men on the back seats. Their reand public addresses. The classroom audience ports of the lecture are buried in the archives of the journalism building. Their praise and their tomed to interpret the meaning of the instructor blame, whether just or unjust, need not concern however inadequately expressed, trained to dis- him and he can continue in his customary manregard the manner of a discourse in their absorp- ner of delivery without regard to the presence of

STATE INSURANCE IN GERMANY

has now been in force in Germany for some thirty years, and, therefore, a judgment of the results so far attained is of value in determining the advisability of similar legislation in other lands. An article in La Riforma Sociale, by Signor Alberto Geisser, presents some important facts regarding this subject.

The greatest obstacle that has been encountered in the application of the provisions for the relief of those physically incapacitated for work, by injury or otherwise, this Italian writer reminds us, has been their inevitable tendency [known in England as "malingering"] to exaggerate the extent of the disability.

This has been sufficiently marked to attract the attention of many German physicians, some of whom have freely expressed their views at meetings of medical societies in that land. Here we have to do, not so much with wilful misrepresentation, which is measurably susceptible of control, as with a kind of auto-suggestion, inducing the patients to yield easily to temporary physical ailments. The result is an aggravation of the real trouble and an undue prolongation of the period of recovery therefrom. The fact that the state is willing to contribute to their support as long as their disability lasts weakens their will-power; no longer spurred on by the absolute necessity of earning a livelihood, they fail to react against the will not so much redound to his own personal ad-

THE system of State insurance for work- to recuperation of physical force given by an earmen, against illness, disability, or old age, nest wish to get well is deadened, more especially in the case of those who regard themselves as no longer young.

> That this state of mind has a distinct effect on the time required for the resolution of a fracture, or for recovery from other forms of bodily injury, is the experience of surgeons who have treated these assisted patients; the period of recovery being about three times as long as the average. The existence of similar conditions has been noted in Austria. where in the decade before the promulgation of the law of 1895, according insurance against disabling injuries to railway employees, the percentage of those totally disabled was 0.26 and of those partially disabled 1.58, while in the following decade these percentages rose respectively to 2.4 and 6.6. And it is worthy of note that while in the earlier period disability from nervous derangements was very rare, in the period after the new law went into operation the number of those suffering therefrom became very considerable.

> Of the efficacy of the safeguards provided by law against deception on the part of the workmen, the writer says:

Only indifferent results can be expected from morbid conditions which really exist, but which these precautions. Indeed, the prevailing opinion could be overcome. The assisted workman is led in our day is that cases of "simulation" pure and to feel that the recovery of his ability to work simple are very rare, but that the assignment of a false date to the beginning of the bad symptoms vantage as to that of the state, and unfortunately, actually present is quite common. Hence it is exin the present stage of human development, this tremely important to ascertain whether the sufferincentive is not very effective. Thus the stimulus ing or disability already existed before the time of

feminist movement has he ever done a thing that our time demanded. He has never been a patron of the values of the future.

According to Heinrich Driesmans, the it will be William the Pious. great trouble with the Kaiser is that he never found the proper relation to his people, he Liberal, after criticizing William's idea that never came into real contact with them. His he is a ruler by the grace of God as honepromotion of industry and the lords of indus- lessly out of date, concludes: try is simply a manifestation of the Americanism in his nature. He never came in contact with the true carriers of German culture, favoring the foreigners to the exclusion of his own subjects, and surrounding himself only by such native talent as bear the distinction of titles, irrespective of real merit. In his love for publicity he is also quite American, displaying a weakness for all newspaper men excepting Germans.

good Christians readily find promotion in sia. The taxes rise rapidly, and the nation is in Prussia, while scientists like Haeckel and Ostwald are under the imperial ban. Harnack, who is a stout believer, is president of the reputation of the Kaiser.

nor in art, neither in philosophy, religion, nor the the Scientific Academy. In Prussia theology is the queen of the sciences; the other branches of sciences are her maids. Should the Kaiser ever receive a surname, says another writer.

G. P. Gooch, the English historian and

In internal politics his greatest mistake, in my supremacy, I regret that it was done in such feverish haste. The last enormous increase in arma-Ludwig Gurlitt, a prominent German edu- ments, which was explained as necessary on accator, considers the Kaiser reactionary even count of the Balkan alliance, proves to have been in his attitude to science. His religion is of without justification now that the alliance is brosuch an antiquated character that it excludes not make Germany stronger. It causes a correthe theory of evolution. Naturalists who are sponding increase in England, France, and Rus-

GERMAN VOICES AGAINST PRUSSIA'S TREAT-MENT OF "HER IRISH"

of their person will abolish all disaffection in few members of the Polish nobility who had Posen, the chief city of Prussian Poland, with Castle had their ears boxed in the street." the Empress, the Crown Prince and Crown The enforced "Germanization" by Prussia Princess, Prince and Princess August William, of the Polish provinces (held since 1772) on Prince and Princess Eitel Frederick, Prince rigidly fundamental lines since 1870, after Oscar, Prince Joachim, Imperial Chancellor the successful result to Prussia of her war von Bethman-Hollweg, Prince Regent Louis with France,—the banishment of the mother of Bavaria, General Field-Marshals Count tongue from the schools of Prussian Poland; Haeseler and von der Goltz, and Lieut.-Gen- the expulsion by Bismarck in 1885 of thirty-Albert Pollio, Chief of the Italian General five thousand Poles from their Fatherland; Staff. The thousands that lined the streets the systematic colonization of Germans in of Posen, however, were not Poles but the the Polish provinces; and, finally, the com-Germans who fare well on Polish soil, politi- pulsory expropriation of Polish land-owners cally and economically, thanks to the excep- in two Polish provinces (East Prussia and tional laws, which favor them and discrimi- Posen) and the prohibition of the use of the nate against the Polish "citizens" of Prussia. Polish tongue at all political assemblages,—

Polish populace" at the appearance in their made the Poles cherish a deep animosity

EMPEROR WILLIAM was given, not city of the "Herod of the Polish school-chillong ago, an ocular demonstration of the dren." Neither the cordons of the local feelings the Poles have toward the Prussian German police nor the legions of Berlin state. With the idea that possesses the mind detectives were of any avail,—the German of men ruling over peoples by "Divine right" Emperor was received by the Poles with (we quote a journal of Posen) that the sight "funereal, contemptuous silence, while the their subjects, Emperor William went to the temerity to attend the banquet at the

The blood "seethed in the veins of the these are measures which, naturally, have

the German Emperor not as an individual, on the basis of the Constitution. but as the incarnation of the idea of Germanization, having in view the extermination was adopted in 1886 and which provided of their nationality.

The persecution of the Poles by Prussia has been compared with that of Ireland by England, "with the addition of a still greater dose of oppression of purely Prussian con-ment," as it robbed the Pole, who paid the ception."

Yet the efforts of Prussia to crush the national spirit of Poland have proved no more effectual than those of England against Ireland. Although private schools for the teaching of the Polish language and literature and of Polish history are outlawed, the Poles discover means to teach these forbidden subjects at home to their sons and daughters. Despite all the difficulties put in their way by the Government, the Poles of Prussian Poland are growing in power economically, and politically also they are becoming little by little a factor to be reckoned with.

That the treatment of her Polish subjects by Prussia is beginning to disgust the Germans themselves, is apparent from an increasing number of voices raised in Germany in protest. The most recent and most remarkable enunciation of this kind is a brochure under the title "Die Misserfolge in der Polenpolitik" (The Failures in the Polish Policy), by Baron Charles Puttkamer, former landrath of Mogilno. That one who has been a high Prussian official should, in bold language and with the force of conviction, rise against the policy applied by the Prussian Government to the Polish community is an unusual thing in Prussia.

In this brochure Baron Puttkamer sees than

by the abolition of the Government's Colonization removal of all oppression; and the restoration of to reflect deeply upon his deductions.

toward the Prussian State, and they look on all the rights that belong to the Polish nationality

Bismarck's Law of Colonization, which for the buying up of Polish estates and the settling on them of German colonists, Puttkamer calls the "greatest affront that could meet the Poles on the side of the Governtaxes, who in all the wars of Prussia and Germany had offered up his blood in sacrifice. and who was obedient to the direction of the law, of the ability to become a settler on his native soil and constrained him to "Hate was sown and leave his Fatherland. to-day the Government is reaping the hate."

With thorough knowledge of his subject the author discusses the work of the Colonization Commission, showing its negative results both in the economical and the moral field, emphasizing that it yields profit to the munificently paid officials and to the colonists, who, without having done anything for the State, get at a low price land paid for in the form of taxes by the Polish population.

"The present policy, the policy of expropriation, which plainly scoffs at the directions of the Prussian Constitution and at the German Empire.—leads to nothing else," declares the author, "than the greater and greater embittering of the population."

Of this German enunciation marked by impartiality and the knowledge of the relations between the Germans and the Poles, the Dziennik Poznanski (Posen Daily) observes that Puttkamer has spoken words no other way of settling the Polish question of truth so frankly and has illuminated the relations so clearly, that if there only were on the side of the Government but a whit Commission and all the anti-Polish statutes; the of good will, the Government would have

CHURCH-EXODUS AND GERMAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY

Neue Zeit, on the attitude of the Social- part of their program. Democrats of Germany towards the church and to religion in general.

PAUL GÖHRE, former clergyman, mem-many makes it incumbent upon his party, ber of the Reichstag for a brief period, too, to watch the movement more closely, a Social-Democrat since 1899, and a volu- and, in connection with it, of the religious minous writer on social subjects, contributes problem in general. Its attitude has hitherto an article to the organ of his party, the been based upon "Section 6" of the second

The first proposition of that "section" demands He begins by saying that the recent in- be a purely individual concern, not a national and crease in defection from the church in Ger- compulsory one. The latter, however, is still de-

cidedly the normal condition in Germany. As nor right to oppose them,-had it done so it would instruction, prescribed by the State, in the schools, neutrality. . . the influence brought to bear upon dissident recruits, the quiet but arbitrary demands upon all members who, on their own initiative, are waging officials for a "clean bill" in religion. The con- war against Church, Christianity, and religion, stitutional guarantee of religious freedom is a thing has of late greatly increased; separate organizathat exists in Germany on paper alone. The tions, moreover, have been formed to carry on the demand of the Social-Democrats, therefore, is a fight. Though within their right, it must be said present, actual need. It has ever been their prin- that this fact of a warfare, not only strengthened ciple that what they claim of others they should but systematically organized, against Church and practise in their own ranks. Hence they have religion, has considerably changed the hitherto enjoyed perfect freedom as to their religious beliefs. existing situation. If ever the saying that the The religion, or lack of religion, of a new member massing of individual forces breeds a new quality, has always been a matter of perfect indifference held good, it certainly does here. New points of to the party.

The consequence of this jealously guarded neutrality is the sharp distinction between the Social-Democratic and all the other Democratic ranks. Firstly, among those whose parties which are firmly allied with some activity, political or industrial, is exercised in church system. The Conservatives are al-purely, or prevailingly, Catholic regions. Sec-ondly, among such as do not concern themselves most co-extensive with Protestant orthodoxy; with questions pertaining to religion and theories the Center is exclusively the party of the of life, looking upon them as exploded ideas which German Catholics; while the National- are best solved by ignoring them. There are, Liberals and the Radicals are identical with the Religious-Liberals of the Protestant to be pursued to the Church. bourgeoisie. Among the last alone is there a somewhat greater mobility, as is evidenced by its counting many Jews in its ranks. Perfect religious freedom, however, prevails only among the Social-Democrats.

Christians of every sect, Pagans, Jews, battle in unison for the emancipation of the proletariat. The International represents even more decidedly position seems no longer tenable. than the German body this character of perfect plains why he deems it out of the question religious neutrality and tolerance.

The second proposition of Section 6 treats religious associations,—the churches, Here, too, there is but one demand,—the separation of Church and State, politically, supported or combated."

Not only is it in contradiction to their program cided stand upon those problems, not pass them and actions, but,-still more important,-to their by without reflection, or in a cowardly or indifferparticular interests. The party represents prient spirit. In other fields,—political, industrial, marily the economic and political movement of a cultural, social,—it demands the active participaclass. It can achieve victory only if it carries an tion of its members, urges them to clear, decided overwhelming majority of the masses, exploited aims and actions. It should do the same in the by capital, with it. Among these there are strata sphere of religion. "Decide," it should say, "solely that have retained a strong religious strain, notably according to your inner needs and convictions: this in districts predominatingly Catholic. Their permanent allegiance can be won only by a punc- If your faith is dead, leave the Church. But if tilious respect of their religious sentiments.

evidences of this we have the enforced religious have departed from its cherished principle of

Now, it must be confessed that the number of view, consequently, as regards the entire problem occupy the foreground to-day. .

Meanwhile defection from the Church, which has assumed such unexpected proportions, has naturally aroused widespread anxiety in the Socialthus, two strong movements within the party in

Which, asks Dr. Göhre, has right on its side? What attitude should the party assume in future?

In face of the changed conditions, it is incumbent upon the party, the writer claims, to change its attitude. An absolutely neutral for it to adopt the platform of any of the three groups, and suggests:

1. To make no change in the section of the program relating to religion and the Church. (2) The principle of absolute neutrality and tolsocially, and, above all, financially. "For erance must be maintained under all circumthe rest, no sort of judgment regarding the stances. (3) The neutrality and tolerance of the various beliefs, no claim that any should be party must, however, be differently conceived, and have a different aim. Instead of being passive and defensive, it should be active and aggressive. While the prevailing conception of neutrality has In spite of this attitude of the party, it is still hitherto been that it is best to leave matters of to-day accused of being the bitter foe of God and Church and religion alone, the party must in Church and religion alone, the party must in religion. Nothing is more false than this reproach. future insist that its members should take a depersonal moment and motive alone should count. you honestly believe you ought to remain in it, True it is that some members, even leaders, of take an active part in its concerns, and that as a the party have waged war against Church and pious, free, and fearless Social-Democrat. This religion, but this was done on their own respon- is all the easier since Democratic Socialism and sibility, in their own name, not in that of the pure, that is primitive, Christianity are in many party. The party, therefore, had neither occasion ways so closely related.

IS THERE A SWISS SPIRIT?

NOTABLE event took place in Berne, a position of dependence. Germany and lectual, political, and economic life.

tounded in 1761, "pro helvetica dignitate to-south commerce in middle Europe. ac securitate."

ligions, speaking different languages, but Gothard enterprise. ment,-undertook the work of preserving porters, is but one of many measures equally the national feeling and of building for the obnoxious.

Switzerland of the future.

are hostile to the above program, all the vaded even Geneva. "This is true, indispeople approve and praise the patriotic con- putable Germanization and we Frenchmen," cern of the rising generation for the welfare remarked Moses Moro, "can say that it is which was two years in preparation, is to resist or counteract the invasion. merely a beginning. It was composed of even worse in Lauzanne and Zurich. representatives from the cantons,-all re- is not a tradesman there who does not comproves beyond a doubt that there is a "Swiss are attempted with them." The participants in the Congress alive to the two great dangers that face consideration of national independence. them,—one from the outside, the other from politics.

pression of prosperity. Some bankers make sign of renovation. money out of them, but not so the people too much of an international banker.

from foreign sources places Switzerland in Society of Swiss Domestic Art is doing its

Switzerland, recently, which will ap- Italy have helped to construct the line which pear characteristic to those who know the was destined to prove of such great value Switzerland of to-day,—its moral, intel- in cementing their alliance on Swiss soil against France. This was the first step in The event in question, which is the subject the "policy of railroads" which has made of an article by Henri Moro, appearing in Switzerland the "round-house of Europe," a recent issue of the Correspondant, of Paris, as it were,—and France is realizing a little was the creation, or rather the recalling to late in the day that it is through Switzerland life, of the Helvetian Society, which was that she must join the great current of north-

Germany has made Switzerland Two hundred young men of different re- dearly for her contribution to the St. The establishment of animated by the same spirit of love for the progressive charges on transportation, which Fatherland,—as says an official announce- has proved such a handicap to Swiss ex-

German industry and trade are over-Aside from a few influential men who whelming Switzerland. Germans have inof the Fatherland. The assembly at Berne, our own fault,—for we have done nothing ligions, all languages, all parties, and all plain of the indifference of the merchants of classes of the Swiss Confederation, which France even when direct trade negotiations

The German invasion of Switzerland is of Berne numbered only 250, but behind an assured thing. It may bring prosperity, them stood the whole country. These men, but it is an opening wedge entering the for the greater part thinkers and students, body politic, and the Helvetian Society points have been probing deeply the national con- out the danger and begs that the considerasciousness of the people. They have become tions of good business be not put above the

This St. Gothard affair has reawakened what they term their slavery to materialistic the latent nationalism of the Swiss people and they are bringing about many reforms; At the present day there is in Switzerland among others the sovereign people demand one foreigner to every seven natives. Switz- the power of sanctioning, through the refererland is swamped by foreign capital, both endum, all international treaties binding the French and German. Great financial opera- country for fifteen years. It is a renascence tions are undertaken, creating a false im- of the spirit of democracy, and a healthy

The literary and artistic renascence of as a whole. Ludwig Bernhard, professor 1900 soon lost its purely artistic character of political economy in Berlin, called Switz- and became patriotic. It had the direct reerland the "banker of Europe" recently. The sult of establishing the league of "Heimatcanger lies in the possibility of her becoming schutz" to protect the picturesqueness of Switzerland and saved the Cervin from be-The memory of the St. Gothard Convening defaced by the cable railway. The in [regulating the traffic through the "Naturschutz" League, following the ex-Simplon Tunnel] is ever a painful reminder ample set by the United States, gave to to the Swiss patriots that the money received Switzerland a national park. Lastly, the

Segantini, and especially Hadler, have shown Frey, and Spitteler in German Switzerland; through their national as well as personal Ramuz, Vallotton, de Reynold de Valliere, inspirations that there exists a different de Fraz, and Moraz, the dramatist, in Switzerland from the one known merely to Italian Switzerland. It is needless to enuof Switzerland that will endure.

wards a better, purer form,—and in which- of the protagonists of the patriotic movement.

utmost to revivify the home industries and ever tongue they write, the national spirit the local arts and crafts.

Among the painters, Boecklin, B. Menn, Tessin, Ernest Zahn, E. Borch, Adolphe They have rediscovered the soul merate all the well-known writers, novelists, Switzerland that will endure.

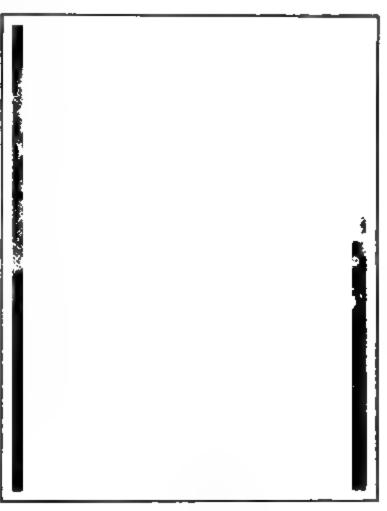
The young writers show a tendency to- Mons. More noted only the names of a few

'THE MUSIC OF THE THE FUTURE OF **FUTURE"**

N one of the most important of German periodicals, the Preussische Monatshefte, appears an article by a writer who uses the pseudonym "Jejunes," but whose vigor of thought and sincerity of conviction are mani-

He remarks at the outset that he had in a previous communication pointed out that the librettos of Wagner's later works do not differ from his earlier ones—as far as the author's intention is concerned. That is: just as the texts of his earlier creations, his operas. were written solely with a view to the music, so the later, the so-called music-dramas, were to find expression by means of music. It has been said that poetry and music co-operate in the dramas, while music occupies the foreground in the operas; but the distinction is too indefinite, and the fact remains that both use the same medium of expression-music.

As to the term "music of the future," Wagner himself, in a letter to Berlioz in 1860, says that it owes its origin to a silly and malicious misconception, on the part of a music-critic, of an article of his: "The Art of the Future." The writer, who in his that it was due to the union of all the arts- fied as the one on "music of the future." hence his enlightenment as to the blending. The position of the three elements: sinof poetry and music. With his usual con- ger, composer, poet, had formerly, as Wagtradiction, Wagner, though declaring that ner rightly maintained, been distorted—the



RICHARD WAGNER (From the portrait by von Lenbach)

lengthy essay takes more than one occasion surmountable, thinks that they should be to convict Wagner of gross inconsistency, blended. And it is upon this contradiction characterizes this stricture as unjust, and de- -which runs like a red thread, in innumerclares that "music of the future" is a fitting able forms, through all his theoretical works term, based upon Wagner's own explana- on art-that, in reality, all the musical art, tion of a music which was to be grounded the so-called music-drama and with it the upon new principles. In the same letter he so-called music of the future, heard to-day in observes that his dissatisfaction with art- all quarters of the globe, has been built. conditions led him to study why the trage- Wagner, by the way, calls "music-drama" a dies of antiquity drew interested audiences "perfectly senseless word" — a stricture of 30,000, and he arrived at the conclusion which, the writer exclaims, is as little justi-

the boundaries between the two arts are in- endowment of the singer had been the only

zart had held. The Wagner music-dramas, dramas. therefore, formed the opposite pole to the cisive element.

ing poetry and music, necessitated Wag-them. ner to set up a new theory for the musicdrama, which assigned the "object of the drama" to the poet but its execution to the tack. If, the writer proceeds, he has in the in the strongest terms, saying that what a essentially dramas, and are thus to be adperson is is shown by his execution, his me-judged by a higher standard than librettos dium of expression, and if that medium is written solely with a view to the music, he and simple. Poetry that is sung is not poetry texts. On the contrary, one must almost but music—the words have become an in-conclude that the music is used only to hide, strument of expression of the music, belong- or, to use a favorite term, to idealize, the deing to it as colors to a painting. And what, fect of the texts, as far as their basic ideas, in reality, has resulted from Wagner's striv- the details, and the dramatic devices are coning to give poetry the dominant place? All cerned. This Wagnerian "idealization" is, his efforts concerning poetry have been ut-indeed, a gross error. Outside of the fact terly futile because the spoken word has not that in pure drama it is not the sphere of been the instrument of expression, while as music to idealize things, this idealizing in music, again, it could not reach the highest Wagner's plays is the very thing that is the that that art had attained since his poems most repellent in them. That, for example, were essentially dramas, and not texts con-incest and adultery occur in the "Walkure" ceived for music. A poetry not spoken, we might perhaps allow to pass, but that they therefore no longer poetry, and a music con-should be idealized, that a parallel should be ceived upon the principles of poetry, there- drawn between them and springtide and love, fore not music in its true sense—that was the that their fruit should be the Germanic ideal product of the "mixture" of poetry and hero, Siegfried—that is subversive of all music: a hybrid of the worst species. Goethe our standards. The idealizing of perverted foresaw this when he wrote: "One of the things, which is the order of the day, is the chief characteristics of the decline of art is most obvious advance in that direction! What the mixture of its different species."

bottom based upon a contradiction: the likes and dislikes, while those of Wagner are attempts to combine what is simply uncom- in sharpest contradiction to them. binable. Is it surprising, then, that creations tion have from the first formed subjects of all his figures, beaming most radiantly, per-

decisive factor. Gluck freed music from this of fermentation, and calm will ensue only unnatural thraldom by establishing the prin- when a theater-director shall have the insight ciple of the mastery of the composer; while to place Wagner's later productions where Mozart coincided with him, in declaring that they inherently belong—upon the dramatic "in opera poetry must absolutely be the stage. To quote the old adage: One can not obedient daughter of music." In opposition serve two masters; either poetry or music te this standpoint—the only justifiable one, must dominate on the stage, never both, which gives the leading place to the creator otherwise they are mutually destructive. For of the medium of expression-Wagner that reason a divorce is essential: "Lohenclaimed that the poet, not the composer, grin," "Tannhäuser," "Rienzi," and "The should take the lead. Thus the original Flying Dutchman" belong to the operatic order was directly reversed: poet, composer, stage, while the "Meistersinger," the "Niebesinger; the poet to be the decisive factor, lungenring," "Tristan und Isolde," as well instead of the composer, as Gluck and Mo- as "Parsifal," are in their entire design purely

If, then, I said at the start that Wagner's later librettos written to suit the singer's skill— librettos did not differ fundamentally from his but both erred in not making music the de- earlier ones, I meant in the author's view of them in reality they are radically different, being in The displacement of the composer from their nature dramas, which should, therefore, be his dominating position, and the aim of unit-

Wagner lays himself open to another at-The writer condemns this view foregoing shown that the music-dramas are music, then its creator is a musician pure did not by any means imply approval of their differentiated the great, and even the lesser, Accordingly, Wagner's later works—and poets from Wagner was that their creations these only are here under discussion—are at were conceived in harmony with our natural

The halo is, indeed, Wagner's chief means which owe their origin to such a contradic- for producing effects-it hovers over almost contest? Wagner's art is in a constant state haps, in the so-called drama of love, "Tristan

und Isolde"—they, indeed, being sadly in as the work of a modern composer: between the need of it. For the rest, the thing that two stands Wagner, with his hymn to incest and characterizes Wagner's figures is that they but little from Salome in character. The latter almost invariably do the exact reverse of apparition represents, at any rate, a depth below what, judging from their characters and cir- which it is impossible to sink. Wagner paved the cumstances, they would be expected to do.

behind us. Whither it has led is shown by a therefore, I repeat: a clean-cut divorce—give the glance at the present, which, as regards the do- opera that which belongs to it, to the dramatic main of art, forms the darkest side of the culture stage his later works. Putting them in their propof to-day. In 1805 Beethoven's "Fidelio," that er place would not only shed a clear light upon bymn of conjugal love, was first produced, just their real character, but would likewise be of deone hundred years later, in 1905, "Salome," the cisive significance for the future of the former and hymn of perverted love, made its first appearance the present "music of the future."

way for the conditions actually existing both in regard to contents and form. No change can be made in the contents of Wagner's works, but the The first stage of the music of the future lies same cannot be said as to their rendition. And,

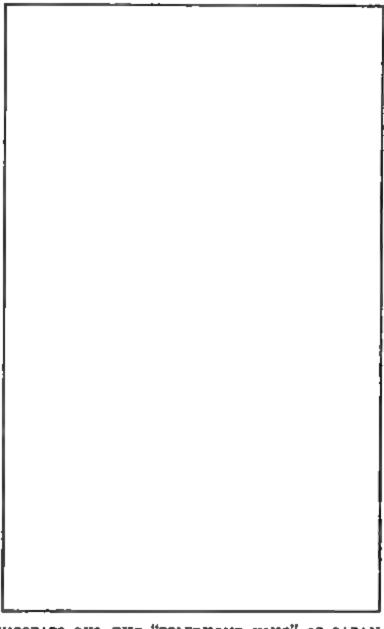
JAPAN'S TELEPHONE KING

THE great achievements of the empire of Nippon during its war with Russia were not due primarily to her guns and personnel. As a matter of fact, her triumphs would have been impossible without the marvelous perfection of her telegraph and telephone apparatus. A writer in the Japan Magazine, published in English in Tokyo, in a tribute to the late Kibotaro Oki, Japan's telephone king, says:

It was the myriad unseen messages flying all over the region of the campaign that put the men of the army and navy in a position to use their skill efficiently, and to the telegraph and telephone must be ascribed a very preat share of the honor of victory. It is the usual practice to send by telegraph all messages that take more than twenty minutes to deliver. During the war with Russia the whole territory concerned was covered with a net-work of telegraph and telephone lines; and every part of the army, even to the smallest detachment, was in constant communication with every other part and with headquarters. For those temporarily isolated the messenger was ever on hand to keep up connection; and the many acts of heroic courage and unexampled bravery displayed by some of these messengers are among the most glorious records of the war. Thus the part played by the telegraph instrument and the telegraph operator in the greatest conflict of modern times remains to be told; and when that story is retailed it will not be less thrilling and heroic than that told of the battle-front and the combat hand to hand.

It was as a result of the foresight and genius of a man unknown outside of his own of the instruments used were imported from country that Japan was able to accomplish abroad. Foreigners, seeing how largely Japan these wonders. This man was Oki, who died was beginning to invest in such enterprises, began a few months ago. Says the writer in the important instrument for the battlefield of the fu-

this time, and for some period subsequently, most threatened with dire competition; yet he remained



KIBOTARO OKI, THE "TELEPHONE KING" OF JAPAN, WHO DIED RECENTLY

to enter the trade. It was agreed then that the Japan Magazine who signs himself J. N.: ture would be the portable telephone. Foreign experts soon caught on, and some of them approached After the war with China it was seen that in Mr. Oki to persuade him to unite with them in future the success or failure of any land campaign inducing the government to adopt their plans for must depend more or less on perfection of tele- equipping the army with a proper telegraph and graphic equipment and telephone service. Up to telephone field service. As he hesitated, he was

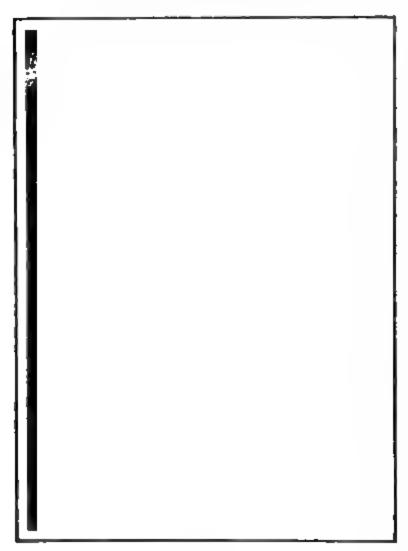
dead, the telephone king of Japan.

and soon passed them.

unmoved. He knew he was unequal in skill and provements in the design and manufacture of telebacking to the foreigner, but he was determined graph and telephone apparatus. . . . The Russoto produce something quite Japanese and inde- Japanese war brought the climax of prosperity. pendent of alien influence and control. In any The Oki company not only supplied all the instrucase it would be better for outsiders to know as ments for that unprecedented campaign, but so little as possible about the nation's methods of perfect were they that no mistakes were made by communication in wartime. Gathering about him the army; and the perfection of Japan's communication of apprentices and students, he set them nications service not only satisfied the fastidious to work assisting in perfecting his apparatus. At army staff, but astonished the military attaches this time the government was depending for the and correspondents of the world. After the conmost part upon foreigners for telephone instru- clusion of the Russo-Japanese war certain great ments and general equipment. When Oki came electrical firms abroad proposed to get in touch on the scene the competition began to be fierce, with Oki and find out the secret of his achieve-The government soon discovered that none of ment. But he declined and accepted the consethe foreign supplies suited the purpose so well as quent competition. The result was favorable to the instruments produced by Oki. Not only has be the progress of electrical enterprise in Japan; for for the past few years satisfactorily supplied all it cut down prices and enabled the government to the telephone equipment of the government, but make its pressing necessity for extension of telehis instruments are finding profitable export phone service possible without any undue outlay, abroad. Most of the telephones used in southern Certainly it is being accomplished at prices that China are from his factory. He is now, though would not have been possible had foreigners not entered the field. Thus the government has been saved several millions; and the prosperous Oki Oki came of a family with mechanical company has in no way been injured. It is seen, genius. He studied with German instructors therefore, that the wisdom and genius of Mr. Oki is apparent not only in his scientific achievements in the realm of telephone service, but in his remark-At this time all manufactures in Japan were in able business talents and general manipulation of a very rudimentary condition. Being a man of industrial enterprise for his own and his country's great independence, he soon made marked im- good.

THE MORAL EDUCATION MOVEMENT

S we are coming to emphasize the neces- widespread demand for systematic moral



DR. F. J. GOULD (Representative of the English Moral Education League)

sity for good citizens, rather than suc- education in this country. During the past cessful citizens, there is a more and more few months the movement has received a great deal of attention because of the presence here of Dr. E. J. Gould, demonstrator for the English Moral Education League. He came for the purpose of teaching our teachers and his services were engaged by the school boards and educational societies of most of the large cities of the East and Middle West, among them Washington, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and St. Louis. Two months of his time was given to Wisconsin, to whose Extension Division his presence in this country was primarily due.

> Dr. Gould's system is no experiment. It is now employed in the schools of a large number of English and Welsh cities and his books have been translated into various European and Asiatic languages. He does not propose, however, to introduce any one system into American schools. He merely shows what can be done in the way of direct instruction, spending a week in each city to which he is called and holding daily classes for the benefit of teachers and parents. He takes a class of about twenty normal children, chosen by the school authorities; seats them on a platform with their backs to the audience, and gives them a lesson in some

self-sacrifice, or obedience to parents.

by an appeal to the child's power of reflec- hear the message of the ideal, if only the tion, and his stories are either based on fact message be uttered in simplicity, and clothed or taken from the folk lore of various nations in the guise of parable, poetry, and dramatic and times. He masters the difficult art of narration." He says in conclusion: moralizing, without seeming to do so. Mr. Having seen abundant evidences of the chil-Gould's understanding of the child's mind, dren's capacity to accept constructive and direct his tact and gentleness, are perfect. He has, moral instruction, and of the teachers' readiness indeed, a broader message than the possi-bility of teaching morality—that of apprecia-tion for the child's difficulties and his need for convergement. He never puts his pupils of encouragement. He never puts his pupils training of young citizenhood on a firmer basis. in the wrong, but finds the grain of truth in I regard this work, not as a reform, but as a each answer leading finally to the one he natural development. The tendency all over the civilized world is to improve upon the methods

After he has dismissed his pupils, he throws of the school.

The tendency is now toward the ideal of subthe meeting open for criticism and discussion.

There is nothing dogmatic about his work; ordinating all subjects to the one supreme end of the formation of good personal and civic character; in other words, to simplify the present constraint of acter; in other words, to simplify the present constraint of the formation of acter; in other words, to simplify the present constraint of the formation of acter; in other words, to simplify the present constraint of the formation of acter; in other words, to simplify the present constraint of the formation of acter; in other words, to simplify the present constraint of the formation of acter; in other words, to simplify the present constraint of the formation of acter; in other words, to simplify the present constraint of the formation of acters. the teaching of principles of behavior acgested curriculum by eliminating all the material cepted by men of all nationalities and creeds. that does not more or less count in the making "Morality cannot be taught" has been the general cry and most of our school laws have either ignored the subject or else dismissed it with the requirement that teachers "be of quickening of wit. The study of conduct, in the general character," relations and of the moral quickening of wit. The study of conduct, in the ground moral character, "relations and the general concrete modes suggested in parkets that the concrete modes suggested in parkets that the general character," relations and the moral quickening of wit. The study of conduct, in the ground moral character, "relations and the making of good men and women. Even as regards interest that the ducation of the sympathies and of the making of good men and women. Even as regards interest that the education of the sympathies and of the moral purposes. good moral character," relying on the force of example to do the work. Mr. Gould insight, and is not second in value to a so-called demonstrates that morality can be taught and scientific training. Nor is this problem one that taught in a most attractive way. The United mainly concerns the teacher. It mainly concerns States has been fortunate in enjoying for six the community and the state, the democracy and the organizers of opinion, industry, and adminismonths the services of this pioneer in a tration. The whole globe is becoming a society, world-wide movement for direct character- and education must rise to the sublime function building.

Journal of Ethics (Philadelphia), Dr. Gould aspiration.

moral trait, such as kindness, courtesy, hon-summarizes some of his experiences under esty, truthfulness, self-control, self-reliance, the title, "An Ethical Teacher's American Tour." In this article Dr. Gould reiterates His method is story telling, supplemented his belief in "the willingness of children to

which made intellectual discipline the chief aim

of unifier and inspirer of this vast human com-In the current issue of the International plex. Moral education should be a practical search for a realization of the universal moral

ROBERT HERRICK ON THE AMERICAN NOVEL

TRULY representative novelist like opines that in America "one would have to seriously and seeks and finds his material in to name such an one. the American social structure, must have creative writer, and a professor in the depart- developed no national romance, was succeedof Chicago.

work in the United States? Mr. Herrick weak. Mr. Herrick not only recognizes this

Robert Herrick, who takes his calling strain patriotism to the point of absurdity"

Mr. Herrick does not care to admit that given a good deal of thought to the problem we have ever had an American literature, alof the imaginative life in America. His though the literature that has flourished in matured conclusions are set forth in the cur- America has had its good points. The New tent number of the Yale Review. They de- England group of authors provided the best, rive added importance, perhaps, from the fact in Mr. Herrick's opinion. The intensive culthat Mr. Herrick is a critic as well as a tivation of local and provincial fields, which ment of English literature of the University ed by a kind of romantic historical revival. This attained its greatest power, it would Wells, Bennett and Galsworthy are names seem, at the close of the nineteenth century. that occur at once as leading English novel- At the present time, it is generally conceded, writers of the day. Is anybody doing similar the market for American fiction is relatively

ROBERT HERRICK, NOVELIST AND CRITIC

fact, but goes so far as to assign four general is now frank enough "and hopelessly vuleign work of the day."

our novels are weakly sentimental. They do it comes inevitably into the picture." not seem to be written for adult persons. Finally, our popular novelists are too much maturity."

case, only a conventionally or negatively re- while. ligious social world is represented. Mr. Hera apirit in American novels.

if not of intellectual dishonesty, in dealing must first be an intelligent and open-minded are a timid race," but the newspaper press literature."

reasons for the inferiority that he attributes gar" about sex matters in general. The serito the American novel,—"four ways in ous writer should not exploit sex problems for which it is inadequate and not to be con- the sake of sensationalism, but neither should sidered in the same class with the best for- he "be forced by a prudish and fearful public opinion, which is not the opinion of the In the first place, Mr. Herrick finds that public, into dodging the sex side of life when

"Virile literature," says Mr. Herrick, "must preoccupied with the lives and the possesrepresent both a man's world and a woman's sions of the rich. American women are world,—with the interests and the values of thought to prefer books about rich and luxurious people, and the majority of our novel-The next count in the indictment has to readers are women. Why, asks Mr. Herrick, do with the treatment of religion in our does not some woman write for us the epic novels. When the religious side of life is of women conquering in the struggle for life not avoided altogether, as is commonly the and achievement? That would be worth

On these four grounds, then, among others, rick complains that while the social and re- Mr. Herrick finds the American novel lackligious ferment of the time is fully repre- ing in importance, not really representative sented in the novels of Mr. Wells and Mr. of our richest and most significant life. This, Galaworthy, there is little intimation of such as he admits, is a matter of individual judgment, for "we have no criticism of literature As a third charge against our fiction, Mr. worth the name." Still there is hope. "To Herrick brings an accusation of cowardice, make a literature intelligent and virile, there with matters of sex. The magazines, too, public, and somehow one feels that we are are "atill hypocritical, for magazine editors getting that faster than we are getting the

CURRENT THOUGHT IN THE **NEW BOOKS**

SOME MODERN WORLD PROBLEMS

thors on how the governments, both of France and all her relations the German Empire is peacefully Germany, are administered. President Poincaré's inclined and on the defensive. He believes that treatise on "How France Is Governed," written the chief lack in his countrymen is an active interbefore he came to the presidential chair, and forest in political affairs. The translation of this mer Chancellor Prince von Bülow's book on "Imwork from the German has been made by Marie perial Germany," written after this statesman had A. Lewenz. severed his connection with the government of his country, present striking similarities as well as diwergences of treatment. Both these writers evince statesman, and one of Mexico's leading men of a wholesome, vigorous patriotism. This, however, letters, has written a compact little volume entitled does not prevent them from seeing clearly and "The Case of Mexico and the Policy of President reasoning calmly about the limitations and weak- Wilson." Señor De Zayas maintains that General nesses of their countrymen and the forms of gov-ernment under which they live. Raymond Poin-the legal, constitutional President of Mexico; that caré, if anyone, is qualified to tell how Republican it has never been proven that he had anything France is governed. For twenty-five years he has whatsoever to do with the assassination of Madero been a law-maker, for six a minister of state, all and Suarez, and that President Wilson's policy "is his life an eminent lawyer, and, finally, has been fraught with the greatest danger to both the United elected to the chief magistracy of his country. His States and Mexico." President Wilson, he furwork on French government consists of a series of ther maintains, must do one of three things: recchapters on elementary civics, addressed originally ognize Huerta, proceed to armed intervention, or to young people. They are presented with the devise some other way "better suited to the nation's clarity and lightness of touch which is essentially temperament and his own personality, more effect-French. M. Poincaré is a man of intellectuality ive and more dignified as far as Mexico is conwho is, at the same time, a man of action. In cerned." this book he recounts for us the obvious things and interprets the more abstract facts behind them. He traces the history of parliament, the republican a study of the motives that guide the nations of constitution, the commune, the department, the the world and their influences in their relations arrondissement, the ministry, the judiciary, the one to the other. There is a chapter on the Monbudget and taxation, national education, and composition of the community of the ministry of the world and their influences in their relations one to the other. There is a chapter on the Monbudget and taxation, national education, and composition of the ministry of the world and their influences in their relations one to the other. pulsory military service. The last chapter, that on the army, was written before the new law was passed, and is, therefore, unfortunately, out of date. The rest of the volume, however, is exceedingly useful, and its information is conveyed in a the Brazilian capital. direct and attractive style. The translation has been made by Bernard Miall.

Prince Bülow's book, while indicating an accurate and detailed knowledge of administrative machinery, is rather a story of historical development and the interpretation of present problems than a discussion of the workings of government such as M. Poincaré has given. Prince Bülow saw almost as radical transformations in Germany as did the first Chancellor, the great Bismarck. He was the center of the political, social, and industrial movements that have brought Germany to the forefront of nations. He discusses calmly and informingly why Germany became a great naval power, why it lem," which shows a detailed familiarity with expanded colonially, what its domestic problems are, with particular reference to the question of Prince Bülow shows an admirably Socialism. statesmanlike and dispassionate state of mind with regard to the relations between his own country and Great Britain in the matter of naval rivalry. He

How France Is Governed. By Raymond Poincaré.
 New York: McBride, Nast & Company. 376 pp. \$2.25.
 Imperial Germany. By Prince Bernhard von Bülow.
 Dodd, Mead. 343 pp. \$8.

E NGLISH and American readers are now fortu- can understand the needs, desires, and limitations nate in having books by the most eminent au- of France and Russia as well, and insists that in

Ex-Senator Rafael De Zayas Enriquez, historian,

"Le Problème Mondial," by Alberto Torres, is particularly interesting as representing the point of view of a Brazilian. Senhor Torres was formerly a member of the ministry at Rio de Janeiro, and his book is printed by the National Library at

Two little volumes in the series of "Manuals for Christian Thinkers," published by Charles H. Kelly, in London, are "Progressive British India"s and "Japan's Modernization," both by Saint Nihal Singh, an alert, keen-minded Hindu whose writings have, from time to time, appeared in the pages of this REVIEW. Mr. Singh's work is characterized by breadth of vision, impartiality, and wide knowledge of existing conditions.

A new work on "The American-Japanese Prob-

⁴ Le Problème Mondial. By Alberto Torres. Rio de Janeiro: National Library. 212 pp.

⁶ Progressive British India. By Saint Nihal Singh. London: Charles H. Kelly. 132 pp. 25 cents.

⁶ Japan's Modernization. By Saint Nihal Singh. London: Charles H. Kelly. 136 pp. 25 cents.

⁷ The American Japanese Problem. By Sidney H. Gulick. Scribners. 349 pp., ill. \$1.75.

³ The Case of Mexico and the Policy of President Wilson. By Rafael De Zayas Enriquez. New York: Albert and Charles Boni. 209 pp. \$1.35.

Japanese, as well as American conditions, is Dr. tion. Eligibility to American citizenship, he main-Sidney L. Gulick's study of immigration problems, tains, should be based on personal qualification, with particular reference to the Japanese. Dr. with no reference whatever to race or creed. Such

Gulick, who is Pro-fessor at Doshisha University at Kyoto, Japan, and has lived in that country for twenty-six years, has been recently visiting leading cities of this country, under ar-rangements made by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, including thirty Protestant denominations, to represent missionaries of Japan. Dr. Gulick advocates the limitation of all immigration to 5 per cent. annually of those al-ready naturalized in the case of each different nationality. This rate, he claims, would permit the entrance of all who might come from northern Europe, would cut down immigration somewhat from southern and eastern Eu-rope, and allow only a slight immigration from Asia. Most of all, it would not offend the dignity of any. Five per cent., Dr. Gulick

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ARE THE JAPANESE ASSIMILABLE?

(The mother in this picture is half American and half Japanese, the baby three-quarters American. Their type illustrates the contention of Professor Gulick, in his book "The American Japanese Problem" that the Japanese are assimilable to our American civilization)

believes, is the limit of assimilable aliens. He sympathetic chapters on Premier Venizelos, Greek urges, moreover, the establishment of three bu- women, Albania, the future of Greater Greece, reaus,—of religion, of education, and of naturaliza- the spirit of Hellenism, and "Grecia Irredenta."

a policy, he contends, would solve the Japbroplem anese and the Yellow avert It would also Peril. "put Americans right with all Asia."

Believing that the vastly greater propor-tion of what has been recently written about Greece and the Greek people is inaccurate and disproportionate, that the Greeks are neither "a blessed and childlike Mill who live in a golden age," nor "a time-serving and unreliable nation," D. J. Cassavetti, himself of Greek origin, although of English citizenship, has written a comprehensive and somewhat ambitious volume of 350 pages which he has entitled "Hellas and the Balkan Wars." This is an exhaustive study of Greek history during the past half century, but particularly in its relation to the recent conflicts against Turkey and There are Bulgaria.

NEW BOOKS ON RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

If we can only come to regard Christianity as Doshisha University, Tokyo, concludes a book "a progressive historical movement still in the on "The Faith of Japan," made up of the Hartbered that he is Professor of Philosophy in the literature, art, and industry." University of Jena, and was a Nobel Prize man in 1908.*

"The Christian Church's victory or defeat in

making that can be shaken free from the numbing ford-Lamson lectures on the religions of the world influence of ecclesiasticism and placed upon a delivered during 1910, together with several arbroader foundation," Professor Rudolf Eucken, the ticles used later in missionary periodicals. Dr. great German philosopher and moralist, believes Harada maintains that the faith of the Japanese that Christians not only can but must remain people is as composite as it is innate, and that Christian. Professor Eucken's recent visit to this for students of comparative religion Japan precountry and his lectures in many of our large sents very interesting phenomena. In fact, she is cities on ethics and the ethical ideal are still fresh now "shaken to the very foundations of society in the minds of Americans. It will be remem- under the influence of Western religion, science,

Mr. Harold Begbie, whose book, "Twice-Born Men," was noted in these pages a year or so ago, has brought out another volume on "The Crisis of Morals." Mr. Begbie has a vigorous style. His text is found in the words: "where women are Japan will largely determine the future of Christianity in the whole Far East." With this sentence Dr. Tasuku Harada, president of the honored the divinities are complaisant, where they are despised it is useless to pray to God."

¹ Hellas and the Balkan Wars. By D. J. Cassavetti. Dodd, Mead. 866 pp., ill. \$3.

^{*} Can We Still Be Christians? By Rudolf Eucken. Macmillan, 218 pp. Translated by Lucy Judge Gibson.

^a The Faith of Japan. By Tasuku Harada. Macmillan. 190 pp. \$1.25.

The Crisis of Morals. By Harold Begbie. Revell. 159 pp. 75 cents.

Whatever H. G. Wells writes is interesting and impressive, however widely the reader may differ from the point of view set forth. Last month we gave some space to a notice of Mr. Wells's "The World Set Free." Much the same way of looking at things characterizes his later book of essays, "Social Forces in England and America," published in England under the title "An Englishman Looks at His World." Of this book Mr. Wells says that it gives "a fairly complete view of all my opinions."

M. Jean Finot, the genial editor of La Revue, which is the most alert and modern of the Paris reviews, has written a number of books on social and philosophical subjects. His "Science of Hap-piness" has been translated from the tenth French edition by Mary J. Safford. M. Finot considers the nature of happiness, the means of its attainment, and many other allied questions. He lays all science and art under tribute for his sources.

Works of philosophy in its different departments of a more specific interest and new books on religion not already noted include: "Criminology," by Baron Raffsele Garofalo (Little, Brown); "Glimpses of the Cosmos: A Mental Autobiography," by Lester F. Ward, 3 volumes (Putnam); "The Mystics of Islam," by Reynold A. Nicholson (Macmillan); "The Haskalah Movement in Russia," by Jacob S. Raisin (Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America); "The Montessori Method and the American School," by Florence Elizabeth Ward (Macmillan); "Nuova Critica Della Morale Kantiana" (A New Criticism of Kant's Morals), by Camillo Trivero (Turin: Fratelli Bocca). "The Church, The People, and The Age," edited by Robert Scott and George William Gilmore (Funk & Wagnalls); "Religion and Life," by Elwood Worcester (Harpers); and "The First Chapter of Genesis as the Rock Foundation for Science and Religion," by Albert L. Gridley (Boston: Richard G. Badger).

KNUT HAMSUN, THE CELEBRATED NORWEGIAN NOVELIST-AS PAINTED BY HENRIK LUND translated and is noticed on this page)

(Whose new novel "Shallow Soil" has recently been

FICTION WITH A PURPOSE AND STORIES THAT ENTERTAIN

SOMETIMES a novel is more than a description into German, or sold in Germany, or to get govticular age or place. In the hands of a master a up of petty jealousies and marital infidelities. novel may become a cross-section of human life, Such, he tells us, is modern Norway-"shallow-depicting human weaknesses and heroic qualities, soil" folk. as well as figuring a national spirit or mood. Europe. The younger set of the Norwegian cap- ried on their surface existence. . . . They darted ital he reveals as decadent poseurs, who have no around like blue, heatless flames; they nibbled at tion seems to be to have their works translated

May-8

of the doings of certain people in any one par- ernment jobs. Meanwhile, their lives are made

"It was hardly correct to say that men and Such a cross-section of modern human life is Knut women were corrupt; they had simply reached a Hamsun's "Shallow Soil." In big and powerful certain degree of hollowness; they had degenerstrokes Mr. Hamsun presents Christiania, and in ated and grown small. Shallow soil, anemic soil, so doing shows us modern Norway and modern without growth, without fertility! The women carreal strength and very little real enthusiasm for everything, joys and sorrows, and they did not their fatherland or for the art about which they realize that they had grown insignificant. Their are continually prating. Their crowning ambi- ambitions did not soar; their hearts did not suffer greatly; they beat quite regularly, but they did not swell more for one thing than for another, more for one person than for another. What had our young women done with their proud eyes? Nowadays they looked on mediocrity as willingly as on Shallow Soil. By Knut Hamsun. Translated by Carl superiority. They lost themselves in admiration Christian Hyllested. Scribners. 839 pp. \$1.35. over rather every-day poetry, over common fiction.

Social Forces in England and America. By H. G. Wells. Harpers. 415 pp. \$8.

The Science of Happiness. By Jean Finot. Putnam. 333 pp. \$1.75.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN IF THE CERMANS RULED LONDON

(A cartoon appearing in the New York Times in the course of a review of H. H. Munro's book "When William Came"—see the second column of this page)

Some time ago greater and prouder things were needed to conquer them. There was a page here and there in Norway's history to prove that. . . The young woman had lost her power, her glori- sidered to be his best. ous and priceless simplicity, her unbridled passion, everybody the willing glance. Love to her was From it will the newer Norway spring!"

cago, lecturer on French literature at the Univerfoundland fishing-smack. Carl Christian Hyllesm the Norwegian, 322 pp. \$2.25. ted, who translated his

itelis us in his preface that "Shallow Soil," while the best of Hamsun's works, is not the only great one. His first novel, entitled "Hunger," won him instant recognition.

Gottfried Keller's story, "A Village Romeo and Juliet," taken from his "Seldwyla People," brings to English translation a lovely and idyllic love story. His Romeo is a farmer's boy; his Juliet, a farmer's daughter. Between their parents exists a bitter feud, and the story works out along the lines familiar to us in Shakespeare's tragedy, resolving into a romantic prose elegy breathing the smell of fresh soil and the mist-like fragrance of early flowers. The end comes when the bridal bed of the two lovers-Vront and Sali-the great boatload of sweet hay, floats down the river past wood and valley all night under the midsummer moon until the grey of the morning. Then the two lovers—they are still but children—slip down to death in the cold waters. Here is tragedy and poetry touched with the imperishable beauty of love that has been spared disillusion and regret that recedes in impenetrable silence ere the sun has arisen upon its morning. Edith Wharton, who has written the preface, says that the author simply took the original tale and, "transposing it into Swiss peasant life, let it flower in a series of fresh episodes." Gottfried Keller, although born in Zurich, Switzerland, is classed among German writers. His fame rests on his prose writings, but he was also a poet, and it is his poetic gift that gives the airy and lyrical beauty to his prose. Two early works, "Der Grune Heinrich," a kind of a Swiss Jean-Christophe in four volumes, and the first volume of "Die Leute von Seldwyla," are con-

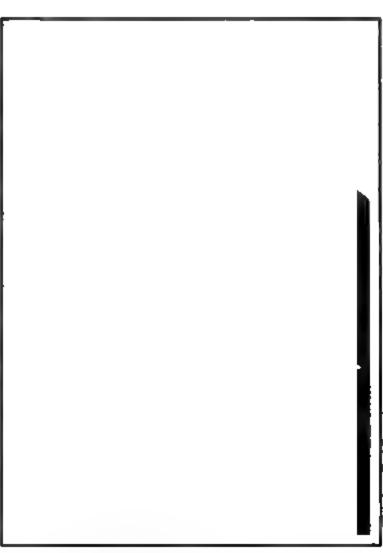
her brand of breed. She had lost her pride in the What would be the feelings of an American who only man, her hero, her god. She had acquired a had been detained in a lonely spot in Siberia for What would be the feelings of an American who sweet tooth. She sniffed at everything and gave many months by a lingering illness, and what would he do if he should discover, on his return to simply the name for an extinct feeling; she had his native land, that it had been subjugated by anread about it and at times she had been entertained other nation and was rapidly becoming denationby it, but it had never sweetly overpowered her alized? This is exactly what happens to an Engand forced her to her knees; it had simply flut- lishman in H. H. Munro's story of England under tered past her like an outworn sound. . . . There the Hohenzollerns,-"When William Came." The is nothing to do about it; the only thing is to keep action of the story takes place after England has the loss within limits. In a few generations we been invaded and conquered by the Germans and shall probably experience a renaissance; every- after the processes of government have been althing comes in cycles. But for the present we are tered to the Hohenzollern pattern. Mr. Munro's sadly denuded. Only our business life beats with satire is very biting. He makes England fairly a healthy, strong pulse. Only our commerce lives complaisant under German rule. Murrey Yeovil, its deed-filled life. Let us place our faith in that! the Englishman who has been in Siberia, bolds conversations about changed conditions with mem-But there are bright spots. In drawing the bers of various classes, thus bringing out the way characters of the two women, Hanka and Augot, in which the new order affects society. Each class both of whom fall victims to the wiles of a despi- blames the other for the national catastrophe. The cable poet, Hamsun has shown a delicacy, a mas- bearing of arms or any military service is permittery of psychology, and a finished artistic form ted only to subjects of German blood. The Britthat is remarkable. With all his skill be insists ish subjects were to remain a people consecrated to that not upon the "shallow-soil" folk does the fu-peace,—a "nation of shopkeepers who were no ture of Norway depend, but upon its merchants, longer a nation." The easy victory over British its creators of values, who are despised by the military power had been made possible by Gerparasites. Hamsun has had a remarkable career, many's scientific, aerial war fleet. The Teutons Now in his fifty-fourth year, he has been cobbler, felt no unrest concerning the permanence of their longshoreman, lumberjack, tutor in languages, victory, as with their sea scouts and air scouts they court messenger in his own country, farm-hand in could entirely cut off the food supply of the British our own Northwest, street-car conductor in Chi- isles in a fortnight and let starvation subdue the

sity of Minnesota, and, finally, helper on a New- Translated by A. C. Bahlmann. Scribners. 158 pp. \$1 ² When William Came. By H. H. Munroe. Lane.

malcontents. This effective satire is strung upon the thread of a story of sufficient piquancy to give sprightliness to the material. The author is striking at what he considers to be a spot of decay in the English character,—the unwillingness to accept the burden of military service. The English "hearts of oak" are at last aroused in the younger generation,—the children, the Boy Scouts, alone, of all England, "dare to defy" the German Emperor. They refuse to parade before His Majesty.

Everyone remembers E. F. Benson's novel, the inimitable "Dodo," although it is twenty-one years since this gay and amazing character charmed book-lovers with her chatter. Now Mr. Benson gives us a belated sequel to this book entitled "Dodo's Daughter." The reader will not be disappointed with the sequel. Dodo, young at fortyfive, divorced from Prince Waldenech and boasting a new husband and a baby, dances her way through the pages. One feels that it would be proper to criticise Dodo and her ultra-modern daughter, but when one has read the book it is impossible to do otherwise than admire this audacious, sporting creature who loves all of life and tells you, "There isn't time to be slow nowadays. If you are slow you are left gasping on the beach like a fish." And again, "I hate going to sleep for fear I may miss something. Fancy waking in the morning and finding you had missed something like an earthquake or suffragette riot." Mr. Benson gives the clever Edith Arbuthnot the voicing of his comment on his own characters. They are not artistic successes as he has resurrected them; they are just human successes safe in the haven of satisfactory happiness.

The intense feeling of clannishness in the French nation comes to light in every chapter of Marcel Mr. William J. Locke evidently believes that Prevost's powerfully written novel, "Guardian there are still many readers who like an old-fash-Angels." On the surface, the book is vitriolic ioned romance wherein the hero easily surmounts satire aimed at the folly of the wives of the rich all obstacles and rises to fame and fortune. His daughter to this woman's care. The picture of the real princess. refinement, uprightness, fidelity, and family pride in the well-born Frenchwoman is shaped like an



MARCEL PREVOST, THE FRENCH AUTHOR (Whose powerfully written novel "Guardian Angels" has been translated, and is noticed on this page)

children that are to be found in the majority of French homes.

French bourgeoisie, and the people of society, who thesis for his latest novel is: "There never was a give over the care and education of their children, dream worth calling a dream that did not come in particular their daughters,—to governesses true," and his title is "The Fortunate Youth." Paul of foreign birth about whose character, connec- Kegworthy, the absurdly beautiful stepson of an tions and antecedents they know nothing. Four English factory hand, happens to be cast out on governesses, a Belgian, a German, an Italian and the world endowed with a lucid mind and a quick an English girl, are concerned in various ways in- imagination. He has, moreover, a talisman, a coruntionally with the misery and the moral down- nelian heart bestowed upon him by an unknown fall of the families who employ them. The care-princess of dreams at a Sunday-school treat as a lessness in engaging them is brought out when consolation prize for a race he didn't win. Paul Madame Corbellier discovers that her governess, becomes successively an artist's model and an actor. Sandra, an Italian, wishes to marry her own Then fate, or luck, or faith, brings him, under his young son, Jacques. "But we know nothing stage name of Paul Savelli, to the care of his friend about you, nothing about your family, nothing and patron, Miss Winwood, who helps him to turn about your past," she objects faintly. Then she every corner of the upward path. His chronicler realizes with shame and humiliation that for some regretfully leaves him only when he has become a time she has confided her innocent and trusting Member of Parliament and is about to marry a

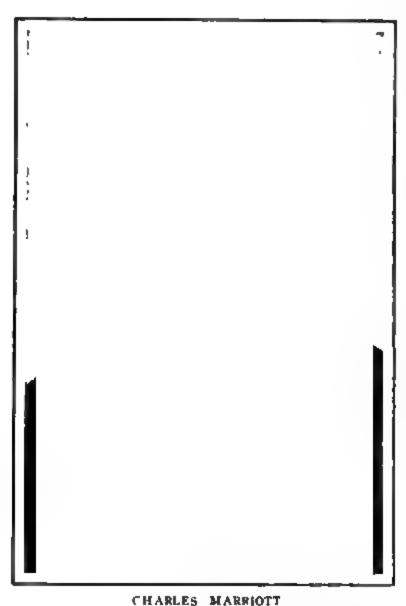
The exceeding restraint and delicacy of Mr. exquisite cameo of virtue laid against the dark Charles Marriott's literary manner almost disbackground of the unlovely characters of the for- guises his revolutionary theories about art and eign women. Beneath the story of the evil wrought marriage, indicated in his latest novel, "What a by the four governesses runs an exposition of all Man Wants." In the first place, the novelist that is best and worst in French family life,-the assumes that a man doesn't know what he wants causes that lead to its disruption, and the actual and usually has what is good for him forced upon marital love, the tenderness and utter devotion to him willy-nilly. The story of the book is slight.

Dodo's Daughter, By E. F. Benson, Century, 369

Guardian Angels. By Marcel Prevost. New York: The Macaulay Company. 311 pp. \$1.26.

³ The Fortunate Youth. By William J. Locke. Lane. 352 pp. \$1 35.

What a Man Wants. By Charle dianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. 402 pp. \$2. By Charles Marriott. In-



(This English author has recently completed a note-worthy novel which we notice this month)

Hugh Sutherland, a young English portrait painter, who is thirty-five and cherishes no illusions, wanders through the book accompanied by his fiancée and a host of friends and acquaintances who serve as pegs whereon Mr. Marriott hangs "John Silence, Physician Extraordinary," who his theories. The hero experiences all the hesita- threads his way through five short stories that apthing for him, but who tries by a process of contion. The author conceives them as a kind of passive instrument for the expression of life. Creative artists be thinks a class apart. Marriage and the commonplace paths of life are not for them. To marry is to "short-circuit" like an electric current:

The number of the soul rather non Blackwood, to prescribe for the soul rather than for the body or mind. The five stories are entitled: "A Psychical Invasion," "Ancient Sorceries," "The Nemesis of Fire," "Secret Worship," and "The Camp of the Dog." "You get the same phenomena of waste and a flare-up." The result will be "interesting byproducts,-tombstones of desire, things for mu-seums." That a love relationship between creative men and women, that gives friendship, service and to be the rule rather than the exception, is included in his suggestions.

Wilbur Daniel Steele's novel, "Storm," leaves the impression of a powerful, dramatic gesture. The style is impressionistic and imperious. The climax of the book, the battle between Joe Manta and "Crimson," is lifted up to the level of a struggle between demi-gods. In externals, this strong piece of work is a romance of Cape Cod fishermen, of PP the terrors of the sea, of smuggling, sin, shame, and a mighty battle between two men for the

beauty and love of a woman. Several of Mr. Steele's characters are Italians,—"ginnies"—transplanted to New England. These Italians as such are not convincing. They are Cape Cod men for all their foreign names; and their story, "Storm," is the very essence of New England.

The tired business man will find just the right antidote for weariness in "Our Mr. Wrenn," gently satirical novel by Sinclair Lewis. The author seems to have tossed this amusing story off easily with some feeling of personal delight in his choice of a hero. "Mr. Wrenn" is a sales and entry clerk for Mr. Guilfogle, the proprietor of the Art Novelty Company, on the lower West Side of New York. He is thirty-four years old, a meek, wiry little bachelor, who makes-believe, under the Elevated, that be is in Paris, and he knows about the "Mandalay thing about jungles and garlicky smells and the palms and the bells." Mr. Wrenn has an inspiration to ship on a cattle boat for England, and once there he encounters the Bohemian and the esthetic in the person of red-haired Istra Nash, a California American, who studies art in Paris. Her master at the atelier has told her: "You haf a' onderstanding of the 'igher immorality, but I 'ope you can cook,-paint you cannot." The struggles of Mr. Wrenn to "make" Istra's class, handicapped by the Guilfogle Art Novelty Company, furnishes much of the comedy. Finally he returns to New York a wiser man, but not cured of latra. When she comes to his boarding-house on her return to America he realizes his mistake. The "esthetic" and Mr. Wrenn were never intended to be running mates. He renounces the visions under the Elevated and the "road to Mandalay," and marries Nelly Croubel, a clerk at Wanamacys. Mr. Lewis leaves him very snugly happy in a Bronx flat, where a "large gilt-framed oleograph of Pike's Peak by Moonlight" hangs on the wall of the imitation-oak living-room.

tions of a man who knows that freedom is the best pear in a volume bearing his name as title, is a soul doctor. He undertakes only such cases as ventional logic to convince himself that it isn't would completely baffle the regular practitioner Women bring him the conclusions he seeks, not of medicine. In these five unusual human expethrough superior vision, but through blind intui- riences Dr. Silence is made by the author, Alger-

Readers of Selma Lagerlôf's epic novel "Gôsta Berling" will recall the lovable character Lilie-crona. In a new book entitled "Liliecrona's Home," Miss Lagerlöf tells how the old violinist devotion without disturbing sex passion will come found that home. The story is full of that delicate feeling and Scandinavian strength that have characterized all Miss Lagerlöf's work. translation from the Swedish has been made by Anna Barwell.

To draw clearly and sympathetically the con-trasting characters of English and French,—this

¹ Storm. By Wilbur Daniel Steele. Harpers, 329 pp. \$1 35

Our Mr. Wrenn. By Sinclair Lewis, Harpers. 254 \$1.35.

John Silence, Physician Extraordinary. B n Blackwood. New York: Vaughan & By Algernon Blackwood. 390 pp. \$1 35,

^{*}Liliecrona's Home. By Selma Lagerlöf. Translated by Anna Barwell. Dutten. 269 pp. \$1.35.

and nothing more is the aim of Mr. W. L. George tery of technique makes the more or less cheerful in his rather slender novel, "The Making of an poor whom he considers stand out clear cut be-Englishman." This he has succeeded in doing fore us. cleverly and entertainingly.

An excellent new translation of Alarçon's famous "Captain Poison" ("El Capitan Veneno") has been made by Gray Casement, and brought cut by the translator. "El Capitan Veneno" is one of the most famous of modern Spanish short stories. It shows that Don Pedro Antonio de Alarçon, a member of the Spanish Royal Academy and a diplomat of long experience, had not only a fine psychological instinct, but a very delicate and delicious sense of humor.

In "The Forester's Daughter" 3 Hamlin Garland has given us another of his breezy, vigorous, and wholesome Western stories. He calls it "A Romance of the Bear-Tooth Range.'

mor and knowledge of human nature, is in a way nation for story writers. Albert H. Plumb has to become the successor of O. Henry, has given written another Plymouth romance entitled "When us a new book of short stories dealing with the Mayslowers Blossom," which stirs old memories lower fringe of New York. Mr. O'Higgins's mas- of early New England.

"Anthony the Absolute," whom Sam Merwin made go to the Far East to get phonographic records of Chinese music, later meets with Heloise and has some interesting things to say about the feminist movement. He thinks that woman is an infinite variety "which cannot be limited by any man-made scale." Mr. Merwin tells about Anthony in his own buoyant style.

Captain Daniel Dott, ex-skipper and proprietor of a store in Cape Cod, is in financial difficulties. He has a daughter who has been to a seminary. When she returns home she does all sorts of things with her father and mother, and Joseph C. Lincoln tells about it in his gentle, genial philosophy, in "Cap'n Dan's Daughter."

It is not likely that the days of the early Pil-Harvey J. O'Higgins, who, in his sense of hu- grims in Massachusetts will ever lose their fasci-

NEW VOLUMES OF ESSAYS AND WORKS ON LITERATURE

PROFESSOR CHARLES MILLS GAYLEY, of in books. Surely, then, one would not be forced luminative and brilliant exposition of the life and on the geometric, lava like ledges of the Giant's work of Francis Beaumont, entitled, "Beaumont Causeway. If one has, perforce, to travel over the Dramatist." Notwithstanding the fact that England by way of a book, there is none better critics as skilled as Coleridge could not trace the than Arthur Grant's: "In Old Paths; Memories line of demarcation between plays that were writ
of Literary Pilgrimages." The pilgrimages are ten mainly by Beaumont and those which are at- a kind of prose pastoral of bonnie Englande, tributed principally to Fletcher, Professor Gayley records of pilgrimages that bear such titles as: succeeds in definitely separating the work of the "Stoke Pogis and Thomas Gray," "Wheathamliterary twins. He presents an exhaustive study of Beaumont's life, his acquaintances, and his ca- and "Shenstone, A Poet of Arcady." reer as poet and dramatist. The work is scholarly; it contains material drawn from rare and uncommon sources, and the whole is displayed with a delicacy and ripeness of literary style that is most fitting to the material. The reader's attention is especially called to Beaumont's lines of "inevitable poetry," quite the finest lines, saving Shakespeare, to be found among the Jacobean poets. The author quotes a contemporary, John Earle, who wrote of Beaumont's poesy:

"Such strength and sweetness couched in every line.

Such life of fancy, such high choice of brain." There are ways and ways to travel.

wise mortals insist that the best way is to travel

the University of California, presents an il- to suffer Samuel Johnson's chagrin when he set eyes

Vernon Lee's essays, "The Tower of Mirrors," 10 gives us the spirit of many delightful spots on the Continent-thirty-five chapters are devoted not so much to externals as to the "Genius of Places."
"The Blind Singer of Saturnia" brings out the delicacy and suggestiveness of her style at its

The student of English often wishes for a book that gives him a survey of the ground that he will be expected to cover from the early times to the end of the Victorian age. A comprehensive survey, "Introduction to the Study of English Literature," has been prepared by W. T. Young, M. A., lecturer in English in the University of London, Goldsmith's College. It is an excellent informative volume, free from criticism,—the very ² The Making of an Englishman. By W. L. George best kind of a guide to knowledge, and aid to Dodd, Mead. 424 pp. \$1.25. originality of thought.

Company. 243 pp. \$1.25.

11 Introduction to the Study of English Literature. By W. T. Young. Putnam. 238 pp. 75 cents.

³ Captain Poison. By Don Pedro Antonio de Alarçon. Translated by Gray Casement. Published by the translator. 101 pp. \$1.25.

The Forester's Daughter. By Hamlin Garland. Har-ers. 287 pp., ill. \$1.25.

Silent Sam. By Harvey J. O'Higgins. Century. 290 pp. \$1.25.

⁶ Anthony the Absolute. Samuel Merwin. Century. 360 pp., ill. \$1.35.

Cap'n Dan's Daughter. By Joseph C. Lincoln. Appleton. 890 pp. \$1.85.

When Mayflowers Blossom: A Romance of Plymouth's First Years. By Albert H. Plumb. Revell. 506 pp.

First Years. By Given 2...

*Beaumont the Dramatist. By Charles Mills Gayley.

The Century Company. 440 pp. \$2.

*In the Old Paths: Memories of Literary Pilgrimages.

By Arthur Grant. Houghton, Mifflin. 275 pp. \$1.50.

The Tower of Mirrors. By Vernon Lee. John Lane

Company. 243 pp. \$1.25.

the proper use of libraries. His conclusion advises everyone to "know books; love books, and
be their possessor." Mr. Bostwick knows his
theme from years of experience.

Both these works have complete indexes of authors, titles and subjects.

Scientists and thinkers are constantly demonstrating that a skilful adjustment to environment combined with proper hygiene will prevent many of the manifestations of that disease of the human race which is known as old age. Marion Harland writes in her essay, "Looking Westward," that senility is not the true course of nature—that we should live the later half of life with undimmed faculties. Three score and ten should not mean the long decline, but rather a "fair plateau where one may dwell and work and enjoy life to the full." The author quotes a saying of Dr. Gilman, the first President of Johns Hopkins University:

"If I were to draw a map of life, I should mark the age of seventy as the Cape of Good Hope, and for the cheer of those who are doubling this cape, I would show that it leads to a Pacific Sea within whose bounds are the Fortunate Isles!"

Professor Ernest Rhys, editor of Everyman's in English literature. Dr. Rhys begins with Nor- translation by Arthur S. Way). man times, treats of the folk-song survivals, of the lyric element in medieval romance of the Scotch the plan of this "Classical Library,"

Shakespeare's appeal to the intellect of mankind in general is undoubtedly the French critic's recent dictum that "the British have chosen to consider Shakespeare chiefly as a poet, whereas France has preferred to treat him rather as a psychologist, and the German as a philosopher. "And yet," done by C. O. S. Mawson. The new features are: and the German as a philosopher. "And yet," says Professor Brander Matthews (of the chair of dramatic literature at Columbia), "poet as he was, and psychologist and philosopher, Shakespeare was first of all a playwright, composing plays to be performed by actors in a theater before an audience." We quote this sentence from Dr. Matthews' preface to his recent volume, "Shakespeare as a Playwright." In his conclusion, he reminds us that Shakespeare "writes without any moral purpose simply to tell the truth for representation by play actors.

New editions of Dr. Ernest A. Baker's guides to fiction have appeared from the press of Mac-

"Earmarks of Literature," by Arthur E. Bostwick, millan. "A Guide to the Best Fiction in English" Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, gives was originally published in 1903. It consists of the gist of his series of lectures on matters apper-taining to books before the training classes of including translations, produced in the English several public libraries. The book is small in language from Anglo-Saxon times down to the actual size but big in wisdom and inspiration present day. Between seven and eight thousand Mr. Bostwick has much to say on the analysis individual works are cited, with descriptive notes, and structure of language and literature and of particulars of publishers and prices, and other

New issues of the Loeb Classical Library, to the excellent features of which we have already called attention more than once in these pages, are:
"Horace: Odes and Epodes," translated into
English by C. E. Bennett (Cornell); Cicero's
"De Officiis," translated by Walter Miller; the
first volume of "Suetonius," translated by Dr. J. C. Rolfe (University of Pennsylvania); the first volume of Dio's "Roman History," translated by Dr. Earnest Cary; and the second volume of "Julian," translated by Dr. Wilmer C. Wright (Bryn Mawr). "Cicero: Letters to Atticus" (English translation by E. O. Winstedt, Oxford); "Apollonius Rhodius the Argonautica" (English translation by R. C. Seaton, Cambridge); "The Greek Bucolic Poets" (English translation by J. M. Edmonds, Cambridge); "Appian's Roman History," Vols. I and III (English translation by Horace White); "Sophocles: Œdipus, Colonnus, and Antigone," and "Sophocles: Ajax, Electra, Trachiniæ, and Philoctetes" (English translation by Horace White); "The Apostolic library, has given us a scholarly discussion of Fathers" (English translation by Kirsopp Lake); "Lyric Poetry." This is not so much a history as "Julian" (English translation by Wilmer Cave a tracing of the development of the lyrical idea Wright); and "Quintus Smyrnæus" (English

It will be remembered that in accordance with love songs, of the flowering of the sonnet among text appears on one page, with the translation on the Elizabethans and of modern lyrics. the opposite page. These volumes are, of course, uniform with those already issued. These vol-The strongest testimony to the diversity of umes are all published in uniform size at \$1.50 nakespeare's appeal to the intellect of manking each in London by William Heinemann and in New York by the Macmillans.

> The Crowell Company re-issues Roget's famous All obsolete words are so characterized; slang and cant expressions are specially marked; numerous phrases and quotations have been added and the index revised and enlarged. The scientific and philosophical works of Peter Roget have been long forgotten and he is now remembered chiefly for this "Thesaurus," which presents a wide range of synonyms invaluable to one who desires freedom in the use of the English language. It is interesting to remember, however, that he was the son of a Swiss minister who settled in London and became the pastor of a French church. He obtained his training at the University of Edinburgh and practised medicine, afterward becoming the first Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution.

¹ Earmarks of Literature. By Arthur E. Bostwick. A. C. McClurg & Co. 144 pp. 90 cents.

² Looking Westward. By Marion Harland. Scribners.

²⁸ pp. 50 cents.

³ Lyric Poetry. By Ernest Rhys. Dutton. 374 pp. \$1.50

⁴ Shakespeare as a Playwright. By Brander Matthews. Scribners. 416 pp., ill. \$3.

⁵ A Guide to the Best Fiction in English. By Ernest A. Baker. Macmillan. 813 pp. \$6.

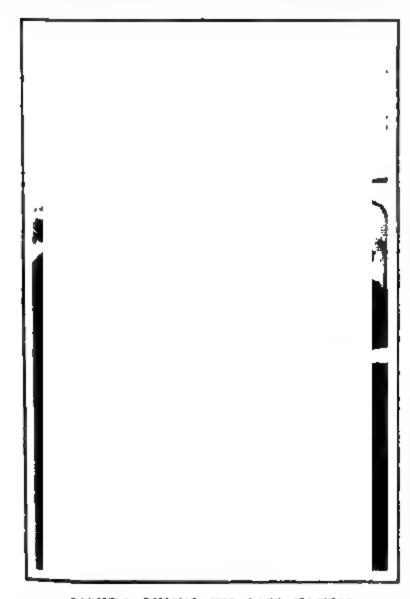
A Guide to Historical Fiction. By Ernest A. Baker. Macmillan. 566 pp. \$6.

[†] Roget's Thesaurus (Large Type Edition). P. M. oget. Crowell Company. 651 pp. \$1.50. Roget.

ROYALTIES, STATESMEN, AND OTHERS

has ever appeared and very little is known about pressions without making statements. There are the woman who was the mother of the present some exceedingly interesting illustrations. German Kaiser. William II has often been called much more the son of his mother than of his father. There is, therefore, naturally much more of interest to the student of biography and history in the life of the Empress Frederick, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, than in Friedrich III., father of the German war lord of to-day. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, the Princess Royal of England, who married the German monarch, was the central figure in Berlin for fifty years. She was always the implacable enemy of Bismarck, and was more than once victorious in her contests with him. A biography of her has at last appeared. It is called "A Memoir," and even the editor's name is not given. The publishers, however, tell us that "there are reasons why the biographer, who is thoroughly conversant with the facts of the Empress's life, should prefer to re-main anonymous." This volume is discriminatingly and discreetly written. It shows this English woman, who sat on the German throne, to have been possessed of unusual moral and intellectual qualities. It is history that she was constantly misunderstood, and that her motives were doubted and her actions misconstrued, and that, on the whole, she failed to win the affection of her adopted country. This may have been due to her conviction that England and everything English was superior to her adopted country and its peo-

BY one of those odd omissions that occasionally ple. It is a tribute to the skill with which this characterize historical literature, no biography biography is written that the author conveys im-



PARNELL DURING HIS LAST ILLNESS (From a photograph reproduced in Katherine Tynan's "Twenty-five Years: Reminiscences"—see page 632)

THE PRINCESS BOYAL, VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUISA

(The "Empress Frederick" at the age of 18, An illustration in the new biography)

Hannah Whitall Smith, one of the foremost religious teachers of her generation, philanthropist and author, often said that she felt "the gentle art of being a grandmother was not sufficiently at-tended to." Her granddaughter, Ray Strachey, who accounts her as a perfect grandmother, has written a memoir of Mrs. Smith under the title "A Quaker Grandmother."

The career of Commodore George Hamilton Perkins, U. S. N., closely paralleled that of Admiral Dewey down to the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. Perkins was, in fact, at the Naval Academy with Dewey, and while serving under Farragut, was one of the two officers sent ashore to demand the surrender of New Orleans. He also commanded the monitor Chickasaw in the battle of Mobile Bay. After the war the record of Commodore Perkins was the typical story of the American naval officer, embodying various important commands and cruises. The story, as told in the family letters, is doubtless far more

² The Empress Frederick: A Memoir. Dodd, Mead-379 pp., ill. \$2 50.

² A Quaker Grandmother: Hannah Whitall Smith. By Ray Strackey. Revell. 144 pp., ill. \$1.

"RILLY" SUNDAY IN ACTION-FROM A PHOTOGRAPH

been prepared with a view to publication.

the Tweed ring in the early 70's.

quent contributor to periodical literature, makes it before his conversion as a member of the Chicago

somewhat difficult, perhaps, for the present generation to realize that in early life he was a contemporary of Garrison, Sumner, Phillips, Lowell, Whittier, and all the great figures of New England's era of light and leading. Long before the Civil War broke out he was a Unitarian elergyman of distinction and vitally interested in the antislavery movement, a friend of John Brown and of most of the radicals of that time. During the war he commanded the first colored regiment recruited for service in the Union army. For almost half a century after the war he held, as a man of letters, a preëminent place, enjoying intimate acquaintance with great number of the best-known writers of the period. Neces-

interest and value.

interesting than would have been the case if it had was born in Story County, Iowa, in 1862. His first religious work after his conversion was giving talks to Young Men's Christian. Associations. Mr. Theron G. Strong's "Landmarks of a Law- His first experience in evangelical work was in yer's Lifetime" gives many interesting sketches of Chicago with the Reverend J. Wilbur Chapman, men who for years past have won fame and for- with whom he worked three years. In 1896 he tune at the New York Bar. Especially suggestive undertook, single-handed, a revival campaign in are the chapters dealing with the prosecution of the little town of Garner, Iowa. From that time on he has never lacked calls to evangelical work In 1895 he was ordained in the Jefferson Park
A volume of four hundred pages contains the Presbyterian Church, Chicago. Dr. Chapman life story of the New England author, soldier, and preached the ordination sermon. The Presbytery reformer, Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson. found him orthodox,—"sound in every particular," The fact that Colonel Higginson lived until three so his biographer writes. His sobriquet, the Base years ago, and even in his later years was a fre- ball Evangelist, came from his picturesque caree?

> baseball team under the management of the famous "Babe" Anson. The best thing that Sunday does for religion ne doubt is to translaw the Gospel to fit # man's every-day needs. He is particularly successful with young men who need a kind of galvanic religious current to steady and direct them. The success of his campaigns is largely due to the business perspicuity with which they are managed. Several of the evangelist's sermons are included in the book, and it is profusely illustrated with photographs of Billy Sunday, his life and work.

> There is much of interest to readers of any nationality in Katharine Tynan's "Twenty-five Years: Reminiscences."

sarily, therefore, this biography by his widow is, however, first and last a book for Irishmen of contains much historical material of exceptional the Parnell times, written as intimately as a diary, with not much literary form, but with a directness and naturalness that is charming. The old agitator It is interesting to have a friendly estimate of Parnell becomes a strangely real person when one the life and work of William Ashley Sunday, reads these pages of Miss Tynan's. She quite evi-D.D., better known as "Billy Sunday, the Base- dently not only loved, but revered Parnell, and re-ball Evangelist." A pleasant, readable book, garded him as the personification of right and "The Real Billy Sunday," has been prepared by justice, although she admits "there may have been one of his former assistants, Elijah P. Brown some honest among the anti-Parnellites." Besides ("Ram's Horn Brown"). It is written in the the memorabilia of the Parnell and Land League spirit of earnest admiration for Sunday as man campaign, there are chapters on the Rossettis and and evangelist, and endows him with all the the Maynells, and delicious anecdotes of William and evangelist, and endows him with all the moral virtues and spiritual graces. Mr. Sunday

George Hamilton Perkins, Commodore, U. S. N. His Life and Letters. By Carroll Storrs Alden. Houghton, Miffin, 302 pp., ill. \$1.50

Landmarks of a Lawyer's Lifetime. By Theron G. Strong. Dodd, Mead. 552 pp. \$2.50

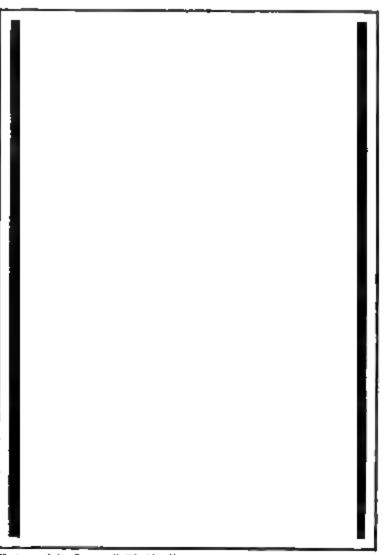
Thomas Wentworth Higginson: The Story of His Life. By Mary Thacher Higginson. Houghton, Miffin, 435 pp., ill. \$3.

The Real Billy Sunday. By Elijah P. Brown. Revell Company. 265 pp. \$1.15.

third year, this sharer with the late Lord Strathcone and the grand old man of Canadian politics, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the making of the Dominion, has just completed his "Recollections of Sixty Years." Sir Charles represented a Nova Scotia constituency in the Dominion Parliament for thirty-one years. He was Premier of the Province at the time of Confederation in 1867, and has held almost every portfolio in the Dominion Ministry, besides serving his country on more than one important foreign mission. Sir Charles has always been a strong party man, a Conservative in point of view. He was the chief lieutenant of Sir John Macdonald. In short, his name as a statesman has been written large over Canada since 1860. In his reminiscences he tells the whole story of Canadian nationhood.

"Forty Years Of It" is the rather unconventional title of Mr. Brand Whitlock's reminiscences of an exceedingly interesting period in the development of mid-western democracy. Mr. Whitlock, as our readers will recall, besides being the writer of many interesting stories, served for several terms as Mayor of the City of Toledo, Ohio, -the successor of "Golden Rule" Jones. But long before that period of public service began, Mr. Whitlock had become deeply interested in the progressive movement as it developed in the Middle West, through his close association with Governor Altgeld of Illinois, Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland, Representative Frank Hurd, and other radicals of their type. It is through the pictures it gives of these men that "Forty Years Of It" makes its strongest appeal. The author's portrayal of the personal traits of these men and of the ideals that they strove to realize gives a new and wital meaning to the whole movement with which they were each in his own way identified.

Another of Mary King Waddington's highly interesting volumes of reminiscences entitled "My First Years as a Frenchwoman," that is, covering



Photograph by George T. Wadde, Vancouver

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, THE OLDEST LIVING STATES-MAN

(This veteran of Canadian politics has just written his "Recollections of Sixty Years")

the years from 1876 to 1879, is full of anecdote, personality, and descriptions of famous historical situations in France immediately after the war with Germany. It is seldom that the wife of a diplomat has so thoroughly identified herself, and so rapidly, with the life of a new country and people, as did Madame Waddington with France and the French. "I wonder," she asks in conclu-My First Years as a Frenchwoman By Mary King sion, "if France has learned or gained very much addington Scribners. 278 pp., ill. \$2.50. in its forty years as a Republic?" in its forty years as a Republic?"

² Recollections of Sixty Years. By Sir Charles Tup-per. New York: Cassell.

Forty Years Of It. By Brand Whitlock. Appleton. 874 pp. \$1.50.

Waddington -

FAR-OFF LANDS AND TRAVEL

Colombia in an of jungles, fevers, wild beasts and savage Indians, where one is exposed slaves, but with free men striving along various ish Minister to Peking and Tokyo. cently completed for the South American series, auspices. which Unwin, of London, is bringing out. There Not on that make his book very satisfactory to the general the great country in which his family were ploneers, but does not hesitate to set it forth frankly. He discusses, on the other hand, as freely the points with regard to which his people have been misunderstood and in which they deserve to be regarded in a higher light. In spite of the skepticism engendered by her past, he says, clear-sighted Their history is a closed book. Therefore Mr. men "with a colder and firmer grasp of realities than the former prophets enthusiastically assert *With the Russians in Mongolin. By H. G. C. Perrythat Colombia is now entering on a new epoch, Ayscough and R. B. Otter Barry. Lane. \$44 pp., 31, 34 50. an era of peace and active development."

Most books and most people when they speak of India are concerned almost exclusively with its differences from the rest of the world. Everything that is strange in its people and their habits and customs is explained and held up for wonderment. At last, however, we have a book on India to the author of which these matters count for nothing. H. Fielding-Hall (author of "The Soul of a People" and other works which have been noticed in these pages) is concerned "with the humanity which India shares with the rest of the world, the hearts that beat always the same under whatever skin, the ideals that can never be choked by no matter what customs or India sees life religions." through different windows than the rest of the world, but "her eyes are as our eyes and she has the same desires as we have." Regarded in this light, Mr. Fielding-Hall's discussion of "India Irredenta," which he has entitled "The Passing of Empire," becomes a very useful contribution to the litera-

One of those very thorough descriptive books of to death instanter. No, it is rather an ordinary travel which exhausts the subject, and in an auflesh and blood country, of happy and unhappy thoritative way, is "With the Russians in Mon-homes and families, and of daily business rou- golia," by H. G. C. Perry-Ayscough, of the Chihomes and families, and of daily business rou- going, by ri. of the state of the st lines for national improvement." In these words is illustrated and the cover is embellished with a from his preface, Mr Phanor James Eder, a native legend in Mongolian characters forming the title Colombian, sets forth his point of view and his the "New Mirror," the Mongolian monthly newsplan for the book on "Colombia" which he has re- paper published last year at Urga, under Russian

Not only those very few Americans who have is a calmness and comprehensiveness about Mr. traveled in the Dutch East Indies or ever will Eder's treatment of Colombia and the Colombians make such a trip, but the general reader who is interested in strange, backward peoples coming reader. He sees the economic backwardness of into forcible contact with modern civilization, will find good reading in Mr. Arthur S. Walcott's book of "Java and Her Neighbors." The Dutch East Indies, which Mr. Walcott soon begins to call by the graceful Dutch name of Insulinde, despite their exceptional natural attractions, are perhaps the least known part of the civilized word to-day.

OLOMBIA is "not an opera-bouffe country ture about Great Britain's vast Asiatic possession.

^{*}Java and Her Neighbors. By Arthur S. Walcott. Putnam. 344 pp., ill. \$2.50.

¹ Colombia. By Phanor James Eder. London: Unwin (Scribner). 312 pp, ill. \$3.

The Passing of Empire, By pp. \$2,50.

Walcott gives a sketch of the early history of the islands, their discovery and dominance by European powers, and their present condition under the Dutch, as a preface to his story of three months' wanderings in Java, Sumatra, the Celebes and the Moluccas, with interesting incidents and bits of description to enliven his story.

A lifelong experience with foreign missions and missionaries, Mr. W. F. Oldham tells us, has given him the basis of a series of lectures on "India, Malaysia, and the Philippines,"1 originally delivered before Syracuse University early last year, and later put into book form.

A new work on "Egypt in Transition," which has been spoken of by Lord Cromer as "a lively and trustworthy account of present affairs in the valley of the Nile," by Sidney Low, is the result of long residence in Egypt. Mr. Low, in a pleasant, colorful style, starts with the Sudan and follows the course of the Nile to the Mediterranean, commenting, as he goes, on the political and social conditions of the country and the people. The work is illustrated by portraits of various eminent Britons who have assisted in Egypt's regeneration, that of Lord Cromer serving as a frontispiece.



(Sir William has been called "The Reclaimer of the Garden of Eden," because of his irrigation and other work in Mesapotamia. This portrait appears in Sidney Low's new book "Egypt in Transition," in which also Sir William has played a prominent part)

"Out of Egypt," by M. Elizabeth Crouse, illustrated by photographs, is the same sort of a book treated in a more conversational way, with some interesting bits of history summoned back from the past as a background for present conditions.

A series of keen observations on America, as seen through the spectacles of an Oriental diplomat, have been given us by Wu Tingfang, former Chinese Minister to the United States.4 Dr. Wu, who, while he was at Washington, was the joy of our capital city, says we are one of the best governed nations on earth. Nevertheless, he does not hesitate to object to certain features of American life, among which he includes stock-watering, hobble-skirts, long hatpins, our system of education and our eternal hustle. Dr. Wu, it will be remembered, was recently Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice for the new Chinese Republic.

Among the other recent books of travel and description the following deserve mention: "My Lady of the Chinese Courtyard," by Elizabeth (From his book, "America Through the Spectacles of an Oriental Diplomat")

CHINESE DRESS

Cooper (Stokes); "By Nippon's Lotus Ponds: Pen Pictures of Real Japan," by Matthias Klein (Reveal).

¹ India, Malaysia, and the Philippines. By W. F. Oldham. Eaton & Mains. 299 pp. \$1,

Egypt in Transition. By Sidney Low. Macmillan. 316 pp., ill. \$2.50.

^{*}Out of Egypt. By M Elizabeth Crouse. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 239 pp., ill. \$1.50.

^{*}America Through the Speciacles of an Oriental Diplomat. By Wu Tingfang Stokes. 267 pp., ill. \$1 60.

NEW FOOTNOTES TO HISTORY

LARGE two-volume work on the "Spanish A new sort of text-book has been brought out Archives of New Mexico," now made avail- in the Heath's Modern Language Series. Dr able in English for the first time, has been edited M. Blakemore Evans, Professor of German at the by Ralph Emerson Twitchell, of the New Mexico Ohio State University, and Fraulein Elisabeth Mer-Bar. This valuable historical material has been haut, "Staatlich Ceprüfte Lehrerin der Englischen compiled and chronologically arranged with his- und Deutschen Sprache," at Leipzig, Germany, torical, genealogical, geographical and other an- have compiled and edited "A Character Sketch notations by authority of the state itself. Among of Germany" ("Ein Charakterbild con Deutschthe periods and facts are the expeditions of Co- land"). The aim is to present a picture of modronado, of Cabeza de Vaca, as well as the famous ern Imperial Germany by a series of readings Oñate journals, the Marcos de Niza papers, and in the German language from eminent German the chronicles of Espejo. There are a number authors and upon subjects which will show the of quaint, interesting and hitherto unpublished por- character of the country and the German people. traits of Spanish viceroys of Mexico. The dates covered are from 1528 to the time of the occupation of New Mexico by American troops in the year 1846.

literary Historical works treating of a definite period intensively of recent publication and which deserve mention include: "English Drama of the Restoration and the Eighteenth Century," by George Henry Nettleton (Macmillan).

A brief account, in non-technical language, the topography of and monuments of ancient Athens, 23 well as an introduction to the study of archeology and his-tory, is Dr. Charles Heald Weller's "Athens and Its Monuments," copiously illustrated.

Another book of the same travel and archeological value, as well as useful from the standpoint of the

also illustrated.

"Ancient Egypt" is not exactly a book, but more of a periodical devoted to informing the world upon the subject of our advance in knowledge concerning the ancient kingdom of the Pharaoha It is illustrated adequately. It aims to give accounts of excavations, descriptions of "finds," reviews of books on Egypt, and summaries appearing in foreign periodicals on the subject.

¹ The Spanish Archives of New Mexico. 2 volumes. By Ralph Emerson Twitchell Torch Press. 1208 pp. ill. Cedar Rapids, Iowa: The

² English Drama of the Restoration and the Eighteenth entury By George Henry Nettleton. Macmillan. Century \$1.50.

*Athens and Its Monuments. By Charles Heald Weller. Macmillan 412 pp., ill. \$4.

*The Principles of Greek Art. By Percy Gardner. Macmillan. 352 pp., ill. \$2.25.

*Ancient Egypt. Edited by Flinders Petrie. Macmillan. 48 pp., ill. 25 cents.

of the scope and re-sults of judicial control over legislation in the United States, written from the standpoint of the thorough scholar and approaching the character of a text-book for extended reference, is

A very handsomely illustrated "History of Art"

.(Historia del Arte) in the Spanish language has been brought out

by the well-known Barcelona publishing

firm of Salvat. In 536 pages is given a

running story, with

many of them in color,

of art from the days of

early Egypt to the pre-

The publishers intend

to follow this up with two other volumes on

subsequent art history.

A complete history

illustrations,

America.

Grove

copious

Columbian

Judicial Supremacy." Professor Haines is at

Charles

Haines's work, "The

American Doctrine of

FAMOUS OF THE EARLIER MEXICAN VICEROYS

THE DUKE OF ALBUQUERQUE, ONE OF THE MOST

(An illustration from "The Spanish Archives of New Mexico")

history of art, is Dr.

Percy Gardner's "The Principles of Greek Art," the Political Science Department in Whitman College.

> Professor A. L. Guérard's fine study of "French Civilization in the Nineteenth Century" is the survey of a scholar. The author's analysis of the French temperament, his sense of the dramatic. and his fine sympathy makes this an unusually impressive volume. The final chapters discuss the general social development of the nineteenthcentury France and its educational, religious, and moral tendencies.

^{*}A Character Sketch of Germany. Compiled and edited by M. Blakemore Evans and Elizabeth Merhaut. Heath. 287 pp., ill. \$1.

History of Art. By J. Pijoan. Barcelona: Salvat. 536 pp., ill. \$4.25.

^{*}American Doctrine of Judicial Supremacy Charles Grove Haines. Macmillan. 365 pp. 32. Supremacy.

French Civilization in the Nineteenth Century. Albert Léon Guérard. Century. \$12 pp. \$3.

RURAL EDUCATION AND THE GARDEN

behind the town schools in efficiency and equip- among other changes, the urbanization of rural ment. A most instructive and readable book, life, intensive farming, new rural social organiza- "Better Rural Schools," has been prepared by Mr. tion, and the reconstruction of the rural school. George Herbert Betts, whose educational work is widely known, and Otis Earle Hall, County Supershown the new center correlation in the rural

THOSE of us who have a lingering sentiment ther emphasizes the necessity for the reorganizafor the schoolhouse by the road—the little red tion of the country school. It is divided into two schoolhouse, or the still older log one-should go sections: "The Rural Life Problem," and "The and look upon it once more, for this crude, unsani- Rural School Problem." The author considers the tary home of rural education is disappearing rap- very great changes in rural life since the begin-idly under the persistent demand for better facilities ning of our national development and the effect tor education in the rural districts. In the past we of these changes on our institutions. Our national have been so sure that, in this country, we pos- development he divides into four periods: the first, sessed agenius for education that we have largely up to 1830, that of subsistence farming; the second permitted education to run itself. Recently, how-period, 1830-60, a period given over to the rise of ever, we have lavished money and skill in the commerce and manufacturing; the third period upbuilding of city and town schools, and to-day that of expansion, inventions, and development, the problem uppermost in the minds of educators which brings us up to 1890; the fourth period, is the welfare of the rural schools, which are far from 1890 onwards, and which is bringing about,

Recent contributions to the already large list of intendent of Schools in Montgomery County, Indi- books on gardening and horticulture are the first ana. In a chart which accompanies this work is volume of Professor L. H. Bailey's "Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture" (Macmillan), a splenshown the new center correlation in the fulfill clopedia of Horticulture (Macmilian), a spien-school curriculum that springs from the soil of didly illustrated work of fruit and vegetable home interests and activities—the central trunk of growing for the amateur; "The Back Yard Farm-Nature Study, Agriculture and Home Economics. er," by J. Willard Bolte (Chicago: Forbes & Company); "The Home Vegetable Garden," by Adolph Kruhm (New York: Orange Judd Company); "The Home Vegetable Garden," by Adolph Kruhm (New York: Orange Judd Company); "The Home Vegetable Garden," by Adolph Kruhm (New York: Orange Judd Company); "The Home Vegetable Garden," by Adolph Kruhm (New York: Orange Judd Company); "The Home Vegetable Garden," by Adolph Kruhm (New York: Orange Judd Company); "The Home Vegetable Garden," by Adolph Kruhm (New York: Orange Judd Company); "The Home Vegetable Garden," by Adolph Kruhm (New York: Orange Judd Company); "The Home Vegetable Garden," by Adolph Kruhm (New York: Orange Judd Company); "The Home Vegetable Garden," by Adolph Kruhm (New York: Orange Judd Company); "The Home Vegetable Garden," by Adolph Kruhm (New York: Orange Judd Company); "The Home Vegetable Garden," by Adolph Kruhm (New York: Orange Judd Company); "The Home Vegetable Garden," by Adolph Kruhm (New York: Orange Judd Company); "The Home Vegetable Garden," by Adolph Kruhm (New York: Orange Judd Company); "The Home Vegetable Garden," by Adolph Kruhm (New York: Orange Judd Company); "The Home Vegetable Garden," by Adolph Kruhm (New York: Orange Judd Company); "The Home Vegetable Garden," by Adolph Kruhm (New York: Orange Judd Company); "The Home Vegetable Garden," by Adolph Kruhm (New York: Orange Judd Company); "The Home Vegetable Garden," by Adolph Kruhm (New York: Orange Judd Company); "The Home Vegetable Home Vegetable Garden," by Adolph (New York: Orange Judd Company); "The Home Vegetable H "The Commuter's Garden," edited by Walter B.

"Rural Life and Education," a Riverside textbook, prepared by Ellwood P. Cubberly, Professor Young Gardeners," by A. Hyatt Verrill (Harof Education at Leland Stanford University, furpers). These are all illustrated adequately.

THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION AND SOCIETY

M. WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING, whose in Primitive Technology," "The Savage State of books, "Socialism As It Is" and "The Larger the Industrial Arts," "The Technology of the Aspects of Socialism," are among the best expositions of the more recent phases of the subject, petitive System," "The Era of Handicraft" and has contributed to the series another volume, en"The Machine Industry." has contributed to the series another volume, entitled, "Progressivism—And After." In this, as in his earlier volumes, Mr. Walling shows an unusual ability to take a non-partisan attitude in the discussion of matters concerning which he, as a Socialist, has intense convictions. His survey of the progressive movement of our day, apart from the growth of Socialism as such, is, on the whole, so fair and frankly conceived that it can hardly be regarded merely as a piece of socialistic

Mr. Thorstein Veblen, author of "The Theory of the Leisure Class," has written a suggestive essay on "The Instinct of Workmanship and the State of the Industrial Arts."4 The nature of the subject-matter of the essay is indicated by the chapter headings: "Contamination of Instincts

A useful little book on "The Industrial Situation"5 has been prepared under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches in America by Professor Frank Tracy Carlton, of Albion College. In this work Dr. Carlton gives a survey of conditions as they existed prior to the era of modern industrialism and treats the economic and industrial developments of our own time in a concise propaganda. Equally interesting will be found and enlightening way, giving brief expositions of Mr. Walling's characterizations of leaders like such topics as "Women and Children in In-Roosevelt and Wilson in their relation to the gendustry," "Industry and the School System," eral movement. "Scientific Management," "Looking for Jobs," "Labor Organizations," and various other phases of the present situation.

> Mr. Robert Hunter's volume on "Violence and the Labor Movement" brings out in sharp outline the differences between the actuating principles of the anarchistic groups of Europe and those of the modern Socialists. As an appeal to the Socialists themselves and an argument in favor of political action as opposed to other forms of violence, it formulates the lessons of experience in the most effective way.

¹ Better Rural Schools. By George Herbert Betts and Otis Earle Hall. Bobbs-Merrill. 512 pp. \$1.25.
2 Rural Life and Education. By Ellwood Cubberly. Houghton, Mifflin. 367 pp. \$1.50.
3 Progressiveness—And After. Dr. William English Walling. Macmillan. 406 pp. \$1.50.
4 The Instinct of Workmanship and the State of the Industrial Arts. By Thorstein Veblen. Macmillan. 355 pp. \$1.50. Industrial Arts. 355 pp. \$1.50.

⁵ The Industrial Situation. By Frank Tracy Carlton Revell. 159 pp. 75 cents.

⁶ Violence and the Labor Movement. By Robert Hunter. Macmillan. 388 pp. \$1.50.

FINANCIAL NEWS FOR THE INVESTOR

ARE BOND PURCHASES NOW OPPORTUNE?

ment in the bond market?

than to ask them. But recent events and depression. tendencies are significant. Last month in evil dav.

same extent in July of the same year, bond hand. prices struck as low a pitch as in the panic bonds afforded.

For several reasons bonds had been declining since 1908-9. Primarily the heavy municipal bonds from taxation, and this little demands upon capital for wars, new indus- fillip was just enough to turn the tide. Intries, unrestrained expenditures for unpro- vestors suddenly began to realize that city ductive purposes, and individual extrava- and town bonds were wonderfully good segance and luxuries drove up the rate of curities and were selling unusually low. Then

POSSIBLY the question which heads this interest which borrowers had to pay and article is the most important one of a consequently depressed prices of old securifinancial nature at the present time. The ties. Back of these evident causes the theostudy of commercial and financial history rists maintain that an unprecedented increase indicates, if not a complete cyclical theory in the production of gold had lowered the of price changes, at least the fact that prices purchasing power of a given unit of gold. of commodities, stocks, and bonds do move In the year 1913 less fundamental factors largely in cycles. There has been a long were at work, such as the fear of general declining swing in bond prices and an up- European war, unsettlement because of a ward swing in commodities. Is the move-change in administration in this country, ment about to be reversed? Are we at the with a consequent reduction of the tariff, beginning of a period of continued improve- and finally the fear so widespread last ent in the bond market?

June and July that we might be enterTo answer these questions is less simple ing a real financial panic or at least a

We did pass the peak of a sort of silent this column the advantages and popularity panic last July. Fortunately the European of short-term notes were fully recounted, skies wholly cleared and a new tariff law For a number of years past it has seemed brought no immediate disaster. Moreover. as if corporations would never again be trade throughout the world had slackened able to sell anything but short-lived notes, and released vast quantities of both capital so difficult did they find it to sell long- and money for investment. Gold producterm bonds at other than almost ruinously tion stopped increasing as fast as before, low prices. All manner of gloomy fore- and it became evident that if the bidding bodings attended the constant repetition of up of interest rates went much farther the one-, two-, and three-year-note issues, an breaking point would be reached. The sayapparent deferring, so it seemed, of the ing that no tree can grow quite to Heaven applies to the financial world. In other In December, 1913, and to nearly the words, the end of a cycle seemed to be at

The highest-grade bonds had suffered the of 1907, and far lower than in the little panic worst fall, relatively, and they were first of 1901. The highest-grade railroad bonds, to recover. Bonds of cities and municipalilegal for savings-bank investment, sold to ties had long been abnormally low. City yield 4.60 per cent. in several cases, where after city had literally been unable to sell but a few years before such bonds could bonds at any price. In certain respects the not be had to return more than 31/2 per breaking point had been most nearly reached The first-mortgage bonds of the in civic finance. Some cities had been restrongest industrial companies (manufactur- duced to asking help to market their obligaing, merchandising, etc.) sold on a 6-per- tions from department stores and newscent. basis, and all investment precedents papers. Others depended upon the generappeared to be set at naught by the extraor- osity of one man. The tree had almost dinarily high yields which public-utility grown to Heaven, and only a slight happening was needed to check it.

The new federal income tax exempted

came a sale of \$51,000,000 New York State a uniform, well-known security, instead of bonds, the largest amount ever put out at first this and then that, is sure to fare best. one issue, and the price received was 106.077, "If a company has any credit," says George or an income basis of 4.208 per cent., as B. Caldwell, president of the Investment compared with 4.87 per cent. for an issue Bankers' Association of America, "such mortbeen growing better.

Since January 1, 1914, the bond market or indenture covering their issue. has been improving, transactions in bonds on 109.25.

The great railroad corporations which put of experimentation." out such large note issues in the last few gages, running as high as a billion dollars, times a broad market." to take up gradually and replace their many rates of interest. The borrower who offers bonds.

of eight-months' notes the preceding June. gage bonds under clearly drafted measures If prevailing prices for other issues of New as to the purposes for which they are issued, York State bonds had been the criterion, a should net far better prices than any attempts bid of 104 or 105 would have taken the to use miscellaneous forms of security issues new issue, but imperceptibly sentiment had which have nothing to commend them but the small aggregate amount of the mortgage

Nor will the high returns on public-utility the New York Stock Exchange up to April 7 securities continue. The returns have been having been nearly \$75,000,000 more than in high largely because the business is a new the same period in 1913. Not that there have one. "Among ten average investors in corbeen no downs as well as ups. The enthu- porate securities, perhaps not over one, cersiastic rise in January and early February tainly not over two, have as yet invested at did not keep up at the same pace in March,1 all in electrical securities," was the recent but late in that month a large issue of Nor- statement of Frank A. Vanderlip, president tolk & Western equipment trust certificates of the National City Bank of New York, in were sold on a 4.50-per-cent. basis, although addressing a convention of the country's last summer the best securities of this class electrical interests. "It is not easy for you, could be had to yield nearly 5 per cent. At perhaps, to realize how very recently it is this writing (April 7) the New York State that the whole field of your business has bonds brought out at 106.077 are selling at reached a point where an investor might fairly feel that he was not entering a field

"But the time has now come," Mr. Vanyears evidently believed they would be able derlip went on to say, "when no man with to replace them when due with bonds at bet- capital to invest can longer hold back from The Great Northern, Pennsyl- the study of public-utility securities. It has vania, New York Central, Burlington, St. ceased to be a business of small units, and Paul, Southern, Erie, and others have made the tendency is markedly in the direction of or are making plans for huge blanket mort- great capital issues, which shall have at all

Without making predictions, it may be complicated smaller issues now outstanding. urged upon the thoughtful investor that Primarily to simplify and standardize, the many circumstances combine to suggest this purpose is secondarily to sell bonds at lower as a favorable time to purchase long-term

TYPICAL INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS

No. 540. TELEPHONE BONDS AND GOVERNMENT upon which you appear to have acted are among OWNERSHIP

In the matter of my telephone bonds, about which I have had some previous correspondence with you (the issue of one of the Bell subsidiaries operating in the West), something has come up which may be new. Recently I consulted with a banker in regard to them, and in substance, the situation was put in this way: Recently I consulted with a banker in regard to them, and in substance, the situation was put in this way: "We feel that the bonds are perfectly safe now, but suppose the Bell sell out to the Federal Government? How could we hold them to their guarantee? They might keep on paying interest until their working plant had been turned over to the Government, distribute the proceeds to their shareholders, and then leave the bondholders the security, on which they are based, namely, the buildings, a lot of useless conduits, and rusty wires. What chance would we have to fight? Surely a lot of expense, and a doubtful outcome." As a result I have cashed my bonds.

We are constrained to comment upon the course you have taken, because the suggestions

the most unusual that have come to our attention as illustrating the great confusion of thought among many holders of telephone securities about what might happen, if the Government were to take over this great public utility. That such suggestions should have come from a banker is astonishing. We think you must have misunderstood. For it would be impossible for the company to do as he suggests. To show,—shall we say the absurdity,—of it, it is necessary only to remind you that the bondholders are the creditors of the company with claims that would have

¹ Much of the hesitancy in both the stock and bond markets in February, March, and early April was due to the importance which the financial community had attached to the postponed decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the railroad freight-rate case.

the sale of the property; and that the shareholders, inconceivable that, in a case of this kind, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing. on record as follows:

"Be it said for the Bell system that it is the one great corporation in our country that has not its shareholders in money to a great common the outstanding first preferred. enterprise, and we will not have that unfortunate circumstance to deal with in the valuation of their properties."

No. 541. AMERICAN WATER WORKS & GUAR-ANTEE REORGANIZATION

Can you give me some advice on the American Water Works & Guarantee Company's stock? I presume Water Works & Guarantee Company's stock? I presume you have seen the reorganization plan. I hardly know what to do about it, but am under the impression that about the best thing is to pay the \$35 assessment. The first preferred stock that I get seems likely to be in position to pay dividends from the start, and eventually I may get dividends on the participating preferred. If I pay only the \$5 assessment, I get in return for my old stock only one-half of its par value in participating stock. If I pay nothing, I lose all; and if I sell I lose nearly all. The \$35 per share assessment is pretty heavy, but it looks to me that it is the only way I can save my investment. What is your opinion? ock? I presume I hardly know

Our analysis of the plan of reorganization has led us to the same conclusion you appear to have reached. We believe that those holders of the old preserred stock, who can afford to do so, will be better off in the end if they pay the \$35 assessment and take in exchange for their shares the new first preferred and participating preferred chares. It seems to us to be extremely likely that the new first preferred can pay dividends practically from the start of the reorganized company, and if the expectations of the new officers are realized, we should not be surprised to see the new participating preferred stock go on a dividend basis within a reasonably short time. Of course, it is not possible to make an accurate forecast of the future of the new company, but as we see the situation it appears to us as though there is a good chance for the holders of the old preferred stock to save their investments by paying the larger assessment.

I would like to ask your opinion of the following stocks: Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred, Erie first preferred, Baltimore & Ohio common, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul common, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Atchison common, and Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing common. Which four would the later series.

to be satisfied first of all out of the proceeds of you consider best for investment under existing condi-

who are the partners, or proprietors, could come our presence would be in only for the residue, if there were any. It is mon, Southern Pacific, Atchison common, and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing. There Government would fail to recognize the bondholders' claims in full. To do otherwise would New York Central dividend as a trifle "shaky,"
be repudiation. But aside from this, it is pretty and we think, also, that in view of the present generally believed that behind the outstanding railroad situation Baltimore & Ohio common securities of the companies in the Bell system might require considerable attention. Missouri, there are assets at least sufficient to cover them, Kansas & Texas preferred is in an uncertain posidollar for dollar. It has been repeatedly, and tion at the present time. In fact, it is being rather very confidently, asserted by President Vail, of freely predicted that the directors of this road the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, may decide before long to omit the dividend on as an established fact that "the property is well the stock until conditions in the road's territory worth more than the market price of its securitake a turn for the better. The impression that ties,"—that friendly and unfriendly appraisals of such action may be taken has gained ground the various properties have been made, and that considerably since the Colorado & Southern in no instance has the appraised value been omitted its first and second preferred dividends. placed below the book value. And it is per- Erie first preferred is, as you doubtless know, tinent to point out also that the principal Connot a dividend paying stock, and is, therefore, gressional advocate of government ownership is wholly speculative. As such, however, it seems to have a good many friends, who look upon it as more or less promising "for a pull." Surplus earnings of the road, available for dividends issued tons of counterfeit capital. Its stock and last year,—that is, the fiscal year ended June 30, bonds to-day represent the actual contributions of 1913,—were equivalent to nearly 14 per cent. on

No. 543. BIGHT PER CENT. ON YOUR MONEY

Is it true that 8 per cent. on investments in the West is as conservative a rate of interest as 5 per cent. in New England or the East?

We do not so consider it. As a matter of fact, we believe that, in the selection of an \$ per cent investment of any kind, no matter in what part of the country it may have its genesis, requires a great deal of careful discrimination, more than the average investor is in position to There are, of course, a good many exercise. people who can make their money earn as high a rate of interest as that, but they cannot do so safely without having intimate personal knowledge of the securities in which they invest. You have to consider that an investment which yields 8 per cent, to the purchaser, particularly an investment of the mortgage type, must be one on which the obligor pays certainly as much as 10 per cent, and in many cases more than that. There is, moreover, scarcely a section of the country to-day in which it is not possible for the man with the right kind of security to offer, whether it be city property or farm land, to borrow at a lower rate than 10 per cent.

No. 544. SBRIAL BONDS

Will you kindly tell me what is meant by "serial bonds"? Are they better than other kinds of bonds?

Serial bonds are those whose principal is paid off in instalments, usually annual, or semi-annual. Among the most common types issued in this way are equipment bonds, municipal bonds, and real estate bonds. Many people have a strong preference for this form of investment. The underlying security for such bonds is not affected and does not change during the life of the entire issue, granting, of course, that the property is No. 542. COMMENT ON MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS properly maintained and that the necessary sums are set aside to take care of depreciation, etc. So it becomes apparent that, as the early series of the bonds are paid off, there is a corresponding increase in the relative security underlying

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EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT HOME AGAIN

Alert and cheerful, in spite of the effects of his severe siege of illness, Colonel Roosevelt stood on the deck of the Aidan in New York Harbor on May 19, and waved his hat in characteristic greeting towards friends, reporters, and officials who had come down the bay to meet him. He had lost weight, it is true, but he retained his old-time fire and anap. The satisfaction of having achieved some valuable results in exploration work seemed to compensate him fully for the hardships of his long South American journey. As an indication of his hopeful spirit, the newspapers of the day after his return were already full of reports of his plans for an exceedingly active summer, involving literary work, scientific addresses, political conferences, and long cross-country speaking tours.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

Advance became much more tangible. It was con-tionalists pressed forward to victory at Tamstantly denied by the Huertists, for a long pico, because this made it easy to relieve time, that the revolutionists were anything somewhat the tensity of the feeling of foreign but scattered hordes of brigands. Many governments on behalf of the interests of Americans, indeed, had been asserting, up their subjects in the oil-fields and oil industo two months ago, that Huerta could still tries of that district. pacify Mexico easily if we would merely grant him recognition, as most European powers had done. Not only was this a mistaken view, but it seems now a more plausible increasing sense of responsibility. They have was reasonably certain that Saltillo would a perfectly sound position in holding that soon be taken, and that the advance of Genthe Huertist régime is that of a treasonable eral Villa towards the City of Mexico would usurpation, and that they represent the people be rapid. As long as civil war prevailed of Mexico rising to restore lawful govern- throughout northern Mexico, it was imposticularly of land, taxation, education, and lives and property of foreigners. It was justice,—on behalf of the masses.

where they were would have meant the seri- rules of civilized warfare. ous disintegration of their forces, and would reached a stage in the progress of their revotherefore have been wholly in the interest lution when they can afford to be merciful, in not being committed to mediation pro- and regiments of the men who have been imceedings the object of which was not made pressed into the ranks of the Huertists.

With the rapid advance of the clear to him, because, in fact, the scope of Constitutionalists under Carran- such proceedings had yet to be worked out. za and Villa, the Mexican affair It was highly fortunate that the Constitu-

Our Government, in its turn, Rebela showed great wisdom in promison Good Behavior ing the Constitutionalists that argument that our refusal of recognition had they should not be vexed or hampered in the strengthened Huerta more than it had hurt use of their victory, but should be free to imhim, because it had made him a man with port at Tampico such supplies as they needed. a grievance, and had helped to bring him Our attitude toward the Constitutionalists some sympathy and support that otherwise made it natural and easy for them to accept he might not have gained. The revolutionists, suggestions regarding the treatment of foreign as they have won victories, have shown an interests, the levying of duties, and so on. It ment and to make necessary reforms,—par- sible to hold either side responsible for the therefore greatly to our interest as Americans to have the Constitutionalists clean up the It was necessary that this revo- situation in the northern states, so that they lution, having gained momen- might be held accountable and might remedy tum, should have a chance to the evils which have so disturbed American show what it could do, without being sud-settlers and so aroused the people of Texas. denly checked. Carranza was wholly justi- In the nature of things, the Carranzists must fied, from his own standpoint, in refusing to now be on their good behavior. Even in enter into a truce pending the mediation their treatment of the resisting federal solparleys. For him and Villa to have stopped diers they must try to adopt some of the of Huerta, who was on the defensive. Gen- and when it is good policy for them to try eral Carranza showed himself well advised to win over to their cause whole companies

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DIPLOMATIC MEDIATORS AND MEXICAN AND AMERICAN DELEGATES, AS ENTERTAINED AT THE SPANISH EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, MAY 16, ON ARRIVAL OF DELEGATION FROM MEXICO

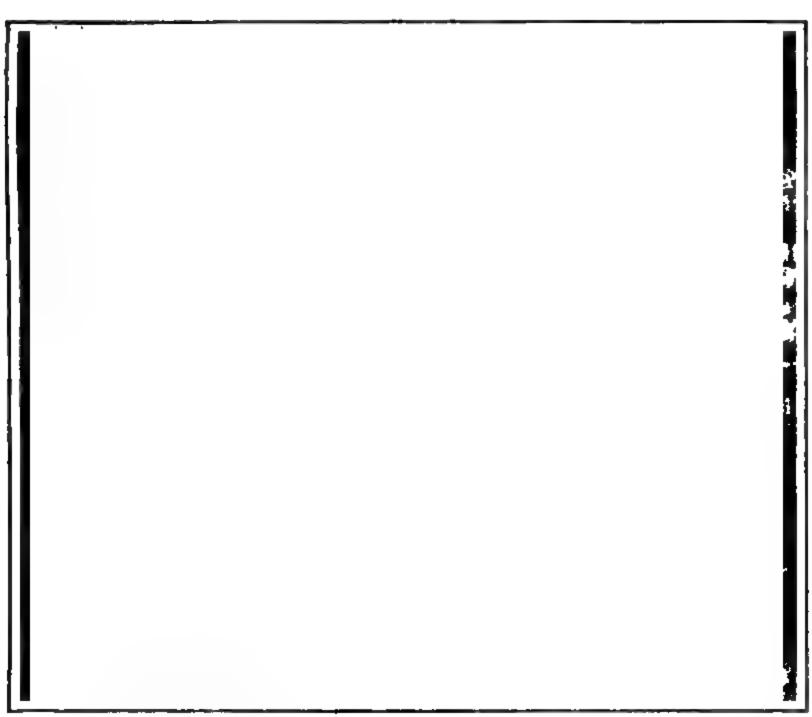
(From left to right—Ambassador Don Juan Riano, the host; Señor Emilio Rabasa, Huerta delegate; Señor Markeano, Señor Romulo S Naón, Minister from Argentina; Señora Riano, the hostess; Justice Lamar, United States delegate; Señor Augustin Rodriguez, Huerta delegate; Señor Don Eduardo Suarez, Chilean Minister; Don Luis Elguero, Huerta delegate; Frederick W. Lehmann, United States delegate; Señor del Campo, Mexican Attache; Señor Rafael Elguero, secretary to Huerta mission; H. Percival Dodge, secretary United States mission)

Mediation Value weight and influence, even though it may not finely at Vera Cruz. troubles of our neighboring republic. The and give it a perfect sanitary régime. President Wilson to represent our country, are also lawyers and public men of preeminent rank and character. These are not the kind of men, on either side, to split hairs over trifles, or to bother about alleged points of honor or legal technicalities. The collection of precedents, moral maxims, and legal fictions known as international law, has much value; but it has very scanty application to an anarchy such as has existed in Mexico. The real question, for neighboring . countries that are healthy and strong, is the simple one as to what can be done for a country that is paralyzed and distracted.

The revolutionists are likely Practical enough to drive Huerta out of the capital within a few weeks. Villa has compelled the world to acknowledge his remarkable ability as a fighting man. Certain qualities in men develop rapidly in

Meanwhile, the mediation effort times of great crises. Villa may be a very is entitled to great respect. The important instrument in the liberation of the Brazilian ambassador and the Mexican people. But nobody supposes that Argentine and Chilean ministers are tactful he is the man who can serve as a constituand accomplished diplomatists, have acted tional president in the awaited period of rewith energy and at the same time with re- form. Mexico greatly needs the services of markable patience and courtesy, and have experts of all kinds who shall be sustained succeeded in creating a conference upon the in bringing about such reforms as belong to situation in Mexico that cannot fail to have the twentieth century. Our men have begun weight and influence, even though it may not finely at Vera Cruz. They should not be lead to an immediate settlement of the content while there to police the town well gentlemen sent to represent Mexico are law- should do everything else that experts can yers and men of affairs of high standing, accomplish to make it an object-lesson. They who are not involved in the military or po- have released the political prisoners and dislitical troubles of their country. Justice infected the dungeons of the ancient and his-Lamar and Mr. Lehmann, appointed by toric fortress of San Juan de Ulua. They

> "THE UNEXPLAINABLE GRINGO" From the Dispatch (Columbus, Ohio)



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THE SOUTH AMERICAN DIPLOMATS AT WASHINGTON WHO TENDERED THEIR COOD OFFICES TO BRING ABOUT A SETTLEMENT OF THE MEXICAN QUESTION

(The Brazilian Ambassador, Senhor Domicio da Gama, stands in the center; at the left of the picture is the Chilean minister, Señor Eduardo Suarez Mujica; and at the right is Señor Romulo S. Naon, minister from Argentina)

to atone for the loss of life occasioned in the evil of revolutions. the seizure of the town.

There Hust be There is a growing opinion, not only in the United States, but Resulta

should try to make these reforms positive as something to say about the peace and good well as negative. The saving of many hun- order of Mexico, very much on the same dreds of lives through the prevention of plan as that which gives us the right to see epidemic diseases at Vera Cruz will go far that the people of Cuba are protected from

There are, indeed, many who Tasks That Lie Near Home wish that the energy and talent displayed in our brilliant work throughout the world, that, hav- of pacifying and civilizing the Philippine ing once obtained this foothold in Mexico, Islands had been employed much nearer with no motive except the welfare of the home. We are publishing in this number of Mexican people and the protection of all the Review a very interesting article on rightful interests, we ought not wholly to Santo Domingo. Not a few readers of that withdraw without making a great and con- article will share in our opinion that great structive record. Americans all over Mexico good and little harm would have come from have suffered terrible losses and indignities, the ratification of the annexation treaty ne-From this time forth we ought to lay down gotiated by President Grant. If we had been the simple rule that Americans in Mexico willing to assume our responsibilities in a must be as safe as are Mexicans in the direct way at that time, a period of forty United States. We must in future have years would have seen great development in

THE AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSIONERS, WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Left to right: Justice Lamar, Secretary Bryan, Hon. Frederick W. Lehmann, and Mr. H. Percival Dodge, secretary to the Commission)

the richest of the islands of the West Indies. There is much that our Government ought yet to do for the welfare and prosperity of peace and order.

Evente and

That the landing of many thou-The Bold sands of men in Mexico, and the Initial 8tes conquest of the principal seathe countries and islands around the Carib- board city and its environs,—with some sharp bean. We ought not to have a war in Mex- fighting, and a total loss of life of perhaps ico; but we ought to associate ourselves two or three hundred,—could have been permanently with the guaranty of Mexican justified by the failure of officials at Washington and officials in Mexico City to agree about the details of a flag salute after some As these pages reach our sub-days of haggling, would seem incredible. The scribers the Mexican port of truth is that President Wilson, and others Vera Cruz will have been gov- in authority at Washington, were so thorerned for a full month by the United States oughly steeped in the harrowing facts of Army, under the command of General Fun- warfare and general chaos in Mexico that ston. Our record closed last month with the incidents of April had for them a signifithe taking of Vera Cruz by the navy and cance due to a thousand things that had gone its occupation on April 21, our immediate before. The time had arrived, in the Presiobject being the seizure of the custom house dent's judgment, for some bold show of in order to intercept a cargo of war mate- power. It had been believed that our attirial that was about to be landed by a Ger- tude would have eliminated Huerta many man steamer sailing from Hamburg with months ago. This was confidently expected supplies bought from European manufact at the time when Mr. Hale was making returers by the agents of General Huerta. The ports to the President, and when Mr. John question still recurs, and has been asked in Lind was sent down to confer and to urge all parts of this country, why we did not upon the dictator the necessity of his retiring establish a blockade of the Mexican coasts in favor of a compromise provisional governin April, and what possible advantage there ment, under which Mexico could begin the could have been in seizing Vera Cruz. Mil- task of civil reconstruction. Mr. Lind, after lions of men, indeed, have been asking each many months of unavailing effort and patient Pother what it all meant, and the more they observation from the vantage point of Vera have tried to understand the more puzzled Cruz, had returned to Washington, arriving they have been. History is written backwards. on April 13. On the next day came the sur-Events have yet to create their own logic, prising order that sent the navy to Mexico.

or otherwise, excepting the soldiers for whose one country against the coasts of another. cperations it was reserved. When the offi- Furthermore, this sending of the ships was supplies, they were released and sent back thousands of marines and sailors. Yet we to their ship without harm and with apolo- were constantly told that we were not making American warships at Tampico, on his own pecting to avert war. The puzzled state account demanded that the Mexican general of mind throughout the country was due to should salute the United States flag within the fact that no statement was forthcoming twenty-four hours,—that is to say, before six to explain the relation of our actions to our o'clock on Saturday, April 11. The matter policies. There seemed not the slightest idea was referred to General Huerta, at the City among those in authority at Washington that of Mexico, who consented to salute, but made we were entering upon a war; while among conditions about the customary return salute. common men throughout the country there Finally, President Wilson made peremptory was not the slightest idea that we were dodemand, on the 18th, that the salute should ing anything else except to enter upon a war be forthcoming on the following day.

No one could have expected that A Nighiy Huerta, in view of all the events of a year preceding, would yield to this demand. The whole civilized world

The so-called Tampico incident had been aroused by the order issued four had occurred on April 10. In days previously, on the 14th, by the President order that it may be clearly re- through Secretary Daniels, to move virtually called, some readers may like to be told that the whole American navy, at the earliest posthis incident consisted of the arrest and sible moment, to the Mexican coasts. The prompt release of several sailors belonging to least that this could mean, in the universal one of our warships anchored in the harbor opinion, was the blockading of Mexican ports of Tampico. These sailors, in a whaleboat, and the stoppage, not only of the delivery had landed at a wharf then occupied by the of munitions of war to Huerta, but also of Mexican federal troops in connection with the ordinary movements of trade with the their active defense of the city against the outside world. And so the navy was sent, attacking rebels. The wharf was forbidden, constituting the most formidable floating at the time, to all persons, whether Mexican armament ever dispatched as a menace by cers in command had found that our sailors immediately followed by the seizure of meant no harm and had landed to get some Mexico's chief seaport and the landing of Admiral Mayo, in command of the war upon Mexico, but were hoping and exof great magnitude.

> The simple citizen kept asking Explanations with increasing wonder why we Due Time were sending armies and navies to Mexico if not for military and naval purposes. The situation was, indeed, one that could not be explained in advance; it is the kind of thing that can only be explained afterwards, and can only be justified when it succeeds, as we hope and believe it will. Let it be remembered that there is only one thing of importance at stake, and that is the pacification of Mexico and the beginnings of an era of modern life-of civil justice and progress—in that unhappy country. interests in Mexico, like those of the citizens of other foreign countries, have been greatly injured by a period of savage strife, brigandage, and criminal anarchy. But there are no national differences to be adjusted between the people of the United States and the people of Mexico. The people of Mexico are not capable of modern selfgovernment, unless, indeed, they should show new capacities under a more advantageous set of conditions. Our chief concern ought to be to use all our power and influence to help the Mexican people obtain these more favor-



OUR PRESIDENTIAL HISTORIAN WILL ADD A NEW VOLUME TO HIS HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES From the Sun (New York)

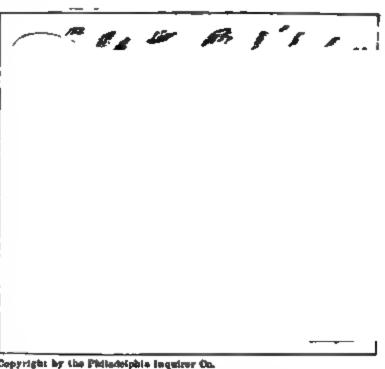
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the government of Ceneral Huesta, after amorrance from without? we had already served Vera Cruz and were with dingram army there to replace the salities who were during temporary land duty, the ontrans rithen again found himself in a to bring about a new state of things in importation of military supplies from Europe. Mexico, what possible excuse could we give for being there at all, with a vast show of armed forces as if for some stupendous object?

To go there as we did was to What Issues act in the highest sense upon our own responsibility, asking the world to await the outcome and to find our reasons for such aggression in the results that we proposed to secure. Having, therefore, massed our naval forces on the Mexican coasts, and having actually landed an army upon Mexican soil, without any grievance ourselves of any kind against Mexico, why did we suddenly pause in our operations, arrange a truce, and accept outside mediation as between ourselves and the Government of Mexico? This is what the common man was asking everywhere last month, with anxious bewilderment. If we had not taken it upon ourselves to settle the affairs of

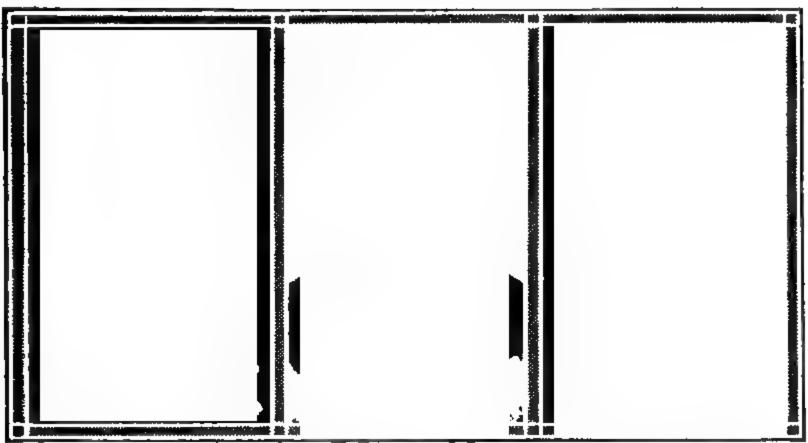
nue apperarieses, union much met may Manca, may met me mamei maies 🚧 ána e uno e se cues maren o support novas care². Inc o un ma árboradoi the appropriate to any man to the except than upon much minimum appropriate, and find great to the first the approximate at the leadership white the de in place an other specifies and of that er. It he perm and common people to country with standard managing best second Merces were given their rights we than they in its than Merchain affairs much been be setregar ages that . The latter of at least their that by the personne minimum of South contages and gardens of the said wages and Americal retires them by the first action of the one of everyonests. Method to give at a North America? But, asset all, why should compared the storm time to make as practically the real question, which was that at Menias certified preparation as supermised by the news in increasing rightness than there were affinite When the columns represents to be at users between the Government of rives an Walkington on Brazilli the Urther States and than on Habita? Argeriana and Calle with the Were there more, more seas between our Govsupport of their governments of some offered eminent and that is Memin at such a nature to mediate perwess me for ter praces and manimey much be adjusted by mediation or

Is it out true that we could present no real case against Perwi se \$ tester Merces while Mexico, on her tion rolls valled ware of mind. We had part, could present at appalling dains against act and analysis asserted country, with no us for mismonth on account of the seizure , or fear on susper that of our enormously of Vera Cruz and our interference with superior power and our benevolent morives. Mexico's right to import or export whatever We had aftervened in Cara, in 1575, for she liked? Thus, in effect, we have done ter reason except that we were strong enough, openly against Huerta what we accused the and there to take it upon ourselves to do British Government, in the time of our a pere of inversar onal police work. Our Civil War, of doing by neglect or indireceasy eve we for going there lay in the assur- tion. We took England into an arbitration, some that we could recreed in short order, and she had to pay heavy damages for virwe though how of life. Our only appartual aid to the Southern Contederacy in ent justification, in this year 1914, for send- attacks upon our commerce. But we, withing armies and navies to Mexico, is of the out having declared war, have interfered, same wert. If we were not there to restore at the most critical moment in the civil war law and order, and to use our superior power in Mexico, with President Huerta's lawful



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THE PEACE QUARTETTE (As easy as A, B, C, if they only sing in harmony)
From the Inquirer (Philadelphia)



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COL. H. B. BIRMINGHAM (Under whose supervision United ates troopers gave Vera Cruz a States troopers gave thorough cleaning up)

DR. R H. VON EZDORF (The sanitary expert in charge of further improving him of further improving health conditions in Vera Cruz)

DR. GREGORIO GUITERAS (Who is performing for Tampico the same sanitary work which has been undertaken in Vera Cruz)

THE AMERICAN SANITARY OFFICIALS WHO ARE CLEANING UP MEXICAN PORTS

Technically, he has every kind of case against us in an international court of mediation or arbitration. Obviously, we could not permit such questions to be raised.

ence at all to technical rights under inter- but that would have precipitated trouble national law. Our conduct in making war with the revolutionists. Our failure to seize upon Spain in behalf of Cuba was justified, Tampico, and our refusal to heed the request from the international-law standpoint, be- of the oil men that we should neutralize and cause we admitted that we were making war, patrol the oil fields adjacent to Tampico, assumed the full responsibility, and settled were promptly justified by what followed. the results afterwards by direct negotiations On May 13 the revolutionists actually sucwith Spain. We have made war in the ceeded in conquering that city and all the actual sense in Mexico, but have not chosen adjacent region, agreeing to protect the forto call it war, or even to call it intervention, eign owners of oil property and encouraging The only way to understand the proceedings the immediate resumption of the oil business. brought about through the kindly offices of Not only did the revolutionists at Tampico the able and distinguished South American express entire friendliness towards the diplomats is to look upon them as a practical United States, but they cheered the American step in the direction of doing exactly what flag as they entered the city, and showed the a year ago. He tried, through Mr. Lind and looting. Furthermore, within a few otherwise, to persuade General Huerta and days they exhibited marvelous good sense the leading men of Mexico to see the utter in recognizing the wonderful municipal senselessness and folly of further civil strife, house-cleaning that had just occurred at Vera to realize the horrible wickedness of the Cruz, and they invited our sanitary experts everthrow and assassination of President Ma- to come from that city to lead a similar dero, and to create some temporary govern- movement for the cleaning up of Tampico. ment as a step towards permanent peace.

Let it be remembered that we The Improvecould not in any case have gone ment begine to Show farther than the seizure of ports and the blockade of the coasts, without some weeks, or possibly some months, of thorough Our Object,- It is plain, then, that the pro- preparation. Otherwise we should have in-Helping to he- ceedings at Niagara Falls cannot volved ourselves in the needless sacrifice of form Mexico be regarded as having any refer- many lives. We might have seized Tampico, President Wilson so earnestly tried to do proper spirit by abstaining from drunkenness We present an extended editorial narrative

WILL SHE GET ACROSS?

("Peace," engaged in the persions experiment of carrying Mars across Niagara Falls over the tight rope "Mediation". This will recall the feat attempted by Blondin, over a half-century ago).

From the Tribune (Los Angeles)

statement will be found a number of pages of very interesting pictures taken at Vera Cruz.

There appears in this issue Dr. Hill (page 722) a notable discus-**Tolia Quastion** sion, by David Jayne Hill, of cur rights at Panama. Dr. Hill was second only to Mr. Hay in the State Department during the period of the negotiation of the various treaties with Nicaragua, Colombia, Panama, and Great Britain. Few men understand the meaning of all those negotiations as well as this accomplished diplomat and historian. After all, the great fact about Panama is the simple one that we are there. that we have spent about \$400,000,000 in making the canal, and that we have not the remotest idea of yielding to any other government any portion of our full sovereignty and responsibility. We shall treat all nations justly in the use of the canal; and no nation will seriously question our right to control in our own way such uses of the passage as relate to our own domestic policies and as are not unfriendly or discriminating towards other countries. It is Democratic policy not to grant ship subsidies. Sending

American coastwise ships through the canal without paying tolls partakes of the character of a subsidy. It is one thing to repeal the free-tolls clause on that ground, but it is quite a different thing to repeal it because the free-tolls provision violates a treaty with Great Britain. It is not the prevailing American opinion that it violates a treaty, nor, in our judgment, is it the opinion of authorities in foreign countries.

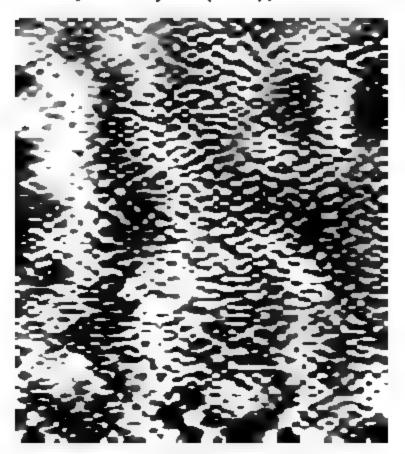
The Senate Committee on Inter-"Repeal" Will oceanic Canals, of which Senator Carry O'Gorman, of New York, is chairman, at length on the 1st of May reported back the House bill repealing the existing free-tolls provision, without recommending its passage. The committee had, by a bare majority, however, approved an amendment proposed by Senator Simmons, as follows: "Neither the passage of this act, nor anything therein contained, shall be construed as waiving, impairing, or affecting any treaty or other rights possessed by the United States." It seems now probable that the repeal bill will pass, but that it will carry (beginning on page 666) of the occupation this Simmons proviso. This will leave for of Vera Cruz by our forces, of the develop- future adjustment the question of the unments in the Mexican civil war, and of the oc- qualified right of the United States to act currences at Washington relating to the Mex- upon its own judgment in all that concerns ican question,—together with some account the domestic use of the canal. The debate of the plans for mediation. Following this has been greatly protracted, and its chief

> UNCLE SAM'S IMPORTED SUIT From the North American (Philadelphia)

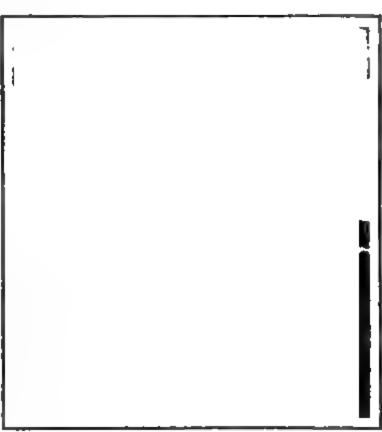
value has been to illustrate the danger of making needless treaties which lead afterwards to controversy because of foolish provisions or disputed interpretations.

One of the principal purposes Amazing Conmasions to Dolombia served by this debate upon tolls repeal will have been to arouse and educate the Senate to the point of being competent to deal intelligently with the surprising provisions of the treaty that we have now negotiated and signed with the republic of Colombia, by the terms of which we acknowledge that Colombia possesses perpetual rights fully equal to our own in the canal, in so far as all its uses are concerned, while we also pay that country \$25,000,000 for reasons not explained, though they are implied in the regrets which we express for what happened in 1903, and which Colombia, with a certain air of magnanimity, deigns to accept. For some reason, this treaty had not been brought before the American public with assurances of authenticity at the time, late in May, when these pages were closed for the press. In this number of the RE-VIEW, therefore, we are giving the full text of the treaty (see page 682) as officially promulgated by the Colombian Government at Bogotá, and mailed to us by our correspondent in that capital.

there was a vacation of about one month.



THE PEST WILL HAVE TO WAIT TILL NEXT TRIP From the Journal (Minneapolis)



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

PRESIDENT WILSON WITH MAYOR MITCHEL OF NEW YORK

(On occasion of the memorial services held at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on May 11)

interval of three months, but the Presidential campaign occupied eight of the twelve weeks. In the year before that, Congress was in session all of the time except a scanty month. As things used to be, under ordinary circumstances Congress had nine months' vacation For two or three years past, in the odd years, and from four to six months Congress has been practically in in the even years. It was hoped that there continuous session. Last year could be an early adjournment and a long vacation this year. But two matters which In the previous year (1912), there was an came up most unexpectedly will have added a number of weeks to the length of the present session. One of these was the President's demand that the free-canal-tolls clause of 1912 be repealed, and the other is the situation created by our use of the army and navy in Mexico. It had previously been determined to deal with the trust question, pass a bill under the general term of "rural credits" providing some sort of special banking accommodation for farmers (the meaning of which very few people have been able to grasp), fight the appropriations to a conclusion, and adjourn. After conference with the President, a Democratic caucus was held last month, and the program was reduced to the single point of passing trust bills and, of course, completing the necessary appropriations for the Government's business.

> On May 19 Congress began its The Anti-Trust debate on the three Administra-Bills Under tion Anti-Trust measures, which had been formed out of the many former

tentative bills and proposals. ranged that these three measures, finally de-policy that reconciles the differences of the cided on by the Administration, should be past and solves various problems in a statesdiscussed in the House under special rules manlike way. In necessary association with limiting debate, and with careful planning the railroad policy is the pending bill for to see them put through Congress with cer- the leasing of coal lands and the regulation tainty and despatch. The first of the three of the resources that should be developed measures creates an Interstate Trade Com- rapidly with the construction of the railway. mission to be composed of five members, not Secretary Lane has secured the best obtainmore than three of whom are to be of the able experts to spend the present summer same political party. They are to be ap-locating the route of the road. The Governpointed by the President and confirmed by ment intends to proceed in Alaska as effithe Senate, and their term of office is seven ciently and honorably as it has performed investigate the organization, financial condi- on the part of Congress committees, conservation, and management of any corporation en- tion congresses, and various interests, public gaged in interstate commerce, and drastic and private, has led up to the solutions propowers are conferred on the new body to vided in the legislation now pending. Conenable it to obtain information.

After the Trade Commission is which supplements the Sherman law and specific authority from the Commission for almost untouched. any issue of securities except one-year notes; the Commission is to see that full publicity is given to facts bearing on railway stocks and bonds; officers and directors of a railroad are forbidden to be officers or directors of any other railroad, except with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This measure gains strength from current disclosures.

Pass Alaska

It was ar- Secretary Lane has worked out an Alaskan The Commission is authorized to the Panama task. Long preliminary study gress ought not to adjourn without passing the Alaskan leasing bills.

dealt with, Congress takes up the Clayton Anti-Trust bill, Lane's Excellent agous bills for dealing with coal lands and oil lands upon the deals with price cuttings, price discrimina- public domain in our Western States to go tion, exclusive trade relations, holding com- over as unfinished business. Long-disputed panies, and interlocking directorates. Guilt issues are dealt with in this pending legislais made personal in the measure and the pention, in such a way as to satisfy the conservaalties are heavy fines and imprisonment. A tionists, who have regard for the public insection of the Clayton bill provides that terests, and also to meet the reasonable nothing in it should prevent labor unions requirements of those who are ready to invest from existing and carrying on their legiti- effort and money in the development of mate operations. Labor men, dissatisfied western resources. These questions have now with this, have made strenuous efforts to been brought to the point of settlement. have substituted an out-and-out exemption There is no reasonable or serious opposition of their organizations from the operations to Secretary Lane's measures. They are just The third administration bill to the national government, workable from is that giving the Interstate Commerce Com- the standpoint of the developer of oil or mission power to supervise issues of railway coal, and not objectionable from that of the stocks and bonds. Railways are to obtain States where these natural riches lie as vet

The United States Army was The Army Employed in called upon, last month, to cope Colorado with a situation in Colorado hardly less serious than that in Mexico. The coal strike in the southern portion of the State, and its attendant horrors, are described elsewhere in this number (page 732). The cne outstanding fact in the whole wretched business, concerning which there can be no It has been definitely decided, as dispute, is the woful incapacity of the State our readers are aware, to develop Government to enforce its own laws and to Alaska by the construction of deal with the lawlessness of its own citizens. a governmental railroad about a thousand President Wilson felt justified in responding miles long. This will penetrate what is for to the State's call for the Federal Governthe most part a pathless wilderness; but rich ment's aid in this crisis, and bodies of troops agricultural territory will be opened up, and were dispatched to the mining centers where great coal-fields will be tapped, while various violence and disorder have prevailed for many other resources will be rendered available, weeks. It was rightly judged that the most

effective means to a restoration of peace would be a general disarming in the affected districts, and this was quickly accomplished.

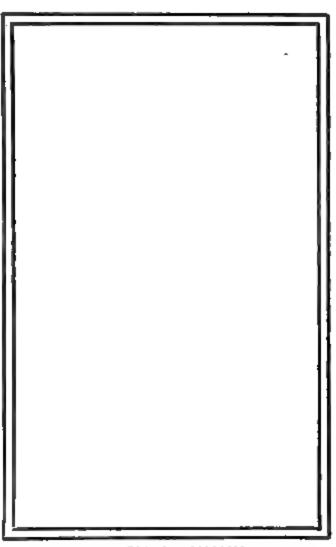
A special session of the Legislature undertook to pass laws ap-Logislature plicable to the unusual conditions, but actually accomplished little beyond an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the payment of the militia and the passage of bills authorizing the Governor to close saloons and to prohibit the sale of firearms in disturbed districts. President Wilson, on the day of the Legislature's adjournment, May 16, sent a telegram to Governor Ammons rebuking the State government for its failure to measure up to its responsibility in the matter. These were his words:

Am disturbed to hear of the probability of the adjournment of your Legislature, and feel bound to remind you that my constitutional obligations with regard to the maintenance of order in Colorado are not to be indefinitely continued by the inaction of the State Legislature. The Federal forces are there only until the State of Colorado has time and opportunity to resume complete sovereignty and control in the matter.

I cannot conceive that the State is willing to forego her sovereignty or to throw herself entirely upon the Government of the United States, and I am quite clear that it has no constitutional right to do so when it is within the power of her Legislature to take effective action.

It was announced at the White House on May 18 that Federal troops would be kept in the disaffected districts until it seemed likely line. Will the country awake to this evil? that they might be recalled with safety to the country. The mining corporations having rejected offers of mediation, the attempt of the Legislature to appoint a committee for that prohibits the employment of children under purpose can have no practical effect.

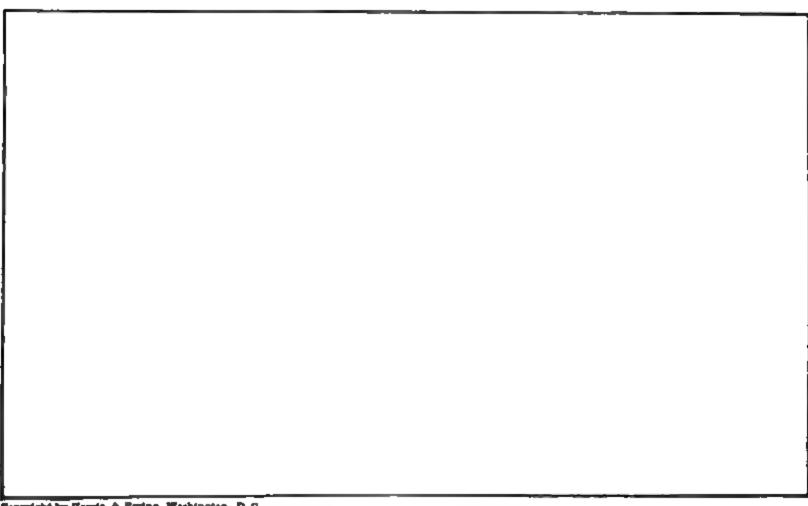
Hazarda of Oosiwillingly take the chances of war, as they other State in one respect: she prohibits all have done in Colorado, in the hope of bet- forms of street work to boys under fourteen. tering their lot. This is brought out in the Following the example of Massachusetts and article on page 732 of this Review. The Wisconsin, the Kentucky law provides an frequent explosions in coal mines, such as eighteen-year limit for girls in street emthe one that killed 180 persons at Eccles, playments. The enforcement of this latter W. Va., on April 28, give cumulative proof provision devolves on the public officers, of the risks involved in the miner's occupa- labor inspectors, and school-attendance offition. Much has been done by the Govern- cers, but the cooperation of citizens will be ment to reduce these risks, and the annual necessary if the law is not to become a dead loss of life in the mines is not as great as letter. The enactment of such laws is a made by that State for the widows and or- protecting the working child, Kentucky is



GOV ELIAS AMMONS

phans of those killed. On the other hand. it is a matter of regret that the law does not yet forbid the employment of fourteenyear-old boys in the mines. Five such were included in the list of dead at Eccles, mere children, who should never have had their lives exposed on the industrial firing-

In the neighboring State of Kentucky and Ohild Kentucky a child-labor law recently passed by the legislature sixteen in mining or other dangerous occupations. It also limits the working day for The coal-miner's life at its best children in all employments to eight hours is a hazardous one; at its worst, and sets a twenty-one-year age limit for night conditions are so hard that men messengers. Kentucky goes farther than any it was a few years ago; yet the sacrifice is cheering sign of progress; it shows that Kena costly one. In the West Virginia disaster tucky wishes to rank among the progressive there was one consolation,—provision is now States of the Union, and in this matter of



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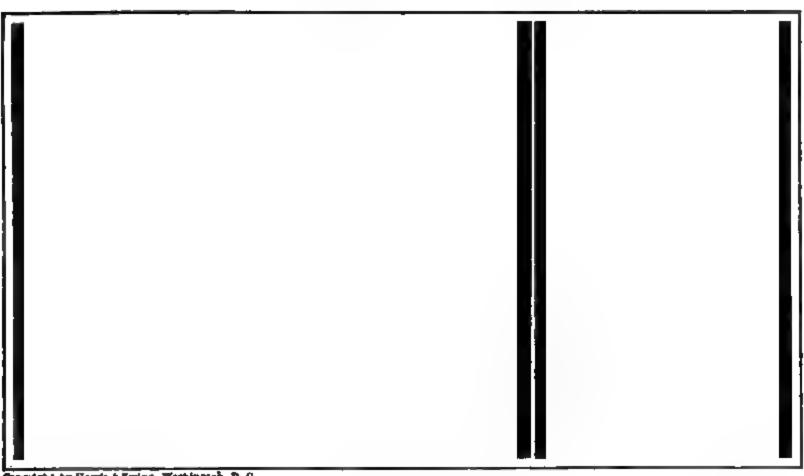
PRESIDENT WILSON'S OFFICE UNDER CANVAS

(This unusual picture shows the White House from the west, and reveals the tent in which Mr. Wilson now has his working desk and transacts official business. The picture is further remarkable for the fact that it includes both the White House and the Capitol (in the upper right-hand corner) and gives a vista of the entire stretch of Pennsylvania Avenue which has been traversed by our national statesmen for more than a century in their journeys between the halls of Congress and the Executive Mansion. The building in the center of the picture behind the White House is the Treasury Department)

by no means alone in that aspiration, as the reports of the National Child Labor Committee bear witness. The Governor of Misage of permissible employment.

This Year's Elections by direct vote of the people in as many dif-tified themselves. for six-year terms, of the Sixty-fourth Congress.

The present Congress is made Will There Be up as follows: Democrats, 290; a Vote of Confidence? Republicans, 123; Progressive sissippi refused last month to sign a bill lower- Republicans, 5; Progressives, 15; Independing the age of children employed under the ent, 1; vacancy 1. Two questions of the eight-hour law until proper provision should greatest significance are in the minds of all be made for factory inspection. In Georgia those concerned about politics. The first a strong effort will be made to amend the is how strongly the country will come to existing laws in the direction of raising the the support of President Wilson and the Democratic party, by way of a vote of confidence in the Administration and an endorse-One of the most interesting and ment of the new tariff and income tax, the important national elections in currency and banking law, the policy regardthe history of the country will ing trusts and big business, the repeal of be held on November 3. Thirty-two United free tolls at Panama, and other matters with States Senators are on that day to be elected which the President and his party have iden-The other significant ferent States, not including the filling of question is the relative strength of the Reunexpired terms due to death. Heretofore, publican and Progressive parties, and the pos-Senators have been elected by the State legis- sibility of their partial fusion. Next month We have now forty-eight States we shall deal more fully with the political and ninety-six Senators, and one-third of the situation, which by that time will be more benutors must be chosen every two years clearly developed. The Democrats do not The Senate at present expect anything like as large a majority in has lifty-two Democrats, forty-three Republi- the next Congress as they have in the present cans, and one Progressive. There will also one. But they predict good support on the he elections in every Congressional district, strength of the efficient work of the Ad-435 in all, to choose the entire membership ministration, and they also rely upon the sharp division of their opponents.



pyright by Barrie & Ewing, Washingtob, D. C.

BOJES PENROSE (Republican)

A. MITCHELL PAUMER (Democrat)

GIFFORD PINCHOT (Progressive)

THE THREE LEADING CANDIDATES FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, NAMED AT THE PENNSYLVANIA PRIMARIES ON MAY 19

Undoubtedly in many States, if Progressioss not in all, the Progressives will to the come forward boldly with candidates for the United States Senate, for gov- Justices of the Supreme Court, as well as ernorships, and for seats in the House. The other State officers, Congress, and the Legisreactionary tendency shown by the Republi- lature, were held on May 19. Senator Pencans makes it the more probable that the rose won the Republican renomination, al-Progressives will be forced into an energetic though vigorously opposed. The Democrats fight. brought ex-Senator Beveridge to the front, as their candidate for United States Senator, and he has not only accepted the Progressive and the Washington party (Progressives) nomination for the Senate, but has already united upon Gifford Pinchot. For Governor, swung into the campaign with speeches of the Hon. Martin Brumbaugh, Philadelphia's great vigor and aggressiveness. Senator Superintendent of Public Schools, was Shively is renominated by the Democrats, and named by the Republicans, and Dean Wilthe Republicans have named Hon. Hugh T. liam Draper Lewis, of the University of Miller, formerly Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Pennsylvania, by the Washington party. The Beveridge's speeches in Indiana lead one to Democratic nomination for Governor was believe that the campaign will be waged not warmly contested by the Hon. Vance Mcalone on domestic policies, but will embrace Cormick, of Harrisburg, and City Solicitor the present position of our country in inter- Michael J. Ryan, of Philadelphia. The early national affairs as a result of the Panama returns were not decisive as to this nominaquestion, in its various aspects, and the situa- tion, but the rural districts, where the Demotion in Mexico. Mr. Beveridge believes that cratic "reorganizers" were strong, overcame the United States has been lowered, during Ryan's lead in Philadelphia and made Mcthe past few years, in the respect of other Cormick, who was Palmer's running mate, be drawn with similar definiteness, but these ive element in the Republican party to defeat next month. Pennsylvania, however, has al- a Republican journal as the New York Tribthree-cornered contest.

Pennsylvania's first primaries to Penneylvania choose candidates for United Primaries . States Senator, Governor, and Thus in Indiana conditions have selected Representative A. Mitchell Palmer nations. In other States the lines begin to the candidate. The failure of the Progresssituations will be more ripe for statement Penrose for the Senatorship led so influential ready chosen leaders and fixed the lines of the une to call upon Pennsylvanians without distinction of party to support Mr. Pinchot.

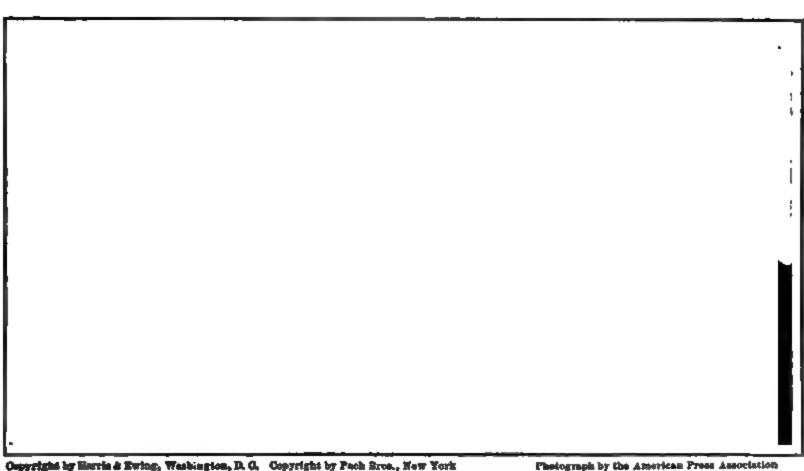
The Progressives were greatly Colonel cheered by the return of Colonel Return Roosevelt, who reached New York on May 19, after an absence in South America of about eight months. Our readers are familiar with Mr. Roosevelt's interesting experiences, first in making public addressed in Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, and afterwards in traveling, with a wellequipped group of explorers and naturalists. through the wilderness of the upper Amazon country. An account of this expedition is appearing month by month in a series of fascinating papers from the pen of Colonel Roosevelt in Scribner's Magazine. most thrilling part of the Colonel's experience was that of traveling hundreds of miles by canoe down a great river, hitherto unmapped, flowing from the southward into the Madeira River, which in turn empties its great flood into the Amazon. This proved a very perilous journey; and the Colonel has not wholly recovered from a serious attack of tropical fever. He was accompanied through the wilderness by his son, Kermit Roosevelt, who is to be married on the 11th day of the present month, in Madrid, to Miss Belle Willard, daughter of our Ambassador at the Spanish court, Hon. Joseph E. Willard, of Virginia, the Colonel attending.

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COLONEL ROOSEVELT, AS HE APPEARED ON DECK IN NEW YORK HARBOR WHEN ARRIVING FROM SOUTH AMERICA, MAY 19. (SEE ALSO FRONTISPIECE)

KERMIT ROOSEVELT out American snapshot)

MISS BELLE WILLARD (Who is to marry Kermst Roosevelt)



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DR. A. C. MILLER

MR. PAUL M. WARBURG

MR, W. P G HARDING

THREE MEMBERS, NAMED LAST MONTH, OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

The Man Who five who were chosen were eminently ac- Wheeler. ceptable to the bankers and business men, their formal designation. These were the information of all those who have been try- May 14, Mr. Mellen began to testify under

The bill providing for a Federal ing to provide for the United States a safe Reserve Board, to be named by and suitable currency and banking scheme. Banking System the President and to control the Dr. Adolph Miller well represents the acaworking of the new currency and banking demic element, having for many years been system, became a law last December. The a professor in the Universities of Chicago President did not appoint the members, how- and California, and recognized as an able ever, until last month. There are to be student of economics and finance. Doubtless five members directly named (the Secretary President Wilson will have found two men of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the of like fitness to fill the vacancies caused by Currency being members ex officio). The the declination of Messrs, Olney and

but they had apparently not been notified Mr. Mellen at The Interstate Commerce Comin advance, for two of them declined after the How Haven mission's investigation of the Investigation financial operations of the New Hon. Richard Olney, of Boston, and Mr. Haven Railroad was destined to bring results Harry A. Wheeler, connected with a trust of a striking character. After earlier testicompany in Chicago. The three who ac- mony from former Vice-President Byrnes, cepted are Mr. W. P. G. Harding, a banker of the New Haven, and others, Mr. Folk, of Birmingham, Ala.; Mr. Paul M. War- general counsel of the Interstate Commerce burg, of the private banking firm of Kuhn, Commission, announced his intention to put Loeb & Co., of New York, and Dr. Adolph on the stand Mr. Mellen, former president C. Miller, of California, who has been serv- of the railroad, as well as certain directors ing as one of Mr. Lane's assistant secretaries and ex-directors. This move was opposed in the Interior Department. Mr. Harding by Attorney-General McReynolds, who bears a very high reputation as a banker and pointed out that the Department of Justice a man fit to be trusted with the discretion- had been working for two years to gather ary power of this great board of control evidence as to alleged violations of law by over the country's liquid assets and credits, the New Haven management, and that this During the long period of study that brought work might go for naught if Mr. Mellen forth first the Aldrich bill and finally the and his directors should obtain immunity present law, Mr. Paul Warburg has been from prosecution by the Government through regarded by many experts as having shown giving their testimony on the witness-stand. the most constructive mind and the broadest Mr. Folk, however, had his way, and, on

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HON. JOSEPH W. FOLK

(Special counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission in the investigation of the New Haven Railroad Company's affairs. Mr. Folk has had a distinguished career in Missouri, first as a prosecuting attorney who reformed conditions in St. Louis, and afterwards as Governor. He is one of the leaders of the Democratic party, and often mentioned for the Presidency. He was for a few months Mr. Bryan's Solicitor for the State Department, but is now doing a kind of work more in accord with his experience and tastes)

oath before the Interstate Commerce Commission and proved himself to be by no means a stubborn witness.

charter the newspapers and the public ticles; a slowing down of our own factories, was his account of the method used by the indicated by a considerable decrease in exchanges in the charter of the New York, tant falling off in customs revenues.

Rochelle, and costing \$37,500,000. From Mr. Mellen's story it appears that there were a number of shares in this Westchester Road, aggregating \$2,400,000 par value, outstanding in various hands, and that the New Haven Road was willing to acquire these shares through the exchange of one-third as great par value of its own shares. But its management was not willing to complete this deal unless some thirteen or fourteen changes were made in the charter of the Westchester line. The inference from the testimony was

that the holders of the 1 shares had influence with mate and Apportionment York, which would be v about the desired chart Mellen described how t Haven shares were put in through this deal and ho former Police Inspector B bills for the purchase of

stock. It appears that the desired charter changes were made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and that most of the due-bills were thereafter cashed by Mr. Mellen when they were presented by various persons whom he represents as unknown to him. The net impression left upon the public mind is that this Westchester stock was in the hands of contractors and other people with supposed political influence, and that to get this charter in workable shape the New Haven was willing to use this influence by refusing to complete the purchase of the Westchester stock until Mayor McClellan's Board of Estimate and Apportionment had acted favorably on the charter details.

The Department of Commerce First Half Year has published its statement of the country's imports and exports during the half year, up to and including March, in which the new tariff was in operation; and advocates of protectionist policies are pointing to the results as important first indications of what a radical revision downward may be expected to do to our manufacturers and to our revenues. The important The Westsheer- The portion of Mr. Mellen's showings of the records are a substantial ter and Boston testimony which most interested increase in importations of manufactured ar-New Haven to obtain certain desired portation of manufactures, and a very impor-Westchester & Boston Railroad, the new and imports of finished manufactures increased costly subsidiary electric road running from \$13,000,000 over the figure of \$215,000,000 New York to White Plains, a distance of in the same period of last year; the raw twenty miles with a four-mile branch to New material of manufactures imported was, this Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

HON, C. C. M'CORD, OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, AND MR. CHARLES S. MELLEN. EX-PRESIDENT OF THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD

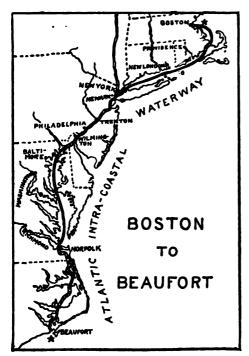
(From a photograph taken during the investigation at Washington last month)

year, \$469,000,000, against \$517,000,000 have come down as a result of the lower last year; the exportation of manufactured duties. It is difficult to find any proof or of \$25,000,000 from last year.

Treasury more than \$7,000,000. In other words, dur- vanced. ing approximately ten months of the present fiscal year, in about seven of which the new tariff has been operative, the net Treasury receipts have fallen off about \$44,000,000

goods shows this year \$41,000,000 less than even suggestion that retail prices of imported the \$582,000,000 in 1913, and the custom manufactured products are materially lower receipts are but \$140,000,000, a falling off now than they were under the higher tariff. On the other hand, the records of the Department of Commerce show that the prices The United States Treasury under which the importations have been balances reflect the smaller re- made were more than 30 per cent. higher ceipts from tariff duties. Thus, in March, 1914, than the prices in Septemon May 9th the Treasury showed a deficit ber, the last month in which the old tariff for the fiscal year of more than \$37,000,000, law operated, and it is claimed that in the compared with the surplus of revenue re- case of many articles on which duties were ceipts on the corresponding date of 1913 of reduced, the prices abroad were promptly ad-

Figures of estimated crop yields Promise. made up in May for the current Record Crops year have, unfortunately, no as compared with the ten months of last year. final accuracy as to the size of the actual Toward making up this deficiency the harvest. But as far as such spring estimates Treasurer will, of course, have the payments may go to bring optimism to industrial from the new income tax, which will be due America, the information in the Agricultural next month. A suggestive detail of the De- Department's report of May 7th is certainly partment of Commerce's report is the pro- encouraging. Not only is the acreage of the gressive character of the increase in imports winter wheat crop much the largest on recof finished manufactures. The intimate in- ord, exceeding 35,000,000 acres, but the conterest of the consumer in this success of dition is the highest since the year 1891. In European manufacturers in increasing the consequence, the present indication of the sales of their products to us is, of course, in 1914 crop is 630,000,000 bushels. This is the question whether prices to our consumers more than 100,000,000 bushels in excess of



THE ROUTE OF THE PROPOSED INLAND WATERWAY ALONG THE ATLANTIC COAST

crop of winter wheat, the climatic conditions ing mainly of coal and lumber. have been singularly favorable in both the West and the East. The wheat plant got a good start in the autumn, before the real winter began; and when heavy weather set ample moisture.

ing this spring. the farm

promptly and under favorable auspices. On May 1st they had completed 70.9 per cent. of their spring plowing, which was over 3 per cent. in advance of the ten-year average.

After more than two centuries of The Cape discussion and five years of work. Canal the project for constructing a ship canal across Cape Cod is rapidly approaching completion. The "hook" at the eastern end of Massachusetts is already an island, and the further widening and deepening of the channel is being done by dredges. Small vessels will be admitted within a few weeks, and by November, it is expected, the canal will be ready for the larger ships. A sea-level channel has been dug through from Buzzards Bay to Cape Cod Bay at a place where these waters are but eight miles apart. By using the canal instead of "rounding the hook," vessels will be saved a journey of seventy miles along one of the most dangerous parts of the Atlantic coast, noted for its narrow channels with shifting shoals, and for the frequency of fogs and gales. The channel has been dug to a minimum depth of twentyfive feet, with a width never less than 100 There are said to be not more than the yield of 1913, which was the record crop half a dozen vessels engaged in coastwise in the history of the country. The Agri- trade which could not go through the canal. cultural Department points out that ever Most of the present traffic around the cape is since the planting of this year's wonderful sailing ships and tows, with cargoes consist-

The Cape Cod Canal, while com-The Intraplete in itself, is in effect a link Chain in the chain of canals and natin, there was abundant snow to protect the ural waterways which some day in the not plant from frost. Finally, the spring brought distant future will afford a safe inside passage for ships from Boston, Mass., to Beaufort, N. C., with stopping places all along the Nearly a Billion If the spring wheat crop should route. Vessels making the trip from Boston, result this year in even an aver- for instance, will go via Massachusetts and age success, which the Depart- Cape Cod Bays, and the new canal, into Buzment puts at 330,000,000 bushels,—the yield zards Bay and Long Island Sound; thence for 1912,—our total production of wheat via the East River into New York Bay; for 1914 would be some 960,000,000 bushels, through a proposed second canal across New about 300,000,000 more than the total last Jersey to the Delaware River at Trenton; Last year's crop was valued at about down the Delaware and through the Chesa-\$610,000,000, and the Department sets the peake and Delaware Canal (which is to be value of this year's estimated production at enlarged and improved) into Chesapeake something like \$800,000,000. Nor is it only Bay; down that body and through the Albethe wheat crop that is making a good show- marle and Chesapeake Canal (now being im-The average condition of proved under authorization of Congress) to rye on May 1st was four points higher than Beaufort. The advantages of such a route the ten-year average for that date, and hay- are obvious when one remembers the many fields and pastures showed two points above danger points along the coast which are the ten-year average. The spring work of avoided. Probably nowhere else in the world too, to have been done could such an extensive inland waterway be

DR. EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

a proportion of natural waterway, and con-inquiry into the methods by which these necting such commercial centers as Boston, great funds are utilized. An efficiency ex-Providence, New York City, Jersey City, pert like Dr. William H. Allen will be Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washing- likely to find the weak points as well as ton, and Norfolk.

stock-taking in the field of higher education. the University of Virginia, has told power-No one who was at all familiar with Ameri- fully in broadening and intensifying the recan colleges and universities in the preceding lationship of the university to the public in generation can fail to be impressed to-day the Old Dominion. Here, too, the State is by the enormous increase in the public outlay appropriating many thousands of dollars on these institutions. What was regarded more than ever before for its university. At in the '80's as Harvard's princely income the same time the endowment has been from endowment is now far exceeded by the greatly increased, and the total income is annual mill-tax received and expended by now twice what it was when Dr. Alderman more than one of our Western and Mid- was inaugurated as president. The institu-Western State universities. Wisconsin, whose tion has kept its place of leadership in the university budget has long been in the mil- Southern educational movement.

constructed along a seacoast, using so large lion class, is conducting a thoroughgoing the strong in the university organization, and other States, not less than Wisconsin, will The recurrence of the college profit from the investigation. In the South, Developments commencement season gives oc- the able leadership of President Edwin A. casion for a kind of annual Alderman, exerted for nearly ten years at

has added to the perplexities of the Wilson geographical and other reasons, it would seem administration. West Indies, whose inhabitants number about relation to Haiti's disordered finances as we 2,000,000 and speak French, is a little lar- do to those of Santo Domingo. ger than the State of Maryland. Haiti has revolution, so-called, broke out in the Dobeen the scene of chronic revolutions through- minican republic last month, but it was reout its entire history. These outbreaks have ported, on May 16, that the United States not been revolutions, in the true sense of naval force in that region had succeeded in the word, but sporadic attempts of riotous bringing about a peaceful solution of the factions to obtain places of power and op- difficulty. On another page this month portunities for plunder. They have generally (726) we give our readers an impressive reresulted in much loss of life and property and cital of Dominican history, and suggest a injury to the interests of European and Amer- noting of its very close parallelism with conican investments. Haiti is very rich in nat- ditions in Haiti. ural resources and a great deal of European capital has been invested in its material development. The Haitians, however, have often defaulted in the payment of interest on these obligations. Several months ago a quieted down last month, it began to look French warship held up a couple of Haitian as though there were really prospects of a gunboats, almost the entire navy of the re- peaceful solution in the near future. Conpublic, until interest then due was paid. A ciliatory speeches were made in the British few weeks ago a German warship imitated parliament by Winston Churchill, First Lord the example of the French and secured of the Admiralty; Mr. Redmond, leader of money which had not been paid to German the Irish Nationalists; Mr. Balfour, former bondholders. On May 6, the British Gov-leader of the Unionist opposition, and Sir ernment issued an ultimatum to Haiti, back- Edward Carson, whose word has become aling it up with the presence of some British most law in Ulster. Mr. Carson's was pergunboats in Haitian waters, for the payment haps the most significant. Referring to the of a similar financial claim. This demand tentative statement of Sir Edward Grey, alwas also successful.

Government, had offered to finance the Hai- Carson said that tian Government in exchange for a coaling much as he detested Home Rule, his most earnest station and other concessions. This report hope and most earnest prayer, should it pass, was officially denied late last month. A statement from the German foreign office added ture it might even be to the interest of Ulster to to the denial, however, the significant an- move towards that government and form one nouncement that the government at Berlin unity. "had joined with other European govern- On May 12, Premier Asquith gave to the ments in representing to Washington that the House of Commons the government's pledge interests of European countries in Haiti are that, while the Home Rule bill would be so large that no scheme of 'reorganization' pushed through at the present session, an or control can be regarded as acceptable un- amending bill would be introduced at the less it is undertaken under international aus- same time, by agreement, becoming law cessful arrangement made by President The amending bill, he announced, would en-Roosevelt with the Republic of Santo Do- able the Ulster counties to vote themselves mingo, whose 700,000 Spanish speaking peo- out of the Home Rule provisions for six ple share the island with Haiti. In accord- years. It was believed that the original ance with this, it will be remembered, an measure and the amending bill could be put American financial supervisor collects the through their final stages by the middle of customs of Santo Domingo, devotes 55 per the present month.

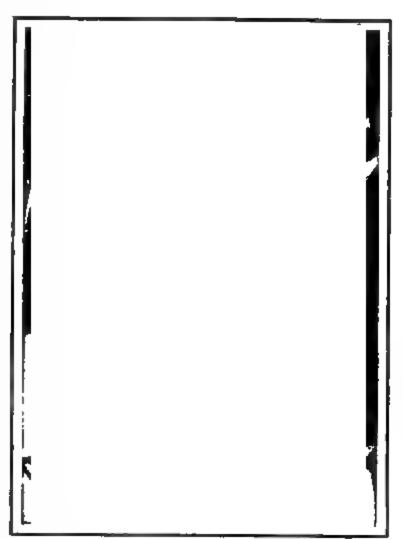
The "Chronic" The possibility of complications cent. to the payment of interest due foreign Resolution in with several European govern-bondholders, and turns over 45 per cent. to ments over the future of Haiti the Dominican Government. Obviously, by The black republic of the we will eventually have to exercise the same

Making Peace Over Home of the "Army vs. the People" Rule crisis in the Ulster situation had ready referred to in these pages, that the difference might be finally settled by the adop-Must We Reo. A report was then circulated that tion of a "Devolution" scheme in accordance ulate Haitian a German financial syndicate, with which Home Rule would be granted to with the backing of the Kaiser's all parts of the British Empire, Sir Edward

> would be that the government of the South and West might prove such a success that in the fu-

We are all familiar with the suc-simultaneously with the original measure.

In introducing his sixth annual od Book" budget in the House of Comoad Back Budget mons, on May 4, Chancellor Lloyd George admitted a deficit for 1914-15 of more than \$26,650,000. The recent readjustment of the relations between imperial and local taxation ("to save some municipalities from bankruptcy") resulted in a charge of more than \$21,000,000 against the exchequer, while the law requires a margin of a million. The total amount necessary to be raised above the budget of the preceding year in order to meet all expenses thus amounts to more than \$49,000,000. For the first time in British history the budget estimate is more than £200,000,000, that is, approximately \$1,000,000,000. The Chancellor called this a "Broad-Back" Budget, or a "Budget of Social Welfare." He proposed to raise the money necessary by increasing the rate of the taxes levied on incomes and raising the death duties to a maximum of 20 per cent. The Chancellor said that he proposed to institute a new national system of valuation, under which "site values" would be separated from "improvement values," thus affording "relief to the man who expends money on his property to improve it." The deficit, he announced, was due mainly to the high navy estimates, although a great deal Britain, is reported as saying, quite recently: was necessitated by the working of the national insurance law, the new land improvement legislation and the grants for education. As to the workings of the budget proposals, the general opinion seems to be that the increased taxation will fall chiefly upon those best able to bear it. With regard particularly to the "Single Tax" provision, Mr. H. Paul, secretary of the United Committee and to pay accordingly. for the Taxation of Land Values in Great



Photograph by Pani Thompson, New York

QUEEN MARY OF ENGLAND AND PRESIDENT POIN-CARÉ OF FRANCE, AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE ENTENTE CORDIALE IN PARIS

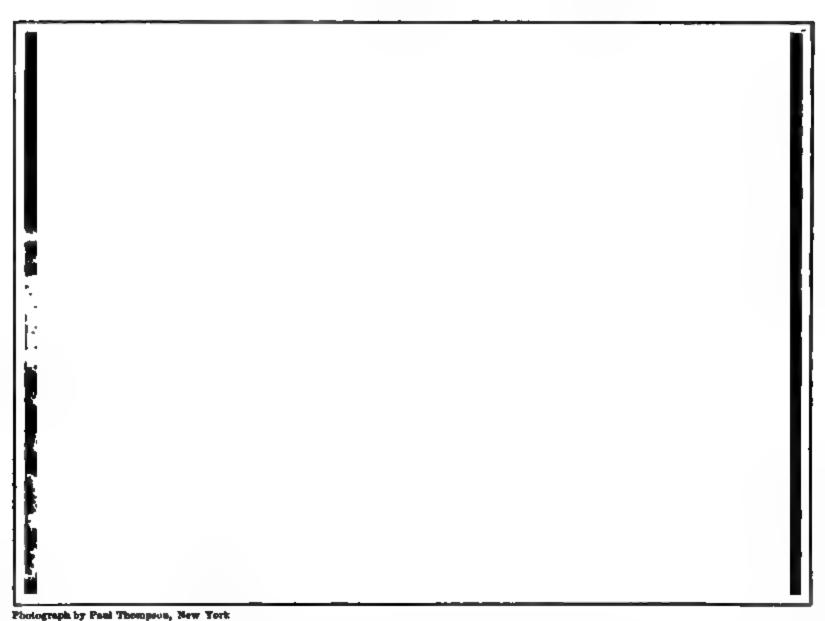
In Great Britain there are 4,000,000 acres of agricultural land contained within municipal areas. This land at present carries only the half rates of agricultural land. It has really been held by owners in prospect of development and they would not be found ready to sell a yard at the value on which they are paying taxes per acre. Mr. Lloyd George's proposals will force the owner to declare his intentions with regard to this land

The Government The two important results of the Wins Harrowly French elections, held on April 26 and May 10, were the return to the Chamber of Deputies of M. Joseph Caillaux, former Premier and Minister of Finance, who, it will be remembered, had been accused of "discreditable financial conduct." Caillaux resigned on March 17, when his wife killed Gaston Calmmette, the editor of Figaro, for, as she alleged, traducing Apparently, despite these her husband. charges, which he had not been able to successfully refute, M. Caillaux's constituents have not lost confidence in him. The second and far more important result of the balloting, however, is the triumph of the So-MARIANNE (to Russia): "Ivan, I have a bite, but I cialist party, which has won at least twentymust keep on fishing, fishing?"
(This cartoon, from the Amsterdammer (Amsterdam)
illustrates the belief in France that the Entente
Cordial may some day be brought "closer" into an
alliance)

The Socialist deputies lead

of the
present month. The Socialist deputies lead present month. The Socialist deputies, led

WILL ENGLAND JOIN THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE?



CHANCELLOR LLOYD GEORGE, WITH HIS "BUDGET SMILE," GOING WITH HIS TREASURY OFFICIALS TO PRESENT THE BUDGET OF 1914-15 TO THE COMMONS

(From left to right: Mr. Whitehouse, M.P.; the Hon. E. S. Montague, M.P.; the Chancellor with his new "book" of taxes, and Mr. Percy Illingworth, Chief Liberal Whip, on their way to the House of Commons on May 5)

therefore, is not materially reduced.

ported determination of the German Gov- incident.

by the famous orator and political strategist, ernment to issue no more permits to French Jean Jaurés, now number 102; the other residents in Alsace-Lorraine. The celebra-"United Radicals," 136. There are 30 tion of a decade of England's close friendship so-called Independents and Republican So- with the Republic was marked by the visit cialists, 102 Independent Radicals and Re- of King George and Queen Mary to Paris, publicans of the left, 54 Progressives, 34 where they were received with great cor-National Liberals, 16 Independents, and 26 diality. King Edward, although he was a Royalists and Conservatives. Analyzing the great favorite with the Parisians, was never, parties from a different standpoint, we find we are told, received with such applause as that the Radical bloc numbers more than his son and the present English Queen. 400 out of a total of 600 members. Of the While there is some doubt as to the intention total number, according to their preelection of the German Government to carry out the declarations, 308 are in favor of three years' harsh policy of not permitting in future any military service, which has been the subject French to reside in Alsace-Lorraine, it is not of much bitterness in French politics since the denied that such a policy has been considintroduction of the new law last winter, ered at Berlin. The new policy is criticized The general strength of the government, in the press of the continent generally, outside of Germany, as another attempt at Germanization similar to the policies exercised Closer to Englond, Farther
from Bermany

Two important events in in Poland, and Schleswig-Holstein, the terriform to the policies exercised
in Poland, and Schleswig-Holstein, the terriform Bermany

The recent weeks were the calebra and Control of the policies exercised

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Two important events in in Poland, and Schleswig-Holstein, the terriform Bermany

The recent weeks were the calebra and Control of the policies exercised recent weeks were the celebra- new Governor-General of Alsace-Lorraine. tion, on April 21, of the tenth anniversary Dr. von Dallwitz, is said to be in favor of the establishment of the Entente Cordiale of a milder policy than that which was between England and France, and the re- so irritatingly illustrated by the Zabern

The Election Sweden final results were not known until the last Liberals lost 50, and the Socialists gained 52. week of April. The interest shown was ex- If the Upper House were to be dissolved and in these pages the excitement over the popu- elected Provincial Legislatures, it would lar fear of Russia and the parliamentary mean a loss of two Conservatives, a loss of crisis with the King which followed. The five Liberals, and a gain of seven Socialists,total vote cast was 759,800, representing an so in all likelihood that branch of the Riksincrease of 156,000 votes since the regular dag will stay as it is until the regular elecelections of 1911 and about three-fourths of tions in the Fall. This means that, in joint the total body of enfranchised citizens. On session, the radical alliance has a majority of the part of the Conservatives in particular, 52; and this again means that the extreme the campaign was intensely bitter. One of military demands are doomed unless a split its most characteristic features was the atti- takes place in the Liberal party. tude assumed by them toward the king. Openly this was expressed by the slogan: "Leave the king outside!" What it meant, however, was something like this: "If you agree with the king, you can use him as by the resigned Liberal ministry just before much as you please; if you disagree with him, the crisis. This implies a minimum training vou must not mention him at all." This is of eight months for the infantry, with longer another point of community between the terms for other arms; an increase of the Conservatives of Sweden and England.

The Radicals Their Own for this special occasion the "Defense Comes ing of a special progressive tax on incomes First" party, made decided gains, but will, over 5000 crowns (\$2000) and on fortunes nevertheless, remain in a minority as long as over 50,000 crowns, to pay the cost. It the radical alliance,-i. e., between Liberals means that the national defense will be imand Socialists,—lasts. The party grouping proved, but without any interference with in the new Lower House will be: Con- the general work of social reform and inservatives, 86 (a gain of 22); Liberals, 71 stitutional democratization,—for which the (a loss of 31); Socialists, 73 (a gain of 9). Conservatives had hoped. In the old Riksdag the radical majority was 102; in the new one it will be 58. It must also be noticed that the Conservative group, it can hardly be called a party in our sense, is the least homogeneous of the three, and promulgated on the first day of May. This the most uncertain on all questions but one. document, which is the result of more than An analysis of the popular vote shows that a year's labor by the constitutional convenall three parties increased their actual vote, tion, was amended, during March, so that the but that the two extreme parties attracted an powers of the President were radically inoverwhelming majority of those voters who, creased. According to its terms, the Presiunder ordinary circumstances, might have dent absolutely controls the meeting, length stayed away from the polls. The two radical of session and dissolution of the legislature, parties cast 62.5 per cent. of the total vote, has wide powers in the formulation and adopthis being a reduction of only 6.3 per cent. tion of the budget, is empowered to declare place almost simultaneously with the elect of the cabinet.

Although the special elections to tions for the Lower House of the Riksdag. the Lower House of the Swedish The outcome was that the Conservatives Riksdag began on March 27, the gained 15 members in all those bodies; the We have already pointed out a new one were to be elected by the newly

No Halt in De- It seems likely that the parties mocratizing will compromise on the very program for the defense worked out number of men available for service, probably by calling them to arms at 20 instead The outcome was pretty much of 21; a reform of the service; the building what had been expected. The of a new coast fortress to protect the central Conservatives, naming themselves part of the Lapland coast; and the establish-

The final draft of the much-Affaire in China discussed constitution for the Republic of China was formally since the previous election. The Upper war and conclude peace, and is commander-House was not dissolved. There the party in-chief of the army and navy. The premiergrouping is as follows: Conservatives, 68; ship is abolished, but the Vice-President of Liberals, 49; Socialists, 13,—with a Conserv- the Privy Council, who is also the President ative majority of only 6. The members of of the Board of Home Affairs, becomes Secrethis house are elected by the Provincial Leg- tary of State. The promulgation of this law islatures, and elections for these bodies took was followed immediately by the resignation

THE TAKING OF VERA CRUZ AND WHAT FOLLOWED

THE STORY OF A MONTH IN OUR ADVENTURE IN MEXICO

entered upon a new stage.

tions in our own land.

Congress authorizing the President to em- mand atonement. He continued: ploy the armed forces of the United States any purpose to make war on them."

The Debate in the Senate

President Wilson, in his address to Con- man and set up another. gress, on April 18, recounting the facts in the Tampico incident, had also spoken of the Senator Root's Masterly Plea self-chosen President of Mexico as the one It would be folly, said Senator Root, in against whom we had our grievance. The support of his colleague from Massachusetts,

ITH the opening, on May 20, at scen in its perspective, bids fair to be a mem-Niagara Falls, Canada, of the confer- orable one in American legislative history, ence of the A. B. C. mediators and the dele- certain fundamental differences between the gates appointed by President Wilson and Senate and President Wilson were revealed. General Huerta, the tangled relations be- Mr. Wilson's message and the resolution tween the United States Government and adopted by the House of Representatives had those who had been, up to that time, in for their chief purpose, as had also everypossession of technical authority in Mexico, thing the President had said and done during the acuteness of the crisis, the avoidance of The four weeks intervening between the any conflict with the Constitutionalists, and day we went to press with the May number had aimed, in accordance with the Presiof this Review and the opening session of dent's policy, to bring about the elimination this mediatorial conference were crowded of Huerta. Senator Lodge, believing that with news of the movements of navies and the reference to Huerta and his refusal to armies, of fighting between our marines and salute the American flag as part reparation Mexican soldiers, of fierce battles between for the Tampico incident was inadequate and Constitutionalists and Federals, of the fright- incomplete as a reason for warlike moveened flight of American citizens from Mex-ments, plead in the Senate for a change of ico, and, despite the optimism of the State phraseology in the resolution which would Department, of the stir of warlike prepara- include all the causes that would justify our intervention in Mexico. His position was In our last number we recorded the news supported with equal earnestness by Senator of happenings as late as April 22—the occu- Root. Not only the honor of the flag, said pation of Vera Cruz by the American forces, Mr. Lodge, but "that which the flag covers and the adoption of the joint resolution by . . . the citizens of the United States" de-

"to enforce his demand for unequivocal helpless people, have been murdered on Mexican More than 150 American citizens, innocent, amends for affronts and indignities committed scil. I, for one, when I demand atonement for against the United States," disclaiming, how-ever, "any hostility to the Mexican people or any purpose to make were on them."

the insults to the flag at Tampico, cannot put aside those people who have perished in Mexico, and whose deaths have gone unnoticed and unavenged. . . I would not, without a protest at least, join in any resolution, which can, by any construction, put the United States in the attitude of selecting This resolution, as finally adopted by one murderer and cutthroat in preference to anagreement, was substituted by the Senate for in Mexico it must be for the protection of Amerithe one adopted by the House on April 18. can citizens; it must be in the hope that by our The House resolution had named General intervention we shall try at least to bring back Huerta as the author of affronts to the peace and order to that distracted country, for United States and the American people, and It must not be that we go there to take down one

debate in the Senate, however, resulted in to go before the world basing our right to the elimination of the reference to Huerta by intervene in Mexico on how and how far In the course of this debate, which, formal amends should be made for the TamCouright by the American Freez Association, New York

EMILIO RABASA

AUGUSTIN RODRIGUEZ

THE MEXICAN DELEGATES TO THE MEDIATORIAL CONFERENCE AT NIAGARA FALLS

pico incident. Mr. Root, the foremost au- of Indiana, defended the President's course, thority on foreign affairs in the Senate, said further: "There is a matter of justification."

It is that lying behind this insult to our flag by this poor, ignorant subordinate; lying behind are years of violence and anarchy in Mexico. Lying behind it are hundreds of American lives sacrificed, millions of American property destroyed, and thousands of Americans reduced to would not yield to President Wilson's depoverty to-day through the destruction of their property. Lying behind it is the condition of anarchy in Mexico, which makes it impossible to secure protection for American life and property in that country by diplomatic means. Lying behind it is a condition of affairs in Mexico which makes that country incapable of performing its international obligations.

The insult to the flag is but a part,-the culmination of a long series of violations of American rights, a long series of violations of those rights which it is the duty of our country to protect,-violation not for the most part of government, but made possible by the weakness of government, because through that country range bands of freebooters and chieftains like the Cap- same day, the American marines had occupied tains of Free Companies, without control or responsibility. Lying back of this incident is a condition of things in Mexico which absolutely house, the troops of General Maas had been prevents the protection of American life and prop- driven back, and the public buildings had erry except through respect for the American flag, been taken. It is now assumed that there the American uniform, the American Government.

It is that which gives significance to the demand that public respect be paid to the flag of the United States. There is our justification. It is a justification lying not in Victoriano Huerta or in his conduct, but in the universal condition of affairs in Mexico, and the real object to be attained by the course which we are asked to approve is not the gratification of personal pride. It ship Ypiranga, due at Vera Cruz on April is not the satisfaction of an admiral or a govern- 21. With our forces in control of the port ment. It is the preservation of the power of the United States to protect its citizens under those ecaditions.

James, of Kentucky, and Senator Shively, ship. The Ypiranga arrived on time. Then,

and Senator Fall, of New Mexico, spoke in opposition, the two Houses concurred in passing the Senate resolution as already given, rejecting Senator Lodge's substitute.

The President Orders Vera Cruz Taken

As soon as it became known that Huerta mand for a salute to the flag as part reparation for the Tampico indignity, without, at the same time, insisting upon a return salute, gun for gun, the President, not waiting for the action of the Senate, ordered Admiral Fletcher, in command of our forces at Vera Cruz, to seize the custom house. This order was given at Washington at four o'clock on the morning of April 21, the President having been aroused from his sleep by urgent representations of Secretary Daniels.

A few hours later, by the evening of the was another fact besides Huerta's refusal to salute on our terms which decided President Wilson's action in ordering the landing of our troops at Vera Cruz. An enormous quantity of arms and ammunition for Huerta's forces were due on the German steamand custom house, international practice would not permit the delivery of these munitions of war to Huerta. Neither would it After a long debate, in which Senator permit of their seizure on the German war-

who expressed perfect satisfaction at the atti- from every window, housetop, and doorway. . . . tude assumed by the United States.

The honor of making the landing in this another. second taking of Vera Cruz by the American the battleship Florida. The Vera Cruz cus- had captured. tom house is situated on a long pier. The buildings of the city run down close to the shrapnel up one of the streets.

shore, and it was from the roofs of one of but about three shots silenced it, from the Chester's these houses that a Mexican fired the first fore and aft five-inch guns. Sharpshooters loshot, when the Americans landed at 11.30 in cated on the Chester's decks fired in all directions the morning.

jackies had taken possession of the cable to show himself on the wharf-front. Our jackies office, custom house, post office, and telegraph had dyed their white shirts a khaki color, and facilities. Later on the same day the railroad advanced along the harbor front, covered by the terminals and yards with the rolling-stock

The Mexicans poured a rain of bullets from were also captured. The guns of the Prairie the Quartel and Naval Academy buildings. The and Chester silenced resistance from any na- cruiser shelled these buildings repeatedly, the val forces. General Maas, the Mexican commander, had with him several thousand men,
but retired after a desultory fighting in the
structs in which civilians and area women. streets, in which civilians, and even women, shells in through windows, took the tops off the

participated.

The Story of an Eye-Witness

A graphic description of the taking of the city is given by Lawrence Beardsley, government as a refugee ship, who had a the open country. clear view of the waterfront and main streets during the fighting. Portions of his descrip- Honoring the Brave Dead on Both Sides tion, as given in a letter to the New York climbed over the string-piece of the wharf.

water-front. They marched up a side street and were followed by several wagons of artillery and to the railroad yards, up which our boys were coming, about 500 strong.

however, without landing her munitions, she worst of it and were driven into Avenida Indeleft for Havana. This action was explained to the German ambassador at Washington by the Yankee marines. They broke into the to the German ambassador at Washington, houses, virtual fortresses, and fired on our men

tude assumed by the United States.

In the American Sailors Took the Town the Open.

Our boys could do no effective work against the foe while they were themselves in the Open. They accordingly "battle-axed" the buildings and drove the foe from one housetop to

By 4 o'clock in the afternoon our men had posforces (sixty-seven years after General Scott and Commodore Perry had taken it) was reinforced; about 3000 of our lads were engaged given to a battalion of marines of long service by that time. The Mexicans had pressed prisoners at Panama and other tropical countries from into service, as well as civilians, men and women. the *Prairie* (once a cruiser, now classed as a transport), and reinforced by jackies from men rested "on their arms" in the quarters they

At 5.30 a. m. the Chester fired two loads of

ashore, dropping Mexicans in their tracks. Very soon the American marines and down the streets commanded by the Chester or

houses, and made all kinds of fancy shots. .

Our men advanced on the double-quick and made a splendid charge, driving the enemy out

of the barracks and out of their forts.

The jackies then advanced around to the southern side of the enemy, and they were jammed printer of the Esperanza, chartered by the It was at this period that the Mexicans took to in between our lads, hemmed in on three sides.

During this attack 13 American sailors Times, are worth permanent record. He is and 4 marines were killed. Three days later speaking of the moment when the Americans this loss had been increased to 18 dead and 70 wounded. Hostilities then ceased. We saw the Mexican soldiers in blue uniforms American forces were augmented to 6000 emerging from the Quartel farther along the men and General Funston put in command; the ceremony of turning over the city from a regiment of cavalry. We saw them enter the the navy to the army taking place on April Plaza and halt there, while some companies of 30. The bodies of the 13 sailors and 4 mainfantry marched down Avended Independencia rines killed at Vera Cruz were brought on the battleship Montana to New York, They got there ahead of our men and hid in where, on May 11, impressive funeral cerethe sheds, rolling-stock, etc., of which the termonies, including an address by President minal was full. When about where Avenida In-Wilson, were conducted. Meanwhile the dependencia crosses the terminal tracks the Mexicans opened on our boys, dropping six of them.

Our lads broke formation, and a guerrilla warfare ensued in which the Mexicans had decidedly the José Azueta, the young artilleryman who

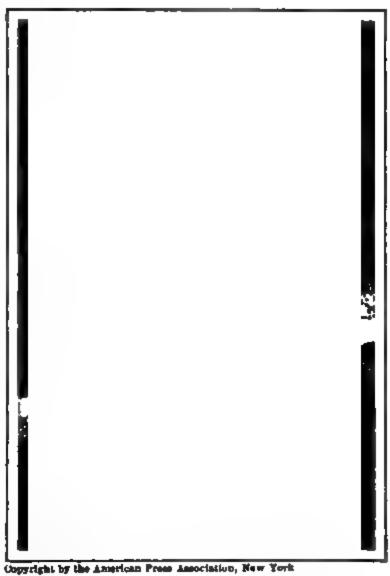
lost his life in defending the city against the A citizens' committee asked General Funston for permission to hold a military funeral, which he at once granted. The United States soldiers then withdrew from the Avenida Independencia, the boulevard of Vera Cruz, and turned it over to the citizens while the funeral procession passed.

Funston Checked by "Diplomacy"

Meanwhile the offer of the "A. B. C." league, of which we speak later, for mediation had been made and an agreement had been arrived at between the United States and the provisional government of General Huerta to observe an armistice. The Constitutionalists declined to be a party to this, and their campaign went on. General Funston extended his lines closer to the waterworks near Vera Cruz and made ready to resist any sudden attack by Huerta's forces. Funston had desired to seize the San Francisco bridge on the Interoceanic Railway, twenty-seven miles from Vera Cruz, and on the line to Mexico City, believing that the possession of this bridge would be necessary in case of advance on the capital. The GENERAL VENUSTIANO CARRANZA, FIRST CHIEF OF State Department, however, would not consent to his doing so, although the Secretary of War was in favor of it. The wisdom of Funston's point of view was shown, howbridge.

by General Pena.

fifty miles or more inland from the city, restored to their regular working condition. troops make any advance.



THE MEXICAN CONSTITUTIONALISTS

Cleaning Up Vera Cruz

Hardly had the fighting ceased in the ever, on May 17, when a detachment of the streets of Vera Cruz when Admiral Flettroops of General Navarette blew up this cher's men began the cleaning up of that ancient and historically unsavory seaport. General Maas, who had been in com- Robert J. Kerr, of Chicago, was apmand of the Huerta forces during the taking pointed by Admiral Fletcher to be civil govof Vera Cruz, was superseded, on May 13, ernor. He at once began the work of improving the sanitary conditions, especially in It came out later that the offer of the prisons and dungeons. Later (on May 2) "A. B. C." mediators upset plans for the in- his functions were taken over by General vasion of Mexico which had been four years Funston himself. The ancient prison of San in perfecting. According to this war plan, Juan de Ulua was opened and several hunmade by Major-General Wood and his staff, dred prisoners, against whom there was no Vera Cruz was the point of invasion. The charge and who had not yet had a hearing, idea had been to get out of Vera Cruz as were released. Suspected antagonism to the rapidly as possible, the sanitary engineers government of the dictator Huerta had been having marked it as a pesthole, and to take the only thing against them. The usual deup a position on a plateau 2000 feet high and partments of the civil government were

This plan would have used Vera Cruz as a One by one the shops and business estabbase of advancing on Mexico City. If it had lishments resumed their regular activities, been carried out, the San Francisco bridge, and the people, being assured of the impartial, now blown up by the Mexicans, would have orderly character and military discipline that been saved. It is believed at the War De- characterized the American occupation, repartment that all the bridges from Vera sumed their own work. The courts of law Cruz to Mexico City are now mined and resumed their activities, schools were rewill be blown up instantly if the American opened, and the entire administrative machinery, including the payment of taxes, was

eral Funston admitted that he was somewhat tween other powers. puzzled as to what to do with the receipts from this office. understood and hated "gringoes."

REVIEW.

The "Friendly Offices" of the "A. B. C."

While the American naval forces were entrenching themselves in Vera Cruz against attacks from Mexicans, and our Chargé strained by such armistice. He said: d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy was leaving Mexico City with his passports, and the Mexican represent to suspend hostilities and military move-Chargé Algara had departed from Washington for Canada, suddenly and unexpectedly, the benefit of Huerta in the war between the on April 25, the diplomatic representatives command. at Washington of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile sent to Secretary Bryan a formal offer Carranza and Villa were both confident of the good offices of their countries in bring- that their series of victories, which, at the These three diplomats, Señor Romulo S. Huerta's rule.

restored to its smooth working. Temporary Naon, Minister of Argentina; Senhor Dodepartments of finance, justice, and education micio da Gama, Ambassador of Brazil, and were created, and an American official placed Señor Don Eduardo Suarez Mujica, Minisat the head of each, military men taking the ter of Chile, were acting on the direct auplace of naval officers after the transfer of thorization of their governments, which form the district had been effected from the navy the South American alliance known as the to the army. An American postmaster was A. B. C. It was the first time that any The custom service was admin- Latin-American governments had voluntarily istered by American officials, although Gen- taken part in settling any armed conflict be-

Through Secretary Bryan, President Wil-Normally \$1,000,000 a son accepted the offer, expressing the hope month is received at the Vera Cruz custom that those who made it would find "those house, part of this amount being pledged for who speak for the several elements of the interest on the old national loan, and part for Mexican people willing and ready" to discuss a more recent one made in France. The Mex- the terms, but making such reservations that ican custom officials, however, took with them our Government and armed forces in Mexico all their papers when they fled. An ordi- would be free to act in case any unexpected nance was passed and rigorously enforced developments occurred within the field of prohibiting gambling, a rigid investigation armed conflict in the southern republic. Presiwas had into the reported increase in the dent Wilson's words in accepting the offer prices of foodstuffs by the merchants, and of good offices indicate that our Government very soon the city was again humming with regards it as necessary for the so-called medialife in increased volume, attesting to the contors to include Carranza and his generals as fidence the Mexicans had in the once mis- well as Huerta. Moreover, the President let it be known that he would not consent Under Red Cross officials a drastic clean- to a settlement that did not eliminate Huerta up of the city was instituted. Firearms were and provide for the restitution of constitutaken from a vast number of "snipers,"—tional government in Mexico. On April 27 civilians who attacked the American soldiers it became known, through the Spanish Amfrom concealed places. In a word, the mu- bassador at Washington that the offer laid nicipal government of the city and normal before General Huerta by the representatives business conditions were restored to the con- of the three A. B. C. powers in Mexico City trol of the people of the city. The American had been accepted "in principle" by him. soldiers are reported to have conducted them- Three days later, General Carranza, yieldselves in the most exemplary manner, and no ing to the arguments of Villa, announced complaints from the citizens were made that he would accept the conciliators' offer, against them. This story of the American confining this, however, to the controversy occupation of Vera Cruz is told progressively between Huerta and the United States, and in pictures in another part of this issue of the declining to admit any interference in his struggle with Huerta. Later, in writing, after an armistice had been agreed to between the forces of the United States and those controlled by Huerta, Carranza wrote an open letter in which he declined to be re-

> I consider it inconvenient for the cause that I ments, because suspension would accrue only to the benefit of Huerta in the war between this

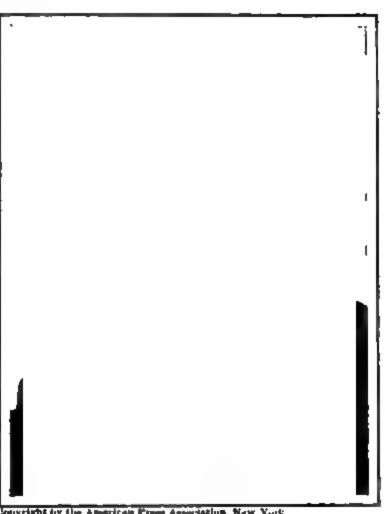
ing about a peaceful and friendly settlement time of the writing of this letter, had of the controversy between the United brought them triumphantly to the gates States and the Government of Mexico, in of Saltillo, would enable them to take so far as it was controlled by General Huerta. the Mexican capital, and put an end to

The Distinguished Mexican Delegates

The date for the meeting of the conference was set for May 20, at Niagara Falls, Canada, so that the deliberations might be on neutral ground. The delegates appointed by General Huerta to represent his government at the conference were Licenciado (a legal title) Emilio Rabasa, author of the bestknown Mexican work on international law, and Huerta's choice for Ambassador to Washington had he been recognized; Licenciado Augustin Rodriguez, Director of the School of Law at Mexico City, dean of the Mexican bar, oldest practising attorney in the Republic; Licenciado Luis Elguero, Senator, capitalist, politician, well-known lawyer, Mexican Government Inspector of National Banks, and member of the Board of Directors of the National Railways; Licenciado Rafael Elguero, brother of Luis Elguero, and secretary of the delegation; Manuel Martinez del Campo, Chief of Protocol of the Mexican Foreign Office, and Rafael Capetillo, attaché of the delegation from the Foreign Office, Copyright by the American Frem Association, New York Besides the delegates themselves, the party brigadier-general prederick function, com-on this trip from Mexico City, by way of MANDER OF THE AMERICAN FORCES AT VERA CRUZ New York and Washington to Niagara Falls, included the four daughters of Señor Rabasa, Brazilian commission in Washington, when delegates appointed by the President to rep- was transferred to the United States. of State in the Borden cabinet.

Distinction of the Mediators

The personalities of the "A. B. C." media-United States.



son and daughter of Señor Rodriguez, and President Cleveland acted as arbitrator in the wives of the delegates. It is a noteworthy a question between Brazil and Argentina. fact that these men appointed by General From 1896 to 1901 Senhor da Gama was on Huerta are not themselves Huertistas, in the special missions in Europe. In 1907 he was sense of being partisans of Huerta. They Brazilian Minister to Peru, and the next are said, by those who know, to represent year was transferred to Buenos Aires. While the progressive, solid, better class of the there he was Vice-President of the Fourth Mexican Republic. An analysis of Huerta's Pan-American Conference. In 1910 he repcharacter by one who knows him appears on resented his government at the independence page 695. As has already been noted, the celebration in Chile, and the next year he

resent the United States were Justice Joseph Dr. Naon, Minister of Argentina, has also R. Lamar and Mr. Frederick W. Lehmann, had a useful public career. In 1900 he was formerly solicitor of the State Department. Secretary to the Governor of the Province Mr. H. Percival Dodge, former United of Buenos Aires. The next year he became States Minister to Panama, was appointed a member of the Lower House of the Argen-Secretary to the Commission. The Canadian tina Congress, and distinguished himself as Government, in the capacity of host, was rep- a debater. In 1907 he was appointed Secresented by Mr. George Pearley, Secretary retary of Justice and Public Instruction, at the same time being Professor of Civics in the University of Buenos Aires, appointed Minister at Washington in 1911.

Señor Suarez Mujica is a native of Santitors themselves are attractive and inspire ago, the capital of Chile, and has long been confidence. Dr. da Gama, the Brazilian Am-known as a successful and brilliant lawyer. bassador, is the successor of the late Joaquim He has been Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nabuco, who did so much to increase the his country, head of one of the provinces, a friendship between his country and the member of the national congress, and Minister of Justice and Instruction. In Decem-Ambassador da Gama has had a brilliant ber, 1908, he presided over the Pan-Americareer. In 1893 he was secretary to the special can Scientific Congress at Santiago. He has

also been Minister to Mexico and Cuba. He and Saltillo, General Pablo Gonzales, one of also was appointed to Washington in 1911. his associate commanders, under Carranza's is gratifying to note that on May 16, only southwest.

Probable Character of the Deliberations

naturally declined to talk for publication be- situated, and they would have been destroyed fore their deliberations had begun at the con- by the rebel fire had they not put to sea ference, it was stated upon what seemed like under the protection of the guns of the Amergood authority, just before the meeting at ican fleet. Niagara Falls, that the Huerta delegates would consent to the elimination of the dic- Potosi, the next important town in the wav rator as a last resort to protect the large of the rebels towards Mexico City from the land-owners and business interests of Mexico northeast, somewhat over 200 miles. from anarchy. It was understood that Huer- Luis Potosi is one of the commercial centers ta had consented to be sacrificed, having given of Mexico in a rich mining region. General his resignation into the hands of the delegates Gonzales immediately marched to attack this to be used at their discretion, but only pro- place, while Pancho Villa proceeded against vided that Carranza and Villa got nothing. Saltillo, already invested by his troops. At His plan was, it was believed, to force the Monterey, about fifty miles north of Saltillo United States to adjust Mexico's interna- and on the railroad, the Federal general tional differences and bring the Constitu- yielded, after a short contest, and evacuated tionalists to terms. The mediators and dele- the town. Meanwhile a rebel force, under gates themselves, it was evident, were enter- General Obregon, attacked the important ing the conference in the most liberal spirit port of Mazatlan, on the west coast. In this and with every disposition to make reasonable attack the rebels used several aeroplanes. dent at Tampico had, by common consent, ments within the fortifications. In Mazatlan been relegated to oblivion, and it was seen, harbor a stranded Federal gunboat was dewhen the conference met, that President Wil- stroyed by rebel guns. son had accepted the responsibility for the complete pacification of Mexico. It was being freely stated last month that our troops vexed Mexican question.

How the Rebels Took Tampico

had not, so far, had in their campaign. While Villa. They are to await his major opera-Villa was gaining his victories at Torreon tions in the north, and all to enter Mexico

These gentlemen represent the best, most "supreme chiefship," was battering away at enlightened sentiment and the finest develop- the land defenses of Tampico. This fighting ment of Latin-American citizenship, and, resulted in the destruction of a great many whatever may be the result of the parleyings lives and a vast amount of oil property. It at Niagara Falls, the offer of the "A. B. C." continued during the discussion with Huerta League to assist in the pacification of Mexico, over the salute to the flag after the incident with the assistance of the United States, and of April 10. Finally, in a desperate enthrough the efforts of these distinguished counter, on April 13, the rebels were sucscholars and gentlemen, is a noteworthy event cessful, and their victorious forces entered in the history of the western hemisphere. It Tampico, the defeated Federals fleeing to the By this victory a line drawn a few days before the mediatorial conference across the country almost due east and west assembled, President Wilson signed the two divided the territory of the north, more than bills raising the United States legations in one-half of the Republic, held by the Con-Argentina and Chile to the rank of embassies, stitutionalists, from the territory either presumably loyal to Huerta or uncertain. Two Federal gunboats were caught in an arm of While the mediators and delegates very the Panuco River, upon which Tampico is

> Tampico is 200 miles east of San Luis The question of the flag inci- dropping bombs into the Federal entrench-

Other Rebel Victories Over Huerta

Meanwhile, in the south, the rebel general, would not leave Vera Cruz until some plan Emiliano Zapata, had been winning victory had been elaborated and guarantees given for after victory, until, by May 10, the evacuathe complete final settlement of the much-tion of Cuernavaca gave this rebel chieftain full control of the state of Morelos, and put his lines within fifty miles of Mexico City. Further to the south, in the states of Guer-By the capture, on April 13, of Tampico, 1ero and Oaxaca, the bandit leaders, the the important seaport and the center of the Figueroa brothers, were in virtual control of great Mexican oil-fields, the Constitutional- the country. These southern rebel chieftains ists gained a strategic advantage that they are reported to have an understanding with

City together. Of all the important rail- statue of Washington was torn down and loads in Mexico, only those running from dragged through the streets by the mob, led, the capital to the small port of Puerto Mex- it was reported, by Huerta's son. At two ico, to Salina Cruz, and Manzanillo remain or three ports on the Pacific Coast the lives undisputedly in the Federal hands. Con- of Americans were saved only through the trolling the northern railroad systems, it is intervention of British and German ships in comparatively easy for Villa and his associates some cases. This was true also at Tampico, to concentrate and transport troops in any on the east. direction they see fit. With the American army in control of Vera Cruz, and Americans dominating the port of Manzanillo, by the end of May Huerta's plight had be- went to Mexico City on Huerta's invitation come desperate.

on May 7, argued for the lifting of the em- these Americans, and assisted many American bargo on arms as the swiftest and most hu- women to leave the capital. The cases of manitarian method of bringing about peace three American citizens were rather serious in Mexico. On April 21, it will be remem- and threatened to seriously compromise the bered, immediately after the operations had pacific character of the negotiations for a been begun at Vera Cruz, Secretary Daniels, settlement. Dr. Edward Ryan, an Ameriwith the approval of the President, ordered can in the Red Cross service, had been senthe embargo on arms from the United States tenced by the military governor of Zacatecas to Mexican ports partially restored and made to be shot as a spy. Vigorous representations complete on April 23. nessy is reported to have told President Wil- lease on April 30. More serious were the son that Huerta, preparing for a crisis, has cases of the American Vice-Consul, John R. long been planning to leave Mexico City Silliman, at Saltillo, who was arrested late Vera Cruz.

The Sad Fate of the Refugees

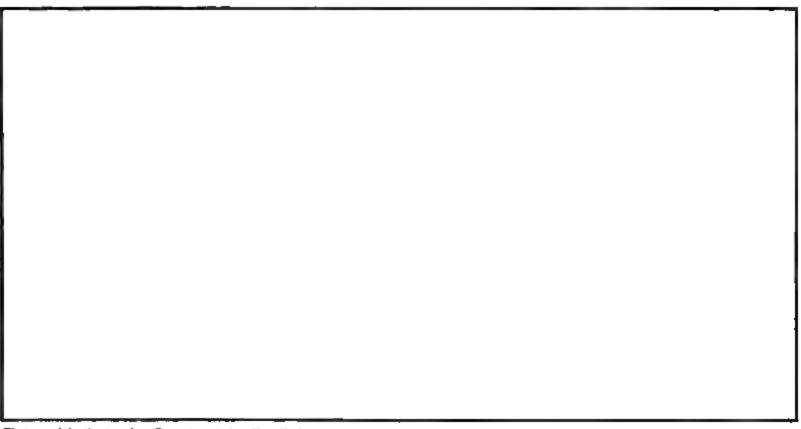
at Galveston within a few days, several thou- reprisal. sand were brought from Mexico City to way to San Diego in California, and others alike, and Senhor Cardoza, the Brazilian sought refuge to the southwards in Guate- Minister in Mexico, to whom American into other indignities. At Mexico City the affairs at Washington.

Several newspaper correspondents who were later cast into prison. Upon repre-Villa, in an interview given at Torreon, sentations to him, however, Huerta released Mr. O'Shaugh- from the State Department secured his rewith his troops and to make a last stand at in April, and Private Samuel Parks, of the Puebla, midway between Mexico City and 28th United States Infantry, who, on May 6, while crazed with the tropical heat, wandered from his command into the Mexican lines and was shot. Sharp demands were in June last, President made for information and amends in these Wilson advised Americans to leave Mexico, cases, and, on May 16, it was reported that there has been a steady though slow stream Consul Silliman was on his way to Mexico of citizens of the United States departing City, where he would be freed, although the from Mexican territory. At the time of Mexican Foreign Minister declined to withthe taking of Vera Cruz there were probably draw the charges against him of spying on not more than five or six thousand remaining the Federals and of aiding the Constitutionin the country out of a total of more than alists. The Parks case was under investigaa hundred thousand at the end of the Madero tion late last month. It was being freely régime. During the week following the fall stated at the State Department that full repaof Vera Cruz a more rapid movement of the ration would be demanded for the murder fugitives began. Nearly a thousand arrived of Parks, even to the extent of armed

Invaluable service was rendered to Ameri-Puerto Mexico, on the north, and thence to icans in Mexico City by Sir Lionel Carden, New Orleans. Some hundreds made their the British Minister, who aided all foreigners Many of them complained of harsh terests had been confided, and the Spanish treatment, of having been driven from their Minister to the United States, Señor Juan homes, insulted, robbed, and been subjected Riano v Gayangos, who handled Mexican

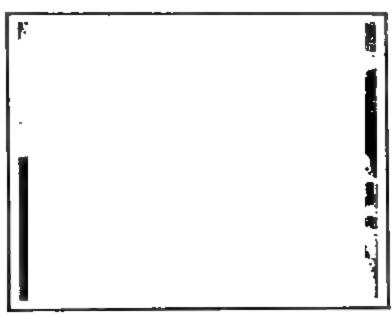
VERA CRUZ IN AMERICAN HANDS

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pyright by the American Press Association, New York	
MARINES LEAVING THE BATTLESHI	PS FOR THE LANDING AT VERA CRUZ
•	
THE taking of Vera Gruz by the Ameri	ican forces occurred on April 21. The first
detachment of sailors reached the landing	
MANAGEMENT OF SHIPPING FOR SHIP SHIPPING	
	•
lifteen minutes later the Americans were in	possession of the principal buildings in the
ifteen minutes later the Americans were in ower part of the city. At first there were	possession of the principal buildings in the no signs of resistance. Then the Mexican
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Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

HOLDING THE CITY GOVERNMENT BUILDING WITH A THREE-INCH FIELD PIECE



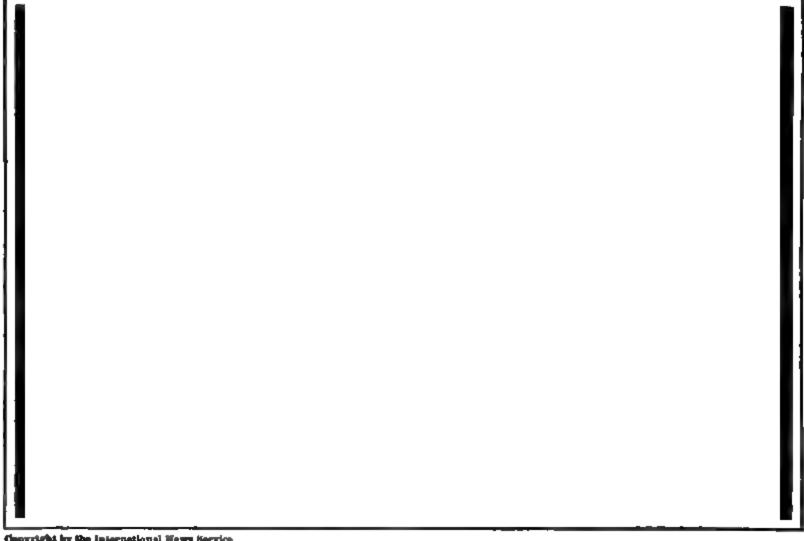
Copyright by the American Press Association, New York

FIRING FROM BEHIND A BARRICADE OF TRUNKS IN THE DOORWAY OF THE RAILROAD TERMINAL Copyright by the American Press Association, New York TAKING THE WOUNDED BACK TO THE WHARF UNDER THE RED CROSS FLAG

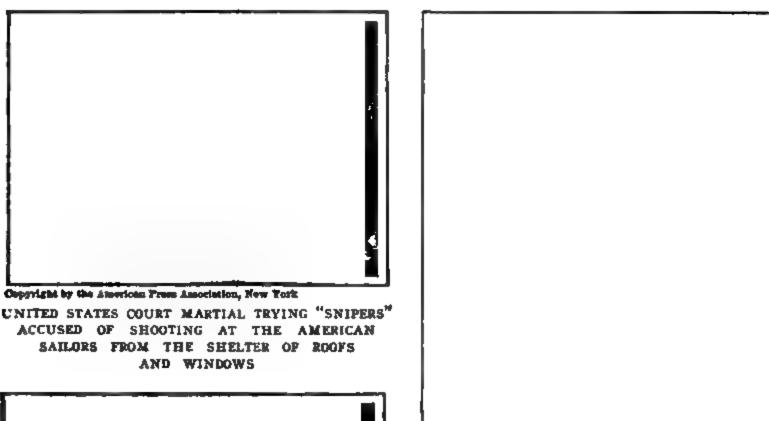
THE NAVY AVIATION CAMP ON THE BEACH AT VERA CRUZ, FROM WHICH OUR AERIAL SCOUTS MADE SOME VERY EFFECTIVE FLIGHTS

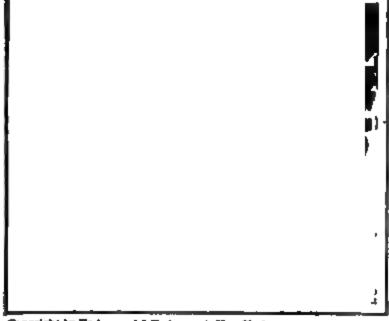
Copyright by the American Press Association, New York TROOPS RUSHING ARTILLERY TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF FERA CRUZ

Much fear was felt at first for the safety of Americans coming from Mexico City. The trains bearing them, however, duly arrived at Vera Cruz, and the refugees were assisted by the sailors aboard ships for the United States.



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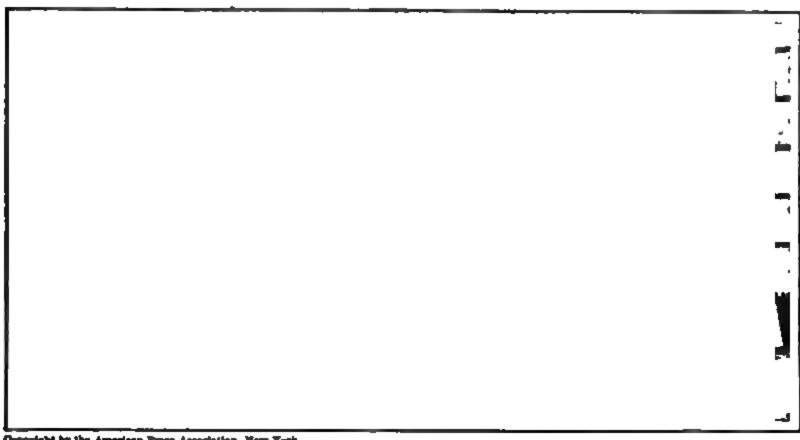


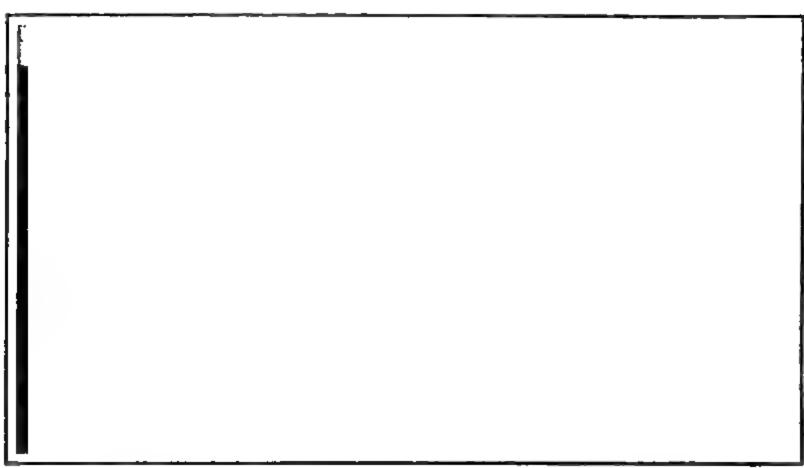
Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York MEXICAN CHILDREN CARRYING AWAY FOOD FROM THE UNITED STATES SUPPLY STATION

BAISING THE AMERICAN FLAG IN VERA CRUZ OVER THE HOTEL TERMINAL, THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Copyright by Underwood & Budarwood, New York

When the American flag went up in Vera Cruz, the Mexican natives little realized what it meant. Experience had taught them that terrible things follow in the wake of the conqueror. But these Americans acted differently. Punishment there was, for "snipers" caught red-handed, but for the terror-stricken peon and the women and children, there was food and the assurance of protection.





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THE FAMOUS OLD PRISON OF SAN JUAN DE ULUA IN VERA CRUZ HARBOR

The prison of San Juan de Ulua was built by the Spaniards over three centuries ago. In every respect the grim old fortress fulfilled all the horrible traditions of the dungeons of barbarous times. Many of its cells were dark and situated below the water-level. It was a prison whose reeking walls could tell the story of countless unfortunates who had incurred official displeasure at some time or other. When the Yankees swung open the gates, hundreds of miserable wretches were found in the loathsome cells. These inmates, a large number of whom were political prisoners, expected to be shot, but were astonished to find that their cases were properly investigated and many of them were set at liberty. Under American supervision the old prison was thoroughly renovated and put into a sanitary condition.

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Once, w Americans	nue guaraing found them	ine Lejar selves confre	Waterworks, inted by a lar	outside the cit we force of N	ly, a small Aexicans.	aetachn Theom
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Oppright by the International News Service

A SQUAD OF TROOPERS STARTING OUT ON THEIR "CLEAN-UP" WORK

With 'the occupation of the city by American troops there came also the type of civilization which has followed the American flag in foreign lands. Measures for health and safety were speedily put in force, and the old city experienced a regeneration which filled the natives with wonder at this unaccustomed style of conquest. In nine days the United States' forces had taken possession of the city, put down lawlessness and disorder, restored the government to full working order, surrounded the city with an effective guard, and then treated the town to a thorough "clean-up."

OUR REMARKABLE CANAL TREATY WITH COLOMBIA

REGINNING on the page that follows ments and sacrifices, while Colombia was tiated by the United States with Colombia, prospective gains. The pending treaty reand signed at Bogotá, to which we made fers to the "rights and interests" of Colombia not in the Spanish, text.

scrutiny. It contains expressions of regret on the part of the United States with regard Improper Special Privileges to the events of the year 1903, which, it would seem, ought to be matched by reciprocal expressions on the part of Colombia.

If we mistake not, it is the opinion in the United States that Colombia behaved reprehensibly in refusing to ratify the treaty which her authorities had eagerly negotiated with us, known as the Hav-Herran treaty. Our law relating to the canal authorized the President at that time to abandon the Panama route and construct the canal across Nicaragua. If we had adopted this alternative it would have been absolutely ruinous to all the interests of the state of Panama. The people of that state were thus justified in declaring their independence. They were the political and sovereign party in interest, in a far higher sense than was the Government at Bogotá.

The Real Parties in Interest

nical claim of sovereignty might bring them of the treaty-making power. rich rewards. Their interests were shadowy; those of others were substantial. We had Too Late to Reverse History at first decided to build the canal at Nicaplans. Others were making immense invest- rightfully at Panama because of the con-

this, we publish in full the treaty nego- making neither, but merely counting her allusion last month. In order to show the in the canal. This is an unfortunate phrase, treaty as now undergoing ratification at Bo- because if Colombia has any rights and intergotá, we have photographed some of the ests in the canal, they must be paramount. pages directly from the official Diario, issued For the price of \$25,000,000, Colombia is by the Colombian Government. The por- willing to admit that we also have some rights tions that we do not photograph are accu- and interests, and to acknowledge the inderately printed in full in the English, though pendence and sovereignty of the republic of Panama. This is to concede that the local When this treaty comes before the Senate rights and interests are indeed those of Panait will require very careful and deliberate ma as sovereign, and not those of Colombia.

This treaty also grants to Colombia certain rights to use the canal, free of tolls, in perpetuity. No such right ought to be granted to any country unless granted to all countries. It is obvious that we could appropriately make concessions to little Panama itself when arranging for the canal strip. But no favored rights in the use of the canal should be granted to Colombia, unless we are also willing to grant them to Mexico and the Central American countries.

We ought to be warned against putting perpetuity clauses into treaties. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty of sixty years ago was negotiated hastily, in order to comply with certain temporary conditions which have long since passed away. Yet because the perpetuity idea as a matter of form was put into that treaty, it has survived to play unexpected tricks upon posterity. That treaty should have contained a simple proviso to the effect The French people were also a very im- that unless the canal project to which it reportant and real party in interest. They had ferred were entered upon within five years. expended a thousand million francs trying to and prosecuted to a successful conclusion, construct the Panama Canal, and had sacri- the treaty would lapse. We are not assuring ficed perhaps a score of thousands of lives on peace by all this process of making treaties, the isthmus. The politicians at Bogotá had but on the contrary we endanger peace in done nothing more than to dream that a tech- every direction when we make unwise use

The action of our Government was deragua. We were conferring an inestimable liberately taken as its chosen policy ten or boon upon Colombia when we changed our twelve years ago, and we are at this moment we have succeeded. This success of ours text of the treaty:

cessions for which we have already paid lias prospectively doubled the value of all the agreed price. Colombia's great recom- the resources of Colombia. The whole tone pense lies in the simple fact that instead of of this treaty is unfortunate, and its proposals failing, like the French, to make a canal would seem impossible. Following is the full

Diario Oficial

Año L

Bogota, martes 14 de abril de 1914

Número 15169

CONTENIDO

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

Tratado entre la República de Colombia y los Estados Unidos de América para el arregio de sus diferencias proyententes de los acontécimientos realizados en el intro de Panamá en Noviembre de 1903......

Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Cotombia for the settlement of their differences arising out of the events which took place on the 1sthmus of Panama in November 1903.

Decreto anunero 390 de 1914, por al etal se nombran Plenipotenciarios con la misión especial de celebrar un

Decreto numero 409 de 1914, por el cual se convoca el

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Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.



TRATADO

entre la República de Colombia y los Estados Unidos de America para el arreglo de sus diferencias provenientes de los acontecimientos realizados en el Istmo de Panamá en Noviembre de 1903.

La República de Colombia y los Estados Unidos de América, deseando remover todas las divergencias provenientes de los acontecimientos políticos ocurridos en Panama en Noviembre de 1903, restaurar la cordial amistad que anteriormente ca-

TREATY

between the United States of America and the Republic of Colombia for the settlement of their differences arisino out of the events which took place on the Isthmus of Panama in Dovember 1903.

The United States of America and the Republic of Colombia, being desirous to remove all the misunderstandings growing out of the political events in Panama in November 1903; to restore the cordial friendship that formerly characterized the relations between the two countries, and racterizó las relaciones entre los dos países y también definir y regularizar sus derechos e intereses respecto del Canal interoceánico que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos está construyendo a través del Istmo de Panamá, han resuelto con tal propósito celebrar un Tratado, y en consecuencia han nombrado Plenipotenciarios suyos:

Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República de Colombia a Francisco José Urrutia, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores: Marco Fidel Suárez, Primer Designado para ejercer el Poder Ejecutivo; Nicolás Esguerra, ex-Ministro de Estado; José Maria González Valencia, Senador; Rafael Uribe Uribe, Senador; y Antonio José Uribe, Presidente de la Cámara de Representantes; y

Su Excelencia el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América a Thaddeus Austin Thomson, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de América ante el Gobierno de la República de Colombia:

Quienes, después de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes respectivos, que fueron hallados en buena y debida forma, han convenido en lo siguiente:

ARTÍCULO I

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de America, deseoso de poner término a todas las controversias y diferencias con la República de Colombia provenientes de los acontecimientos que originaron la actual situación del Istmo de Panama, en su propio nombre y en nombre del Pueblo de los Estados Unidos, expresa sincero sentimiento por cualquier cosa que haya ocurrido ocasionada a interrumpir o a alterar las relaciones de cordial amistad que por tan largo tiempo existieron entre las dos naciones.

also to define and regulate their rights and interests in respect of the interoceanic canal which the Government of the United States is constructing across the Isthmus of Panama, have resolved for this purpose to conclude a Treaty and have accordingly appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Excellency the President of the United States of America. Thaddeus Austin Thomson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotenciary of the United States of America to the Government of the Republic of Colombia; and

His Excellency the President of Colombia, Francisco José. Urrutia, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Marco Fidel Suárez, First Designate to exercise the Executive Power; Nicolás Esguerra, ex-Minister of State; José Maria González Valencia, Senator; Rafael Uribe Uribe Senator; and Antonio José Uribe, President of the House of Representatives:

Who, after communicating to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following:

ARTICLE I

The Government of the United States of America, wishing to put at rest all controversies and differences with the Republic of Colombia arising out of the events from which the present situation on the Isthmus of Panama resulted, expresses, in its own name and in the name of the people of the United States, sincere regret that anything should have occurred to interrupt or to mar the relations of cordial friendship that had so long subsisted between the two nations.

The Government of the Republic of Colombia, in its own name and in the name of the Colombian people, accepts

this declaration in the full assurance that every the Colombian law of June 9, 1855, agrees that obstacle to the restoration of complete harmony the boundary shall be the following: From Cape between the two countries will thus disappear.

ARTICLE II

The Republic of Colombia shall enjoy the following rights in respect to the Interoceanic Canal and the Panama Railway.

1. The Republic of Colombia shall be at liberty at all times to transport through the Interoceanic Canal its troops, materials of war and ships of war, even in case of war between Colombia and another country, without paying any

charges to the United States.
2. The products of the soil and industry of Colombia passing through the Canal as well as the Colombian mails, shall be exempt from any charge or duty other than those to which the products and mails of the United States may be subject. The products of the soil and industry of Colombia, such as cattle, salt, and provisions, shall be admitted to entry in the Canal Zone, and likewise in the islands and main land occupied or which may be occupied by the United States as auxiliary and accessory thereto, without pay-ing other duties or charges than those payable by similar products of the United States.

3. Colombian citizens crossing the Canal Zone shall, upon production of proper proof of their nationality, be exempt from every toll, tax or duty to which citizens of the United States are

not subject.

4. During the construction of the Interoceanic Canal and afterwards, whenever traffic by the Canal is interrupted or whenever it shall be necessary for any other reason to use the railway, the troops, materials of war, products and mails of the Republic of Colombia, as above mentioned, shall, even in case of war between Colombia and another country, be transported on the Railway between Ancon and Cristobal or on any other Railway substituted therefor, paying only the same charges and duties as are imposed upon the troops, materials of war, products and mails of the United States. The officers, agents and employees of the Government of Colombia, shall, upon production of proper proof of their official officers, agents, and employees of the Government of the United States. The provisions of this parbetween Colombia and Panama.

coast of Colombia to any Colombian port on the Pacific coast, and vice versa, shall be transported Affairs affirming the powers and credentials over the aforesaid Railway free of any charge of the signers of the Treaty, and a second except the actual cost of handling and transpor- "decree" dated April 6th, officially comtation, which shall not in any case exceed onehalf of the ordinary freight charges levied upon similar products of the United States passing over Congress, and signed by the President, and

ARTICLE III

after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, the sum of twenty-five million dol-lars, gold, United States money.

ARTICLE IV

as an independent nation, and taking as a basis both countries.

Tiburón to the headwaters of the Rio de la Miel and following the mountain chain by the ridge of Gandi to the Sierra de Chugargun and that of Mali, going down by the ridges of Nigue to the heights of Aspave, and from thence to a point on the Pacific half way between Cocalito and La Ardita. In consideration of this recognition, the Gov-

ernment of the United States will, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, take the necessary steps in order to obtain from the Government of Panama the despatch of a duly accredited agent to negotiate and conclude with the Government of Colombia a Treaty of Peace and Friendship, with a view to bring about both the establishment of regular diplomatic relations between Colombia and Panama and the adjustment of all questions of pecuniary liability as between the two countries, in accordance with recognized principles of law and precedents.

ARTICLE V

The present Treaty shall be approved and ratified by the High Contracting Parties in conformity with their respective laws, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in the city of Bogotá as soon as may be possible.

In faith whereof, the said plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their respective seals.

Done at the city of Bogotá, the sixth day of April in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fourteen.

Following the wording of the text of the Treaty are the signatures of those who, according to Colombian law, are required to validate such a document. They are: Francisco José Urrutia, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Marco Fidel Suarez, Vice-President; Nicolas Esguerra, José M. Gonzales Valencia; Rafael Uribe Uribe; Antonio José Uribe, and Thaddeus Austin Thomson, the character or their employment, also be entitled to American Minister at Bogotá. The docupassage on the said Railway on the same terms as ment is issued by "executive authority" and dated April 6, 1914, authorized by Carlos agraph shall not, however, apply in case of war E. Restrepo, the President of the Republic. These signatures are followed by a page con-5. Coal, petroleum and sea salt, being the taining a "decree" dated April 4th, signed products of Colombia, passing from the Atlantic by the President and the Minister of Foreign municating this Treaty to the Colombian the Railway and in transit from one port to anther of the United States.

the Ministers of the Interior, Foreign Affairs. War. Public Instruction Public War, fairs, Public Instruction, Works, and the Treasury. The last page of The United States of America agrees to pay the Diario Oficial is a "circular" addressed to the Republic of Colombia, within six months to all governors of provinces, and county and city officials announcing that the foregoing is the official text of a Treaty, legally negotiated between the Colombian and American The Republic of Colombia recognizes Panama representatives and waiting ratification in

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From April 21 to May 19, 1914)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

April 22.—The House accepts, without a roll call, the Senate's amended resolution authorizing the President to use the armed forces of the United States in Mexico.

April 29.—The Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals votes to report the bill repealing the tolls-exemption clause of the Panama Canal Act, with the Simmons amendment stating that the United States does not thereby waive any rights.

May 5.—The House, discussing the Naval appropriation bill in committee of the whole, sustains the prevision authorizing the construction of two battleships, by vote of 148 to 91.

May 6.—In the House, the Administration's anti-trust bill is formally reported by the majority members of the Judiciary Committee.

May 7.—In the Senate, Mr. O'Gorman (Dem., N. Y.) opposes the Administration's position in the Panama Canal tolls controversy... The House passes the Naval appropriation bill (\$140,-000,000); the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reports a measure embodying the Administration's plan for governmental supervision of stock and bond issues of railroads.

May 12.—The House passes bills raising the rank of our diplomatic posts in Argentina and Chile to embassies; the Senate bill is adopted which provides means for the popular election of United States Senators in States where proper laws have not been provided.

May 12.—In both branches, the Rural Credits bill, providing a special credit system for farmers, is introduced and referred to committees... In the Senate, Mr. Smith (Dem., Ga.) replies at length to Mr. O'Gorman's criticism of the tolls-repeal bill.... The House Democrats, in caucus, agree to pass before adjournment only the three anti-trust measures and the annual appropriation bills.

May 13.—In the Senate, Mr. Smoot (Rep., Utah) discusses the Panama Canal controversy from economic and defensive viewpoints, upholding tolls exemption and American supremacy.

May 19.—House begins debate upon the Administration's anti-trust measures.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

April 28.—President Wilson directs the Secretary of War to send federal troops to the southern Colorado coal fields, to supplant the ineffective militia in the strike region.

May 4.—The Colorado legislature meets in special session to deal with the mine-strike situation.

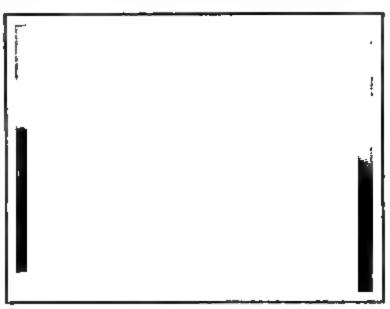
May 11.—The sentences of imprisonment for contempt of court imposed upon the three labor leaders, Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, are reversed by the United States Supreme Court under the statute of limitations.

May 14.-Ex-President Charles S. Mellen, of

the New Haven railroad system, testifies before the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding the New Haven's financial and political dealings incident to the absorption of subsidiary systems.

May 15.—The Colorado Senate rejects, by vote of 26 to 4, a resolution calling for the resignation of Governor Ammons for incompetency in dealing with the strike in the coal regions... The President nominates Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, Secretary of the Embassy at Tokio, to be Minister to Haiti.

May 19.—The Pennsylvania primaries result in victories for the regular candidates; Senator Penrose is renominated by the Republicans, and Martin Brumbaugh is chosen for Governor; Congressman Palmer is nominated for Senator by the Democrats, with Vance McCormick for Governor;



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York
THE CLIFTON HOTEL, SCENE OF THE PEACE CONFERENCES AT NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA

Gifford Pinchot and William Draper Lewis are unopposed for Senator and Governor, respectively, in the Progressive primary.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

April 19.—General V. Marquez Bustillos, Secretary of War in Venezuela, is chosen Provisional President to succeed President Gomez, resigned.

April 24.—The city of Monterey is captured by the Mexican revolutionists.

April 25.—By a ministerial decree, Austria stops emigration of youths and men under thirty-four, unless they have performed full military service.

April 26.—The first elections in France indicate that the political complexion of the new Chamber will differ but slightly from the old.

April 28.—Winston Churchill, a member of the British cabinet, opens the way toward a compromise in the Irish Home Rule crisis during a speech in the House of Commons.

April 29.-Sir Edward Carson (leader of the

Ulsterites), ex-Premier Balfour, and Mr. Bonar cially recognizes the election of Colonel Bensfinal reading in the legislative chamber,

May 1.—The new Chinese constitution is promulgated; the instrument abolishes the premiership and concentrates power in the President. . Seflor Lopez y Portillo resigns the office of Minister of Foreign Relations in Mexico.

object to the inclusion of their territory in the new state of Albania. ... The personnel is announced of the new Chinese cabinet, of Conservative tendencies.

May 6.-The British House of Lords rejects measure extending the Parliamentary suffrage to those women who already vote in municipal elections.

May 7.—Prince Alexander of Teck is appointed Governor-General of Canada, succeeding the Duke of Connaught and taking office in October.

May 10.—The final elections in France, for membership in the Chamber of Deputies, are noteworthy for the gains made by the Unified Socialists. . . . The Mexican revolutionists begin in earnest their attack upon Tampico, the most important seaport remaining under control of the Huerta government.

May 12.—Premier Asquith pledges the Government to introduce an amendment to the Irish Home Rule bill, if that measure becomes a law.

May 13.—The city of Tampico is captured by

the Mexican revolutionists, after four days' fight- arbitration to a British subject for damages reing with heavy losses on both sides.

May 15.—Colonel Benavides, leader of the opposition in Peru which expelled President Billinghurst, is elected Provisional President. . . . Premier Okuma announces the policy of the new the arbitration treaty with the United States. Japanese ministry, promising moderate increases in the army and navy.

May 18.—One hundred and twenty-one Peruvian Senators and Deputies declare themselves a national Congress and proclaim Roberto Leguia Provisional President. . . . Essad Pasha resigns his post of Minister of War in Albania and leads

Law (leader of the Opposition) welcome and vides as Provisional President. . . . The Welsh endorse Mr. Churchill's compromise proposals. Disestablishment bill passes its third reading in . . . The amended Chinese constitution passes its the House of Commons, on its third passage, and is the first measure to become a law without the consent of the Lords.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

April 21.-King George and Queen Mary of England are enthusiastically received upon their May 2.—Pillaging and massacre are reported arrival in Paris, on the tenth anniversary of the in northern Epirus, Greece, by insurgents who establishment of the entente cordiale between

France and England.

April 22.—Diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico are broken of.

April 25.—Argentina, Brazil and Chile. through their diplomatic representatives at Washington, tender their good offices to bring about a settlement of the differences between the United States and Mexico; their offer is accepted by President Wilson.

April 27.-The Mexican Government accepts the good offices of Argentina, Brazil and Chile for mediation of its dispute with the United States.

April 29.—General Carranza, as "supreme chief" of the Mexican revolutionists, accepts in principle the mediation proposals of the South American powers but declines to take part in the settlement.

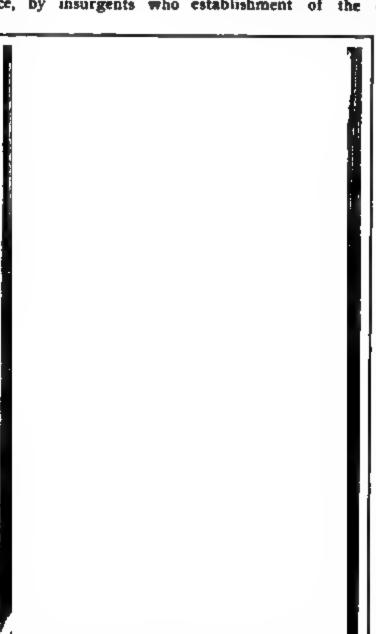
May 5.-A general treaty of arbitration is signed at Washington by the Italian ambassador and the American Secretary of State.

May 6.—Great Britain demands of Haiti the immediate payment of a long overdue \$62,000 claim awarded by a court of

ceived during a revolutionary uprising; the demand is backed by a cruiser, and the Haitian Congress authorizes the payment.

May 13.—The Japanese Privy Council ratifies

May 16 .- Marines from the Dutch warship are landed near Tampico, Mexico, to protect their country's oil interests, against the protests of the revolutionists.



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THE NATION'S TRIBUTE TO THE VERA CRUZ DEAD

(The illustration shows the funeral cortege passing over the Manhattan Bridge to the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, where memorial services were held, participated in by President Wilson and other representatives of nation, State, and city)

April 21.-By direction of President Wilson, an uprising against the new ruler, Prince William. Rear-Admiral Fletcher lands at Vera Cruz 1000 The Beruvian Supreme Court offi- marines and sailors from the battleships Uses and

MEXICAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Florida and the transport Prairie, and seizes the custom house and cable office; resistance by the Mexican federal troops takes the form of desultory firing from windows and housetops, and four of the landing force are killed and twenty wounded.... Five battleships under Rear-Admiral Badger arrive after the engagement is over.

April 22.-The charge d'affaires of the United States at Mexico City, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, is handed his passports and prepares to leave the country... Three thousand additional marines and sailors from the American battleships are landed at Vers Cruz, and the combined forces take entire possession of the city; eight sailors lose their lives during the day's fighting... General Carranza, head of the revolutionists in Mexico, "invites" President Wilson to withdraw United States troops from Mexican territory, else the revolutionary forces will be dragged into a war with the United States.

April 23.—Señor Algara, chargé d'affaires of Mexico at Washington, asks for and receives his passports. . . . Four American sailors are killed by Mexican "snipers" at Vera Cruz; the total casualties during the three days are seventeen United States sailors and marines killed and seventy wounded (two fatally), and 126 Mexicans killed and 195 wounded. . . . The Fifth Brigade of United States infantry and a detachment of artillery (5200 men in all) are ordered to Vera Cruz from posts in Texas. . . President Wilson restores the embargo on shipments of arms and munitions of war from the United States into Mexico. . . . General Villa, the military leader of the revolutionists, states that he and his followers want no war with the United States.

April 24.-Mexican federal troops dynamite and burn the town of Nuevo Laredo; several of them are killed by United States soldiers while attempting to destroy the two international bridges connecting with Laredo, Texas.

April 25.—The United States accepts a tender of the good offices of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile toward the settlement of its differences with Mexico. . . . A virtual armistice goes into effect, without formal agreement.

April 26.—United States naval officers, in an interests) aeroplane flight of less than two hours, successfully reconnoitre the region around Vera Cruz for ten or fifteen miles in all directions.

April 27.—The Huerta government in Mexico accepts the mediation proposal.

April 28.—At a conference between the Mexican revolutionist leaders, General Carranza and General Villa, it is agreed not to oppose the occu-General Villa, it is agreed not to oppose the occu- seize and operate the lighthouse on Lobos Island, pation of Mexican territory by the United States near Vera Cruz, which with others along the so long as territory controlled by the revolution- coast had been neglected by Mexican authorities; ists is not invaded.

April 30.—United States control at Vera Cruz seizure as a violation of the armistice. passes from the Navy to the Army as regular troops under Brigadier-General Funston are landed and the sailors are withdrawn to their

the South American mediators have requested the sons—including eleven children and two women-Carranza factions in Mexico to designate repre- lowed (see page 732). sentatives to confer with the mediators.

nounce that a peace conference will be held at the distance by water between Boston and New Niagara Falls, Canada, beginning on May 18. Jun•—4

THE LATE JOHN F. DILLON

(Judge Dillon, who died last month at the age of eighty-two, had long been an authority on municipal corporations and on railroad law. He was born in New York, but spent his boyhood in Iowa and there acquired first a medical and later a legal education. He served on the Supreme Court bench in Iowa, half a century ago, and afterwards was a Judge of the United States Circuit Court. He retired to private practice in New York City in 1882, serving as counsel for large railroad interests)

May 9.-It is announced that the delegates of the United States to the peace conference will be Joseph R. Lamar, Justice of the Supreme Court, and Frederick W. Lehmann, formerly Solicitor-General.

May 10.—The United States naval authorities the Mexican Foreign Minister protests against the

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

April 20.-Armed strikers in the Ludlow mining district, near Trinidad, Colo., clash with May 2.—It is announced at Washington that State militia, with the result that twenty-five per-United States Government and the Huerta and are killed or burned to death by a fire which fol-

May 5.—The South American mediators an- Cape Cod, which will shorten by seventy miles York, and provide a safer route.

April 23.—Striking miners in the Colorado coal

April 28.—The President orders Federal troops to Colorado to prevent further fighting between State militia and the striking coal miners; he requests the immediate withdrawal of State troops... Explosions in twin mine shafts of a colliery at Eccles, W. Va., cause the death of 180 miners by burning and suffocation. . . . Colonel Roosevelt emerges from the Brazilian wilderness at Manaos, having traversed more than 600 miles of hitherto unexplored territory. . . Further conflict in the Colorado coal fields results in the death of seven mine guards, one striker, and an officer of militia; it is estimated that 47 persons lost their lives during the ten days of fighting.

May 3.-More than 50 persons are killed during a fire in the commercial section of Valparaiso, Chile.

May 4.—The International Council of Women meets in quinquennial session at Rome.

May 5-6.—The captain and twenty-six of the crew of the freight steamer Columbian, abandoned while burning off Sable Island on May 3, are rescued from small boats by the Franconia and the Manhattan; twenty-three of the crew are believed to have perished.

May 7.-Eleanor Randolph Wilson, the President's youngest daughter, is married in the White House to William Gibbs McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

May 8.-A series of earth shocks causes great ing several villages and killing 180 persons.

May 11.—Memorial services over the bodies of the seventeen sailors and marines killed at Vera Cruz are held in the navy yard at New York

May 15.—The people of Norway celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the separation of their kingdom from Denmark.

May 17.-The revenue cutter Seneca picks up a boat containing four survivors of the crew of the Columbian, which had been abandoned on May 3; eleven of their companions had died of starvation and exposure.

May 17-18.—Five German aviators are killed in various accidents during a competition near Berlin.

May 18.—The Panama Canal is opened for regular barge traffic.

May 19.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt arrives at New York, after nearly eight months' absence upon an exploring trip through the South American interior.

philosopher and mathematician, 74.

April 21.-Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence, the facturing aluminum and steel, 51. prominent advocate of the theory that Bacon wrote the Shakespeare literature, 77.

April 23.-Col. Daniel Mitchell Appel, U.S.A., a noted army medical officer, 59.

April 24.-Rev. Dr. Poindexter Smith Henson, the Baptist clergyman and author, 82.

April 25.—Count Charles Khuen-Hedervary von ly Premier of Hungary, 63. Hede

April 26 .- George F. Baer, president of the Philfields destroy many large mine properties by fire adelphia & Reading Railway, 71.... Very Rev. Dionysius F. Best, head of the Order of Carmelite Fathers in the United States and Canada, 51.... Thomas J. Barratt, head of Pears' soap manufactory in England and pioneer in systematic advertising, 73. . . . Henry T. Wills, an authority on tariffs and international trade, 57.

> April 28.-Thomas G. Jones, Judge of the United States District Court in Alabama, 69. . . Philippe Van Tieghem, the French botanist, 75.

> April 29 .- Wilfrid de Fonveille, the French aeronaut, scientist, and publicist, 88. . . . Paul Revoil, a prominent French diplomat, 57.

> May 1.—Herman Frasch, the chemist, noted for his discovery of processes for refining oil, 62... Sir James Henderson, a prominent Belfast journal-

> May 2.—John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Duke of Argyll, at one time Governor-General of Canada, 69. . . . Prof. Newton Horace Winchell, the eminent Minnesota geologist, 74.

> May 3.-Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, commander of the Third Army Corps at Gettysburg, 90.

> May 4.-William Gibson, member of the Canadian Senate and a prominent financier, 65.

> May 5.-Ex-Judge John F. Dillon, a noted authority on municipal corporations and railroad law, 82.

> May 6.-Dr. Charles S. Wainwright, a noted instructor in internal medicine.

May 9.-Charles William Post, the manufacdamage along the eastern coast of Sicily, destroy- turer of cercal foods and opponent of the methods of organized labor, 59.

> May 10.-Madame Lillian Nordica, the noted American opera singer, 57. . . Ernst von Schuch, the German operatic conductor, 67.... Sir William A. Smith, founder of the Boys' Brigade in England, 59.

> May 11.-Major-Gen. Charles B. Hall, U.S.A., retired, 70. . . . Col. John C. Calhoun Mayo, the Kentucky coal operator and Democratic leader, 49. . . . Daniel De Leon, leader of the Socialist Labor party in New York.

> May 12.-Eugenio Montero-Rios, head of the Spanish commissioners who drafted and signed the treaty of peace with the United States in 1898, 82.

May 13.-Mrs. Isabella Fyvie Mayo, the Scotch novelist, 71.

May 14.-Mrs. Elizabeth King Ellicott, a noted Maryland club woman and suffragist.... Leopold Hammel, a prominent Mobile merchant and philanthropist, 67. . . . William Wainwright, vicepresident of the Grand Trunk Railroad, 74. . . . OBITUARY

Duncan McMartin, a prominent Canadian mineApril 20.—Charles Santiago Sanders Pierce, the owner, 45. . . . Paul Louis Heroult, the French chemist and inventor of appliances used in manu-

May 15.-Frederick D. Monk, former Minister of Public Works in Canada, 58.

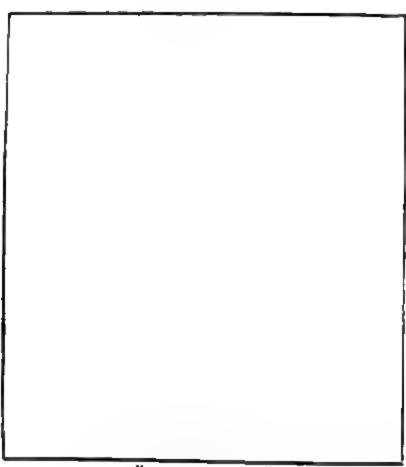
May 17.- John L. Griffiths, Consul-General of the United States at London, 58.

May 18.-Admiral Sir Charles Drury, a prominent retired member of the British Navy, 68.

May 19.-William Aldis Wright, a noted English author and critic.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CARTOONS

THE KNOCK AT THE DOOR
(Uncle Sam bringing civilization to Mexico)
From the News (Chicago)



"A SORT OF WAR"

PRESIDENT WILSON: "I hope you are not shooting at my dear friends the Mexicans?"

U. S. N. GUNNER: "Oh, no, sir. We have strict orders only to aim at one Huerta." From Punch (London)

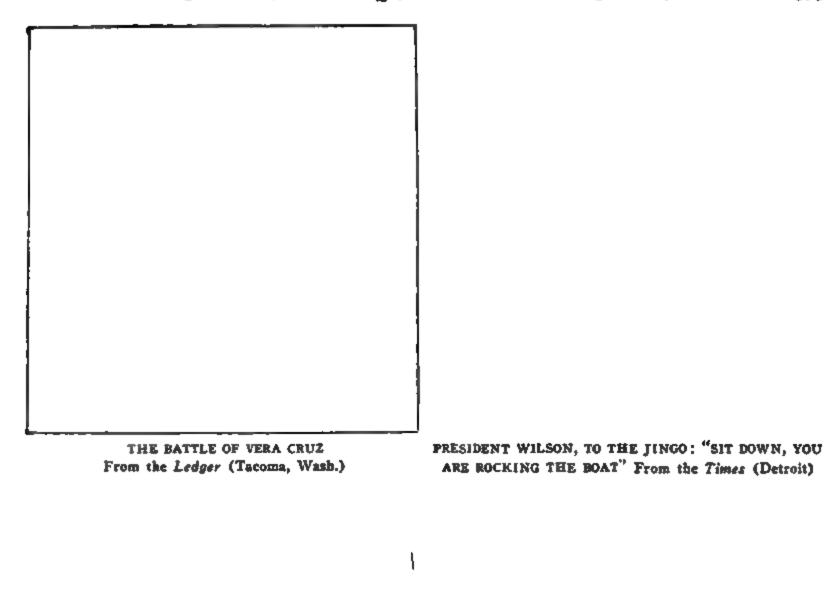
HUERTA, THE TELL OF MEXICO

He has not made obeisance to the hat
From Kiberthi (Vienna)

GERMANY: "My dear, you see all these things I have brought you; I want to do business with you."

Uncle Sam: "I am nearer to you than this fellow, besides, 'America for the Americans,' you know!"

South America (ande): "Yes, I know, I know: I love you both, but when it comes to business, I am for myself." From O Malho (Rio Jamero)



BEFORE THE UNITED STATES INTERVENED IN BEHALF AFTER THE UNITED STATES HAD RESCUED THEM OF THESE OPPRESSED PEOPLE FROM THEIR OPPRESSION From the Tribune (Chicago)

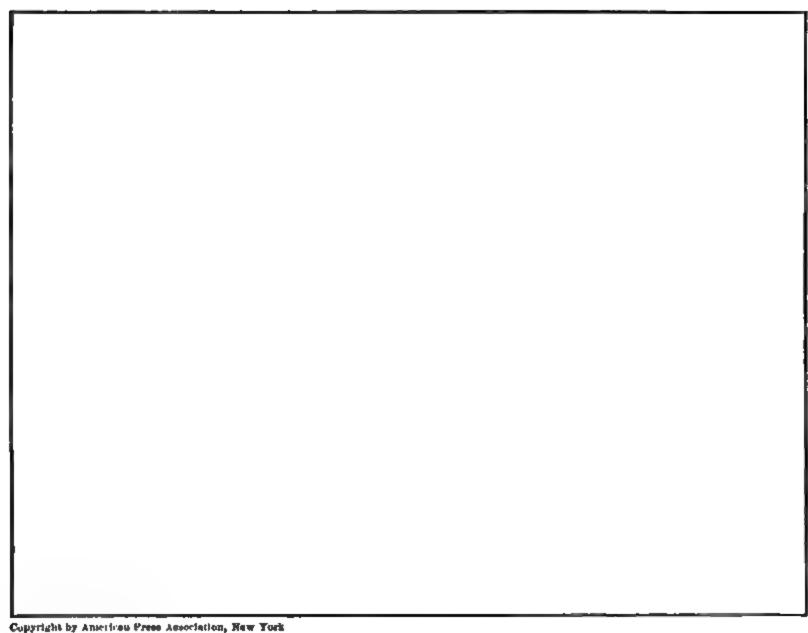
THE MAID OF THE MIST From the Dispatch (Columbus, Ohio)

THE LESSON
From the Jersey Journal (Jersey City)

IT is to be hoped that the results of the Niagara Falls peace conference will be more substantial than the cartoonist's "Maid of the Mist." The "Snipers," it seems, have been after President Wilson, also, with criticism a-plenty. In the two cartoons below are presented varying views as to the matter of dying for one's country.

THE SNIPERS
From the News (Chicago)





THE MEXICAN DICTATOR IN A NEW ROLE. THE SOCIAL HUERTA ENTERTAINING THE LADIES

VICTORIANO HUERTA, THE MAN, THE SOLDIER

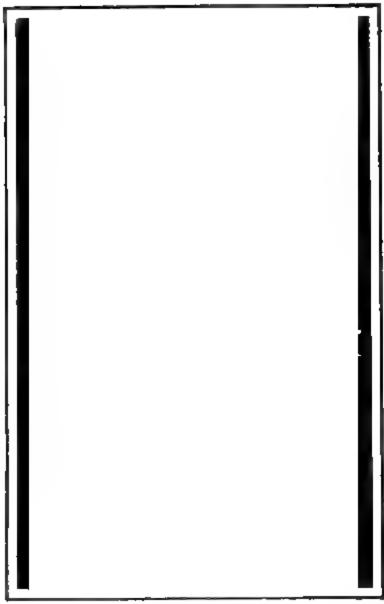
BY N. C. ADOSSIDES

I arrived in time for another more stricken and exhausted. terrific downfall, the debacle of Escalon. General Gonzales Salas, commander-in-chief along the railroad line, facing an endless of the Madero forces in the North, had chain of mountains which loomed like giganabandoned the battlefield, and, taking with tic monuments brooding over the slaughtered. him a number of officers, had hidden himself

HAVING received my credentials from sence became evident, General Joaquin Tellez President Francisco Madero, I was on took command of the army and succeeded in my way to the front. This was in April, making an honorable retreat. The fields 1912. On the road to Torreon, there were were strewn with the dead, the wounded constant rumors that the rebels had dealt a writhed or fainted on the vast stretches of terrific blow to the Federals, that two bat- the Durango desert, while the remnant of the tles had been lost at Santa Rosalia and Par- baffled forces flew before the enemy, panic-

At dusk I overtook them at Bermejillo,

It was a hideous night. in his private car, leaving his army to ex- demoralization, sorrow, and fear were all tricate itself from the trap into which his around us. We were out in the deadly, unpardonable blunders had led it. In the waterless desert; three thousand men, most meantime Salas was fleeing to Torreon be- of them with their horror-stricken wives and hind the only available locomotive, but he did children. From all sides came the groans of not live to put foot in that city. Preferring the injured, the hungry, the wails of those suicide to the inevitable court-martial, this who had been bereft of husband, brother, or ultra-terrified deserter blew out his brains, friend. The stoutest hearted of the women, When the meaning of the commander's ab- the amazing soldaderas who compose the



Photograph by the American Press Association, Hew York SEÑORA HUERTA

water.

"Alerta!" periodically repeated along the rejoicing. watchful line gave the impression that a night attack might be in store for this had unique opportunities of meeting General helpless caravan. There was a winking Huerta. His quarters at the hotel were two red eye in the mountainous distance, prob- doors away from my room and our dinner ably a rebel's signal torch.

Half a dozen of tortillas and a box of sardines were being divided between the artillery officers and myself. A sergeant was making a fire with desert underbrush. We gathered about it, a grave-faced company.

COMMANDER OF MADERO'S ARMY

"General Victoriano Huerta has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Northern army and in a few days will be here with

strong reinforcements," Captain Barrios in-

The news stirred the depressed group. They seemed to gather vim, and began to discuss the new leader with enthusiasm.

Captain Fernandez, who had had a handto-hand experience with the rebels and bore a ghastly cut on his forehead, waved his bandage and cried, "Thank God! Now we shall show the devils." (The Orozchistas.)

I asked if General Huerta was a really able military man. A serious-minded, highlyeducated officer answered me.

"Do you know," he said, "the French proverb, 'Dans le Royaume des aveugles le borgne est le roi?' (In the kingdom of the blind the one-eyed man is King?) Well," he continued, "we have no strategists nor any great military genius in Mexico. Vic-toriano Huerta is, however, the best officer in our army. He is a man of great tenacity and he possesses the qualifications necessary to a successful leader."

"He is a man-eater, but he is what we want," supplemented Captain Barrios.

A few days later this much-talked-of general arrived in Torreon. Tremendous crowds had gathered to greet the train that brought the new commander-in-chief and the vanguard of his reinforcements. Elated officers and troopers pawed one another to commissary department of the Federal army, catch a glimpse of the short, white figure as it ministered to the wounded; little children descended from the car. They cheered upran back and forth among the bivouackers roariously at the sight of the grim, immobile carrying the precious morsel of food and face under the broad brim of a Panama hat, and followed him across the street to the The doleful sound of the sentinel's Hotel Francia, continuing their bedlam of

In my capacity of war correspondent I

Copyright by American Press Association, New York GENERAL HUERTA, HIS COMMANDER AT VERA CRUZ AND FORMER TRUSTED FRIEND, GENERAL MAASS AND MRS. MAASS

was often a mutual affair.

It did not take long to discover his now celebrated love for alcoholic refreshment; one became accustomed to see him borne away to his apartments by his intimates among the staff officers. At other times he was fit enough to carry on a forceful and extremely intelligent conversation with those about him, to be excessively suave and affable after the caressing Mexican fashion. I saw him in the affectionate embrace Pancho Villa, patting that national tiger on the back and praising him for his fidelity and serviceableness to the Madero cause, smiling the most benign Mexican smiles at the enthusiastic war correspondents, scattering bland compliments among the officers, and there was nothing in all that profusion of good nature to augur his hatred and jealousy of Villa, his well-known hostility towards the representatives the press, and his grudging tolerance of his aids.

Photograph by the American Press Association, New York HUERTA AS HIS FRIENDS SAY HE REALLY LOOKS

HUERTA'S CAREER

Huerta is much the same type of Mexican as Porfirio Diaz, more Indian than Spanish by blood, appearance, and traits, but he has not the far-sounding voice of Diaz nor can he ever hope to become such a world-compeller.

Educated at the military academy of Chapultepec, and with no influence at his back, he advanced slowly. In 1897 General Reyes was minister of war and conspired against Diaz. Among his fellow-con-• spirators was Victoriano Huerta. The intrigue discovered, Reyes was exiled, ostensibly to study military tactics in Germany, while Huerta was deprived of his command.

When Madero started his revolution against Diaz, Huerta offered to fight the uprising, but Diaz, skeptical of the disgraced officer, refused to accept the offer. Later, Huerta conducted the successful Northern however, before leaving the capital, Diaz campaign against Pascual Orozco and be-

the partisan of Reyes would never make common cause with Madero. Ironically enough Huerta was in command of the troops that escorted the deluded ex-president to Vera Cruz.

After the departure of Porfirio Diaz, Huerta's ambition, cunning, and an amount of genuine ability that gathered luster under the conditions prevailing in Mexico promoted him to the foremost rank of Madero's army. For six months he was in command of the operations against Zapata, but accomplished nothing, albeit he gained the reputation of being a merciless murderer of prisoners of war, "a man-eater," to quote Captain Barrios again,

HIS CAMPAIGN AGAINST OROZCO

In 1912, as successor of Gonzales Salas, reinstated Huerta in the army, believing that came Huerta, the conqueror and pet hero of (This rare and interesting photograph shows (1) Huerta as Commander of the Madero forces during the Orozco rebellion; (2) Gerald Brandon, American war correspondent; (3) Emilio Madero, commander of a corps of rurales, and brother of the now assassinated President. Pancho Villa at the extreme right. The man with the helmet in the center is an unknown private. From a snapshot.)

the country. Much of his military glory at the time rested upon his own report of the stultified commander. battle of Reyano. This battle took place in through which the Federals were forced to he inquired angrily. pass on their march northward. Orozco's artillery consisted of a few pieces captured the amazed Colonel Navarette. from the Federals in a previous engagement and he had no ammunition for these guns "Stop that noise! It bothers me." save some makeshift shells manufactured in

the railroad shops of Chihuahua, which shells, besides being of inadequate seldom exploded. range, Huerta, on the other hand, had 12,000 men equipped with modern Mauser rifles, and his artillery was composed of fifty field-pieces.

After two or three hours of skirmishing a force of about 2000 rebels was seen to retreat across the moun-Huerta, convinced that a battle had been won, began to celebrate and very shortly he was the worse for brandy. He was wandering at random about the battlefield when Colonel Rubio Navarette approached to inform him of the enemy's exact position and to get instructions how to use his artillery.

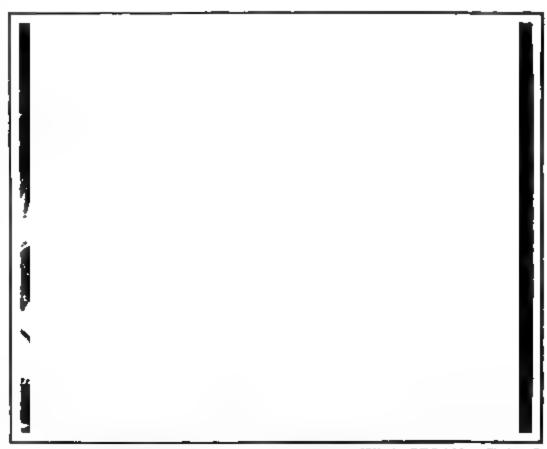
"Fire six shots to the left," ordered the

Obeying orders, Colonel Navarette direct-June, 1912. Orozco and about 8000 men, ed his fire. General Huerta, who was close armed with Winchester rifles, occupied the to the battery in action, was roused from his heights surrounding the Reyano cañon torpor. "What is this noise, Señor Colonel?"

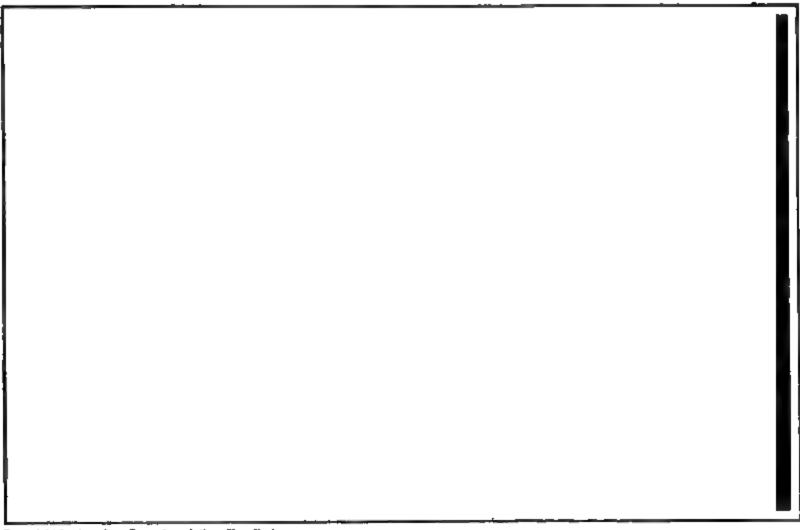
"You ordered me to fire, General," replied

"Never mind that," was the sullen retort.

But for this same Colonel Rubio Nava-



SIX OF HUERTA'S AIDES AND ASSOCIATES WHO BEGAN AT BOTTOM AND HAVE BECOME GENERALS IN HIS SERVICE (The first three of these, in the foreground, reading from left to right, are: Captain Limon, Captain Barrios and Captain Robles)



Copyright by American Press Association, New York HUERTA AND HIS CABINET ENTERTAINING FRENCH NAVAL OFFICERS IN THE PALACE

rette. Huerta's men would have advanced not been a Wagram or an Austerlitz, it has without any preliminary precaution. Rubio shown certain characteristics that renders it refused to join the celebration ceremonies, unique in the history of modern warfare." kept his eyes open, and ordered a recon- He insisted that he be described as the brave naissance.

fearless and thoroughly seasoned American as such he was recorded in the more amiable correspondent, who was accompanying the accounts of the great battle at Reyano, in Federal column, came across a force of rebels which 25,000 men took part! In reality, this advancing from the left in an attempt to battle was not more than a skirmish between flank Huerta. Brandon rushed to headquar- the unequal forces of Orozco and Huerta, a ters and warned the General, who was in no pitting of inadequate arms against superior condition to absorb the import of the warn- forces, better guns, and powerful artillery. ing, but Colonel Navarette, one of the only But for the feat which General Huerta defew sober officers in charge, took heed of the scribed to his government he was recominformation and stretched an infantry force pensed by the sum of 50,000 pesos. across the threatened flank in time to check the advancing enemy.

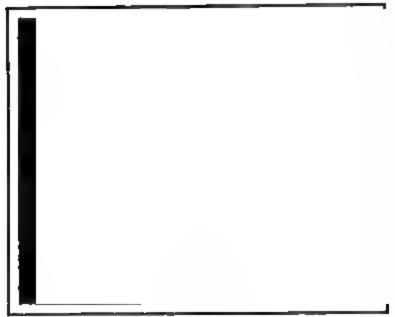
My informant, an officer of Huerta, assured me that had it not been for the timely said that the victor had secured spoils that caution of the American correspondent were not reckoned with the generosity of Huerta, his entire staff, and all the artillery Madero. He had acquired a luxurious supwould have fallen into the hands of the ply of automobiles, carriages, horses, and enemy and almost without a struggle, for it other delicacies purloined from private inis a well-known fact that artillery cannot de- dividuals and mining companies in Chihuafend itself against the attack of infantry.

After this curiously conducted battle of That battle of Reyano and his last con-Reyano, Huerta was severely criticized by the flict with Orozco at Bashimba occurred two newspapers for sending reports of a glorious years ago. Since then the inarticulate victory. He had called the correspondents schemes and ambitions of the commanderand personally supervised the wording of in-chief have risen to articulate voice and the news. He said: "While this battle has action. Madero has been gathered to the

and the able strategist who had gained a vic-At about midnight, Gerald Brandon, a tory at the cost of less than fifty lives and

HIS PRODIGALITY AND LOVE OF DISPLAY

Upon his return to Mexico City it was hua by Orozco.



Copyright by American Press Association, New York HUERTA IN HIS AUTOMOBILE ON HIS WAY TO THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

bosom of oblivion and Huerta, a culprit whose crime deserves hanging, becomes his

impromptu successor.

For months Madero's popularity had been at low ebb. The restless people of Mexico were looking for a new Messiah, feeling the necessity for a stronger and more experienced hand to conduct the entangled affairs of the nation. It was an opportune time for the ambitious and glory-spattered General Huerta to fall upon the Presidency. But how? Surely not by way of a revolution. That would have been too flagrant ingratitude. Madero had paid liberally for the services rendered in the North, and the victorious General could not afford to so openly snap at the hand that had fed him. He was confident that there would be a less perilous and more plausible means to the end he had ir mind; and he did not have to wait long for that means to present itself.

HE JOINS THE DIAZ CONSPIRACY

Huerta made his first move towards his goal under cover of the uprising instigated by Felix Diaz at Vera Cruz in October, 1912. This feeble revolution was shortincarceration. Diaz, who was eager enough to be aided in to the mediation proposals of the A. B. C. the ousting of Madero and seizing of the But Huerta was not playing presidency. for the benefit of Diaz; his game was in favor of his friend, Bernardo Reyes.

and the infuriated military element rushed to the palace to demand Madero's resignation. Madero obstinately refused to be intimidated by the demonstrations. At the same time the doors of the city's prison were thrown open and Felix Diaz, surrounded by a powerful Felecista force, who with ample artillery at their command, fought the defenders of Madero. General Reyes, who had joined the revolutionists, was killed in the conflict.

Now was the moment for Victoriano Huerta and General Blanquet (the present minister of war) to betray their benefactor. Huerta gripped his opportunity. He arrested Madero at the national palace and later he is believed to have given the cowardly order to assassinate the well-meaning and unfor-

tunate President.

HIS CAREER AS DICTATOR

Huerta's first affair of dictatorship was to make his new power felt by those whose attitude towards him was inimical. He began to sweep his enemies into prison or to have them executed. Then, to crush the revolutions and to protect himself from the vengeance of Pancho Villa, he prepared an elaborate military program and succeeded in raising the standard of the Mexican army to fifty thousand men, mostly impressed volunteers or liberated jail-birds.

This army has failed to fulfil its mission, but Huerta has not yet been proven a failure. With the support of this country be might have become another Diaz. He might even have restored peace and order in Mexico, for the insolent and audacious provisional President of Mexico is neither a pupper nor

figurehead.

During the months while President Wilson's envoy, Mr. John Lind, was watching Mexican affairs from Vera Cruz, and Chargé d'Affaires, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, was conducting American business in Mexlived and Diaz, the victim of treason, cap- ico City, the dictator maintained a correct tured, imprisoned, and sentenced to death, diplomatic attitude which amply justified his Thanks to the efforts of his friends and the reputation for political astuteness, an attimercy of Madero, the prisoner escaped exe- tude, moreover, in which the outside world cution and was brought to Mexico City for was compelled to admit there existed a cer-Upon his arrival Huerta tain amount of dignity. This reputation was secretly communicated and conspired with also borne out by Huerta's ready agreement

ADMINISTRATOR AS WELL AS SOLDIER

Victoriano Huerta has proven himself to be a potent administrator as well as a most A revolt headed by the cadets of Chapul- efficient militarist. It would be fair to admit tepec Academy broke out in Mexico City, that he has not had time to demonstrate to

the world how able he is to bring about the who remain in control of more than one-third pacification of Mexico. Like Porfirio Diaz, of the republic; hampered as he has been by and the analogy between the two men is the non-recognition of this country, he has marked, he will be recognized by foreigners had further recourse to his inexhaustible asand Mexicans as a great man. In that un- sets of craft and cunning and has: taken a happy land south of the Rio Grande only an gambler's last and desperate chance at the iron hand can rule effectively, the primitive- results of his connivings. ness and the ignorance of the peon added to his base social and mental condition makes emies, the Constitutionalists, rushing on a him an unruly animal who if he is to be dom- more serious errand than civil warfare, to inated must be dominated by brute force, see them rallying to preserve the honor and the only law he has been taught to respect dignity of the fatherland. With the united during his centuries of servitude. It took factions he hoped to resist the hated Porfirio Diaz twelve years to enforce the "Gringo." There would no longer be Fedlaw and to bring an unwonted order and erals and Constitutionalists, but Mexicans prosperity to the country. Huerta has had defending the realm of Huerta, for Huerta a little over a year to cope with the situation as a savior of his country and a medium and in spite of the bitter strife within the through which peace, order, and the interborders of the republic and the systematic national prestige of Mexico might be restored antagonism from without he has succeeded in was a chimera in which he could no longer holding his own much longer than expected. have faith. He relied and is still relying

have suffered under the new dictatorship, counted and is counting upon the Mexican's that deputies have been imprisoned, that Sen- hatred for the mighty and meddling white ator Dominguez mysteriously disappeared neighbor, on the chaos in which his own and others have been less mysteriously dismissed, but on the other hand Huerta has surrounded himself with competent men, has sought a qualified support and retained it. A usurper and self-imposed dictator he may have been, but for that matter so has been many another Mexican president.

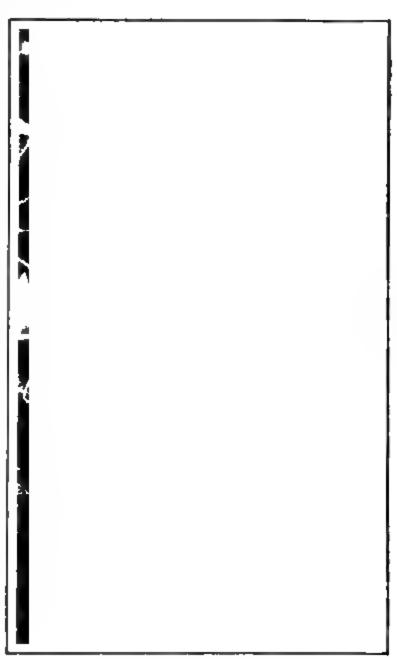
Very logically there are conspiracies buzzing about his head and the Judas in his case may turn out to be his minister of war, General Blanquet, who had the inglorious privilege of being a sergeant in the squad that executed the Emperor Maximilian and the one who was chosen to give le coup de grace.

He has been regarded as the strongest man in that republic, a man who would strain every nerve to retain his position and solidify his achievements. He is a man with a keen sense for a crisis and he is a clever manipulator of possibilities. He is not a character to be intimidated by the tragic specters that might well lurk within the walls of the Mexican National Palace, nor by menace from inimical quarters.

A CHARACTER OF INDIAN STOICISM

He accepts the fact of his enemies with a philosophical degree of stoicism. He has no tender sensibilities to be stung by criticism, no dictatorial conscience, no upsetting compunctions upon which persons or circumstance can play. With the spectacle of his crushed armies and his own power so depleted by the successful Constitutionalists

He has hoped to behold his present en-It is true that a number of innocent men upon the fickleness of the Mexican character,



GERALD BRANDON, THE ADVENTUROUS AMERICAN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT IN MEXICO (See reference on page 699)

a comprehensible sin of patriotism. His cold forced from the position which it pleases him imagination figured upon such possibilities, to occupy. That a neighboring power should found it the longest but the safest route hurl an Atlantic and a Pacific fleet and thouaround the mountain of difficulties that has sands of infantry at his particular head, so to loomed up in his Presidential path.

hibited at Tampico, consented with satisfac- a direction away from which his stubbon tion to each and every impertinence that has face is set. Between the two fires that beset been levelled at the administration in Wash- him, the smouldering foreign flame and the American nation, nor the penalty for his own to smother the one and excite the other. dangling challenge. He regards the "watchful waiting" policy with cynical amusement. alone or with his country, either because of He regards the President of the United foreign pressure or the sword at home. States as a timorous, inexperienced school- but before his elimination he will create teacher "watching" and "waiting" for a con- such an inferno that he will have the gratifisummate master of intrigue who is in no cation of having cleaved to his motto,mood to learn lessons of self-sacrifice or which is: submission, or to have his character white- le Déluge." washed for the glory of professorial ends. One-eved King he may be, but that one eye of the Mexican situation would rapidly is fixed on the main chance, and it has the change. Thousands of Constitutionalists are penetration of a veritable statesman.

agreeing to send his representatives to the eve or in the thick of war. The lofty words mediation conference at Niagara Falls he exchanged between the leaders of the rival plays a game of his own,—the game of a factions will be blotted out by the horrible wily diplomat. It would be difficult to realities of invasion; the Mexican will fight prophesy just what this game may be. Su- for Mexico, indifferent as to who was, or is, perficially it is an acceptance of European or ought to be the chief of that republic. On advice, an inexpensive proof to the world the other hand, if by some happy chance, that he has a desire to avert a war with the Huerta is forced to efface himself the diffi-United States. By this concession he gains cult Mexican problem will grow more diffitime to prepare himself for all eventualities. cult and complex. With the elimination of He is aware that a permanent, satisfactory Huerta the Constitutionalists will undoubtagreement is improbable. In the meantime edly demand the reins of government. This he might precipitate hostilities between Fun- country, in possession of the principal Mexiston's men and the Federal Mexican forces. can seaport will ask some guarantee for the

Mexican, is an egotist first and after that Carranza and Villa. Under those circuma patriot. He would rather his country lost stances the clash might not easily be averted.

cupidity shall become lost, or dwindled into its bungled sovereignty than to be himself speak, flatters his exceeding great vanity, but He agreed with the spirit of insult ex- it is not sufficient persuasion to drive him in He does not fear the exasperated devastating civil conflagration, he still hopes

Huerta is undoubtedly doomed to go, either "L'État c'est moi, et aprés moi

In the event of such hostilities the aspect bound to yield to the impassioned and solemn Statesman he is, of the crafty variety. In entreaties that will be sent to them on the "AN EGOTIST FIRST, A PATRIOT AFTERWARD" policing of the country, some assurance that Victoriano Huerta, like many another which will as undoubtedly be resented by



TYPES OF OUR NEW IMMIGRANTS

THE stream of immi-

Seventy-five per cent. of

HON, CHARLES S. WHITMAN, DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF NEW YORK COUNTY

CHARLES S. WHITMAN, District Attorney of New York County, was first elected to the office he now holds in November, 1909, assuming his duties on January 1, 1910. He was reelected for a term of four years in November, 1913, on the tickets of all the prominent parties, so that his election was practically unanimous,—an occurrence unusual in the history of American politics.

Mr. Whitman was born in Connecticut, on August 28, 1868,—the son of the Rev. John S. Whitman, a Presbyterian minister. He was graduated from Amherst College in the class of 1890, at the age of twenty-one years, and then came to New York, where he entered the law school of New York University. Mr. Whitman was admitted to the bar in 1894 and began the practice of law in the same year. In 1902 he was appointed assistant corporation counsel of New York City. Just prior to the close of his administration, Mayor Low, in recognition of Mr. Whitman's achievements, appointed him a City Magistrate. He was elected President of the Board of Magistrates, and during his administration in that position Mr. Whitman brought about many reforms in the procedure in the Magistrates' Courts. Mr. Whitman was later appointed by Governor Charles E. Hughes to fill a vacancy upon the bench of the Court of General Sessions, taking his seat on July 1, 1907. Upon the expiration of his term as judge, Mr. Whitman resumed the private practice of law, which he continued until he was elected District Attorney of the County of New York in the fall of 1909. During the four and a half years of his administration as District Attorney Mr. Whitman has personally, and with signal success, handled some of the most important criminal prosecutions that have attracted the attention of the nation.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST PROSECUTING OFFICE

BY CHARLES S. WHITMAN

(District Attorney of New York County)

criminal-law office under one roof in the York County must at times absolutely rely, really a department of the county adminis-little place. It has been my earnest effort to tration, are 165 lawyers, clerks, process-serv- make the office of the District Attorney solely ers, and other necessary assistants. In round an effective and efficient law office. figures, the annual cost of prosecuting crimes this end in view, I have, since assuming office in the heart of New York City,—or that part on January 1, 1910, endeavored to give it an of it which is included in the County of New institutional character. Politics and the ef-York,—is half a million dollars.

gations, especially those where experts, pri-litical. In the conduct of such an office, the vate detectives, and other outside agencies are man who would be influenced by selfish or required, preliminary to the presentation of political motives in the prosecution of crime an important case to a jury. The extradition would be violating, in spirit at least, the law of prisoners, frequently from far-away coun- of the land just as truly as would be the crimtries where they have been apprehended and inal whom he is called upon to prosecute. held for trial in New York, contributes also nev's office.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND CASES IN TWENTY COURTS

York last year.

personally or by his representatives, in twenty so much difference who the District Attorcourts of the City and State of New York. nev himself may be, if the heads of the various man could have personal knowledge of the selected and trained by years of experience, daily conduct of each trial or proceeding. form such a perfectly working machine that sibility and accountability for every word ut-little disturbance in the organization of the tered by his representatives, for every step District Attorney's staff. So much for the taken, and for the disposition of every case, personnel of the legal corps. so far as his office is concerned, rest upon the

THE BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE,—THE PROSE-

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S STAFF

June-5

AM informed that the District Attorney's men, upon whose judgment, experience, charoffice of New York County is the largest acter, and ability the chief prosecutor of New Employed in this office, which is party allegiance and personal friendship have fective administration of such an office cannot A large part of this sum is spent in investi- be mixed, for crime is neither racial nor po-

Whatever degree of success may have been to the annual expense of the District Attor- attained during the years I have administered the office of District Attorney is due to the faithful, loval, courageous, and able men, the men of my staff,—who have been willing when called upon to labor, in season and out During the year 1913 there came within of season, in the investigation and presentathe jurisdiction of my office 14,853 charges of tion of criminal cases. They have served crime,—felonies and misdemeanors. In 1912 thus, usually without public recognition of the number of such charges was 13,234. In any kind. In their selection I believe I have all, some 15,600 proceedings were disposed of the right to claim for myself at least the abilin the office of the District Attorney in New ity to choose properly men to perform those services in the District Attorney's office which The District Attorney appears in one day, are called for by the law. It does not make Of course, it is inconceivable that any one bureaus or departments in his office, carefully That is out of the question. But the respon-political changes in the community create

CUTION OF CRIME

It is not my purpose to paint a word pic-Fifty-two lawyers, trained in the processes ture of the tragedies that are necessarily of the criminal law, constitute the District linked with the administration of the crim-Attorney's staff. In the selection of these inal law. The newspapers, and sometimes the

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THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S STAFF

(From left to right: George A. Lavelle, Chief of the Bail Bond Bureau; Lucian S. Breckinridge, Chief of the Homicide Bureau; Charles A. Perkins, Chief of the Indictment Bureau; Aaron J Colnon, Chief of the Bureau of Complaints, Robert S. Johnstone, of the Appeal Bureau; Floyd H. Wilmot, Chief of the Special Sessions Court Bureau; Henry D. Sayer, Chief Clerk; Royal H. Weller, Chief of the Arson and Insurance Bureau.)

some and deplorable as they must be.

grinds out its large grist of cases.

city government and has nothing to do with of criminal cases. the punishment of crime.

New York.

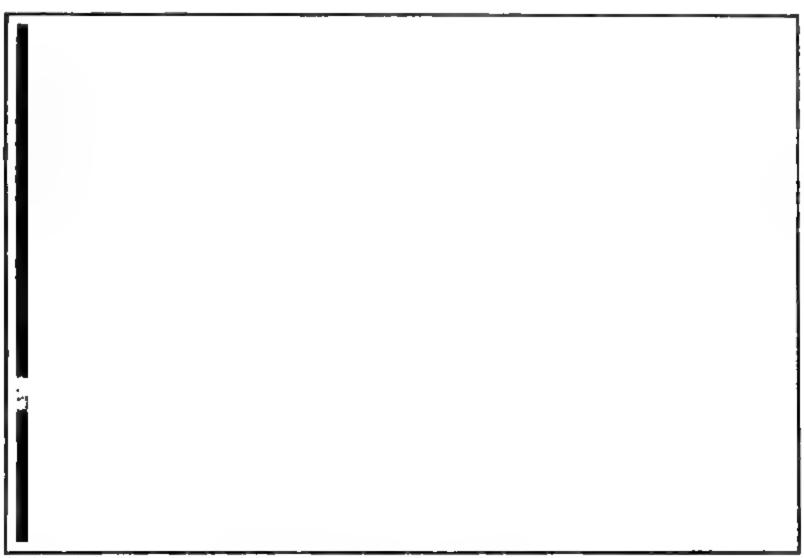
THE CRIMINAL COURTS

Indictments based upon crimes committed grand jury of the county. In the Court of of the cases handled by the Court of General

magazines, recite these tragedies, unwhole- General Sessions of New York County grand juries are empanelled each month. In-I shall endeavor merely to tell how the variably, during the last few years, two grand machinery of the criminal law in New York juries have been appointed at each term of County operates; how this prosecution mill the Court of General Sessions, so great has grown the volume of criminal cases in recent The business of the District Attorney of years. Frequently this volume of public busi-New York County is the prosecution of all ness is so large that the two grand juries are crimes committed within the boundaries of unable to handle all the matters before the the county. With the protection of the city's Court of General Sessions, and a third grand interests in the civil courts he has nothing to jury is empanelled in the criminal term of the do. That lies with the Corporation Counsel, Supreme Court, which sits during nine an appointee of the Mayor. The Corpora- months of the year. In the Supreme Court tion Counsel's office is the legal arm of the one regular term is assigned for the hearing

In the Court of General Sessions there are The crimes with which we have to deal are five parts regularly in session from October 1 divided into two classes,—felonies and misde- until June 30. During the summer months meanors,—the former punishable by impris- three of these parts sit constantly for the disonment in the State prison, the latter punish- position of those cases in which persons are able by imprisonment in the county jail or confined in prison awaiting trial. Occasionpenitentiary, and in some instances by fines, ally one of the terms of the General Sessions Felonies are prosecuted by indictment, as pro- Court is extended, so that at times there are vided by the Constitution of the State of really six parts of this court sitting in felony cases. A regularly constituted sixth part in the Court of General Sessions has recently been created by State legislation.

In order to avoid confusion in the mind of in New York County can be found only by a the layman it may be well to state that most



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THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY WITH HIS SECRETARY

cial Sessions.

trict Attorney's office in the Court of General ment of the court has been carried out, are Sessions is enormous. During the year 1912 handled by these bureaus. Sometimes their there were 6551 cases disposed of by the work is continued even after the judgment of grand juries upon evidence brought out or these courts has been delivered, for frequently presented by members of my staff. During there are applications for executive elemency 1913 the number of such cases totalled 7006, to be investigated, as well as the cases of first That does not mean, however, that 7006 per- offenders who have applied to the State Pasons were indicted by the New York County role Board for release upon the expiration of grand juries, inasmuch as about one out of the minimum of their term of sentence. every four felony charges submitted to the grand juries is dismissed. These 7006 actions represent a great variety of crime, as many as class alone.

THE BUREAUS WHICH INVESTIGATE CHARGES

plaints; the grand jury or indictment bureau; me to appoint such representatives who should bureau; the special sessions court bureau; the presided over by the city magistrates.

Sessions are felony cases. Usually, misde- for pardon. The criminal complaints, from meanors are tried before the Court of Spe- the time they are first submitted, either in the magistrates' courts or for investigation by the The volume of cases prosecuted by the Dis- District Attorney's office, until the final judg-

BEFORE THE CITY MAGISTRATES

There is now in each of the seven city magforty distinct crimes coming within the felony istrates' courts, or police courts, a legal member of the District Attorney's staff. was not the case when I took office. years ago, when I was a city magistrate, I saw In order to expedite the handling of the the need for a trained lawyer to act as the various proceedings brought before the crim- people's representative in the original submisinal courts by the District Attorney, my of sion of matters before the committing magisfice is divided into numerous departments or trate, who has primary jurisdiction in all cases bureaus. For instance, there is the city mag- of criminal or quasi-criminal offenses. I seistrates' court bureau; the bureau of com- cured an additional appropriation to enable the homicide bureau; the arson and insurance be present every court day in the courts bail bond bureau; the appeal bureau, and the men are on hand daily in the magistrates' bureau for the investigation of applications courts to listen to the stories of those who

mitted. Frequently it occurs that a pre-jury. liminary investigation by my assistant is Rarely is an innocent man indicted in New sufficient to establish the fact that no crime York County. More frequently the guilty whatever has been committed. In such in- man escapes through the inability of the peostances the time of the court is saved and the ple to obtain strong enough evidence to secure magistrate is spared the necessity of person- a verdict of guilty from a jury. During the ally listening to the complainants' stories, year 1912 some three thousand persons were. This new system has worked well, for the found guilty of crime in this county. Of result is that a large number of minor cases, these, 2300 had pleaded guilty. Last year which otherwise would have been sent by the 3251 were adjudged guilty, and of these 2683 city magistrates to the Court of Special Ses- admitted their guilt. To my mind, a great sions or to the grand juries, are disposed of object-lesson was driven home.—the lesson in the magistrates' courts, thus relieving the that a large majority of the men indicted by Special Sessions Court and the grand juries of our grand juries must realize the futility of additional burdens.

When, however, it appears that a real crime sistants.

THE COMPLAINT BUREAU

to the District Attorney's office instead of to District Attorney's office. the magistrates' courts. Thousands of such complaints are investigated yearly by the complaint bureau. The majority of them prove to be matters calling for civil procedure rather amount of original detective work in homithan that of the criminal courts. By this cide cases done by members of my staff.weeding out and classification of cases through work similar in many respects to that perthe District Attorney's office, much time is formed by the detective branch of the saved for the judges of the criminal courts. Police Department. Many of the homicide In these matters of complaints the bureau acts cases which come to the attention of my both as a sieve and a clearing-house,—win- office require research of this kind. nowing the legal chaff from the grain and investigators attached to this branch of the sorting out into their proper classes the cases service are grouped under the head of our that call for action.

HOW INDICTMENTS ARE OBTAINED

ing work in the investigation of charges sub- ney proceeds immediately to the scene of the mitted. Infinite care is taken in the treatment crime. He is accompanied by a stenographer. of indictments so that the charge of crime Much important evidence thus promptly may be properly stated when the case is called gathered figures later on in the trial. for trial. All felony cases, as has been stated, assistants detailed to this homicide bureau, as must be passed upon by the grand jury. After well as the stenographers, are subject to call a magistrate has heard a case in the magis-day and night. In a large degree the work

come before the magistrates believing that been committed, the defendant is held, in the some crime affecting them has been com- case of a felony, for the action of the grand

fighting for a verdict of not guilty.

The District Attorney's office prepares has been committed, and there is evidence pleadings on behalf of the people in criminal which calls for the submission of the case to trials. In felony cases such pleadings are the city magistrate, my assistant in the police termed indictments; in misdemeanor cases court investigates to see what additional evi- they are called informations. In the case of dence may be secured and furnished, in memo- a misdemeanor, the person is held for trial randum form, to those in the District Attor- in the Court of Special Sessions. Our grand ney's office who are subsequently to prepare jury or indictment bureau conducts careful the case for the grand jury or for trial. The investigations of all crimes committed in the work of the city magistrates is thus appre- county where it appears that the defendant ciably lessened by the presence of these as- has left the jurisdiction of New York County and has been located in some other state or county from which he can be extradited. The faithful work accomplished by the members Work somewhat similar to this is also per- of our grand jury or indictment bureau is formed by our complaint bureau, excepting little known to the general public. Yet it is that the complaints in this case come directly one of the most important branches of the

Few people perhaps realize the great homicide bureau. Immediately upon notification by the Police Department that a homicide has occurred the District Attorney's of-The indictment bureau calls for painstak- fice is notified, and an assistant district attortrates court, and it appears that a crime has thus accomplished by the homicide bureau

contributes to the successful prosecution of murder and manslaughter cases.

RUNNING DOWN "FIRE-BUGS"

The "firebug" and crooked broker and insurance adjuster have a special bureau of the District Attorney's office dedicated to them. Suspicious fires, where claims may be made upon the insurance companies, are thoroughly investigated by the arson and insurance bureau of the District Attorney's office. Last year, when an arson crusade was carried on jointly by the Fire Department and my own office, one member of my staff was constantly occupied in de-

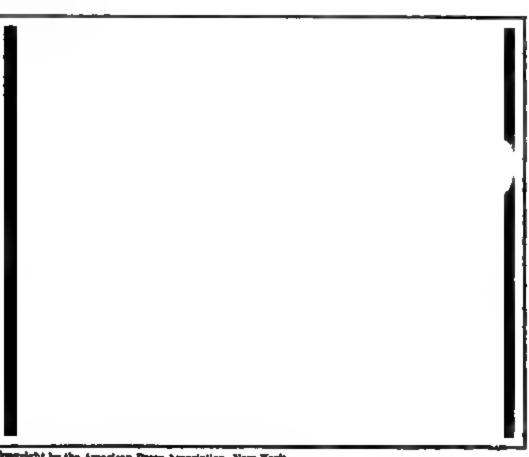
tecting and prosecuting this despicable type ular interest, however, are tried in the Court of criminal. As a result of this work, two of Special Sessions, so that the public knows fraudulent fire insurance adjusters, a crooked little of the tremendous volume of work hanbroker, and several incendiaries were sent to dled by the District Attorney's office in the Sing Sing Prison, following a confession ob- two trial branches of this court. Among the tained by my men of a notorious "firebug." cases classed as misdemeanors and heard by

these "firebug" gentry, fifteen or more dan- violations of the excise law, of the laws refires to their discredit fled from the jurisdic- bling, minor assaults, and so on. tion of the county and state, after indictments had been filed against them. By thus ridding the city of these professional incendiaries the 2000 as compared to the preceding year, and a high degree of conscientious and intelligent the city's fire loss was by this means greatly labor is required. Each bond offered to guzrreduced.

MISDEMBANOR CASES

tions were filed.

In the trial parts of the Special Sessions Court some seven thousand cases are disposed



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THE COMPLAINT BUREAU OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE (The chief of the bureau, Aaron J. Colnon, in the center)

In addition to the successful prosecution of the Special Sessions Court are such matters as gerous characters with scores of incendiary specting disorderly houses, petit larceny, gam-

BAIL BONDS

The bail-bond bureau of the District Atnumber of fires last year dropped more than torney's office is another department where antee the reappearance of an accused person must be thoroughly investigated before being accepted by the District Attorney. In the case There is in New York County a Court of of a real-estate bond this often requires per-Special Sessions, presided over by three Just sonal inspection of the property. The work tices, where the majority of misdemeanor cases of prosecution for the recovery on forfeited are heard. Two members of the District At- bonds also naturally falls to this bureau. A torney's staff are constantly at work in our large number of bail bonds are forfeited each Special Sessions bureau, where more than ten year. During 1913 some \$142,000 was rethousand actions were handled last year, covered by the District Attorney's office on Pleadings for the people are prepared by the forfeited bonds, while during the last four District Attorney upon information gathered years in excess of \$319,000 has been collected by this bureau. Last year 8188 such informa- on forfeited bail bonds and deposited in the city treasury.

ARGUMENT OF APPEALED CASES

of annually, the people being represented in . It may be supposed that the duties of the every instance by the District Attorney or one District Attorney in a specific case end when of his assistants. Few cases of general or pop- a conviction has been secured and sentence is

may have to, and often does, fight for public justly confined in jail. iustice through two other courts after the trial court has fully discharged its functions. District Attorney's office is the investigation, For instance, the convicted defendant may preparation, and trial of the felony cases that appeal to the Appellate Division of the Su- are submitted for the action of the Court of preme Court (which is not, in New York General Sessions and the criminal terms of State, the court of last resort), where the Dis- the Supreme Court. One of the most importrict Attorney, either in person or by the tant branches of our trial work is the invesmembers of his appeal bureau, must appear tigation of evidence against defendants. It and argue to sustain the judgment of convictories frequently happens that the evidence given opposition.

more publicity than the affirmances by such as important, absolute trustworthiness. tribunals. The following figures will, however, correct this impression: In a total of ninety-eight cases carried to the Appellate Diwere reversed. In 1913 there were 56 ones. affirmances by the Appellate Division from

would, if granted, enable a convicted defendsonable doubt that are granted has been great- been reversed during the last four years. ly reduced during the last four years. When

imposed. But that may be only the first step. readily seen that there is a very small chance In an important case the District Attorney indeed of a person, pending appeal, being un-

Naturally, the great bulk of work in the tion. If a judgment in such a case is affirmed before the grand jury becomes unavailable by the Appellate Division the defendant, un- before the date of the trial through the disapder certain conditions, may carry his case to pearance of some witnesses or the memory the Court of Appeals of the State. There, failure of others; or the evidence, on a caretoo, the District Attorney must appear in ful review, may prove to be of such a character that a verdict of guilty could not be ex-There is an erroneous impression that many pected. Upon the men of my office who are convictions obtained by the District Attor-charged with these investigations there is a ney's office are reversed on appeal. This im- great burden of responsibility, for their work pression is due, I believe, largely to the fact calls for the power of keen analysis, the carethat reversals of the higher courts obtain ful weighing of evidence, and, what is equally

MURDER CASES

The trials that are conducted in the Court vision from the County of New York last of General Sessions and the criminal term of year, in only three instances were the decisions the Supreme Court are more familiar to the of the lower courts reversed. Thirty-four of average citizen on account of their sensational the ninety-eight appeals were dismissed and character and their exploitation in the public five were withdrawn. In the Court of Ap- press than are the proceedings in Special Sespeals, out of a total of thirty-two cases last sions. A complete review of the important year, only one decision of the lower court was cases prosecuted by the District Attorney's reversed. In 1912 eleven cases carried to the office during the last few years might be valu-Court of Appeals were affirmed; none was re- able as showing the great range and volume versed. In 1912, also, out of 115 cases dis- of the work done. But I will only take space posed of in the Appellate Division, only three to recall briefly a few of the more interesting

One of the most revolting murders with New York County as against three reversals. which the office has had to deal during my The total number of appeal bureau disposi- administration as District Attorney was that tions by the Appellate Division last year was of Ruth Wheeler. For this murder, commit-98. Of these, 34 were dismissed and five were ted on March 24, 1910, the defendant, Albert withdrawn. These figures give a fair indica- W. Wolter, was convicted a month later. tion of the efficiency of our appeal bureau. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals, This bureau also handles all applications where the judgment was affirmed, and Wolfor certificates of reasonable doubt, which ter in due time paid the penalty for the crime.

During the same year there were three ant to be released on bail pending final termi- other convictions for murder in the first denation of his appeal, and it takes charge also gree, one of which was reversed by the Court of all writs of habeas corpus. The proportion of Appeals. This was one of the only two of habeas corpus writs and certificates of rea- judgments of first-degree murder which have

The average reader is more or less familiar it is realized that out of the 130 cases from with the prosecutions following the murder New York County passed upon by the Ap- of the gambler, Herman Rosenthal, who was pellate Division and the Court of Appeals last shot down early in the morning of July 16, vear there were only four reversals, it can be 1912, as he emerged from a hotel on Forty-

in the Hudson River. So much for the murderers who have been brought to justice in secretary willis and the office bulletin-New York County in recent years.

PROSECUTION OF SWINDLERS

my first year in office. It was proven that a was convicted on January 26, 1912, of grand man had obtained, under false representations, larceny in the first degree and was sentenced a cargo of goods which he intended to dis- by Justice Davis of the Supreme Court to pose of in South America. He was located serve an indeterminate sentence of from two by excellent detective work in British Colum- years to three years and eight months in the bia, brought to New York County for trial, State prison. was convicted, and is now serving a term in the State prison.

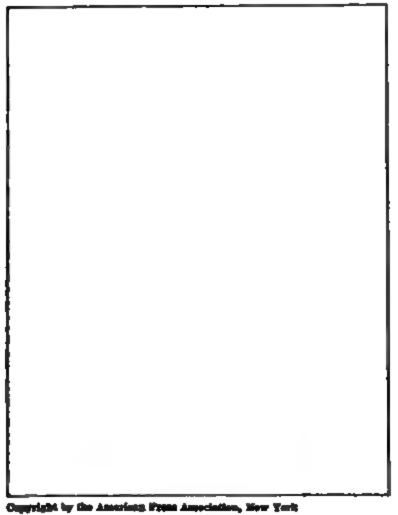
pleaded guilty and was sentenced on two in- was being swindled. dictments, making the maximum of his prison term eighteen years.

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beginning of a criminal prosecution to the An interesting swindling case came during end. We will take the case of a lawyer who

The original complaint against this man was lodged in the complaint bureau of the Another sensational case during my first District Attorney's office by a Presbyterian year in office was that of a confidential clerk minister of White Plains, N. Y. The lawin the Russo-Chinese Bank, who was accused yer had charge of certain investments for the of embezzling more than \$500,000 from that clergyman. The latter had become dissatiscorporation. The case against the clerk was fied with the manner in which these investcomplete, --- so complete, in fact, that he ments were handled and suspected that he

An investigation was made by the complaint bureau and several witnesses were ex-"CROOKED" LAWYERS BROUGHT TO JUSTICE tained from two checks of \$1000 each had amined. It was found that the money ob-It may interest the reader to follow the apparently been appropriated by the lawyer. successive steps that are taken from the very A complaint was drawn, the witnesses were



THE NEW YORK CRIMINAL COURTS BUILDING (Center of prosecuting activities)

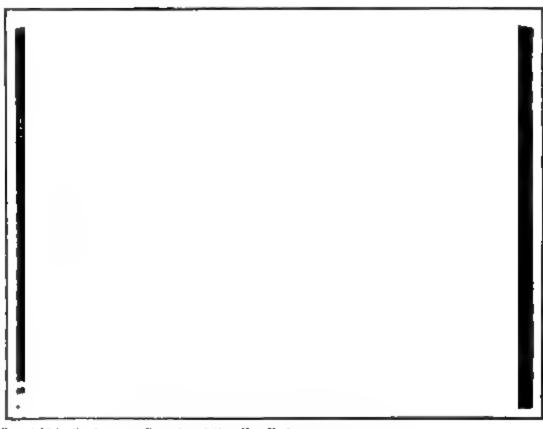
released on bail of \$6000.

the grand jury for grand larceny in the first degree. The case was listed on the calendar of the General Sessions Court. One of the assistant district attorneys was assigned to try the case and began at once to prepare for the trial. During the investigation by this trial assistant several new transactions reflecting upon the integrity of the accused were disclosed. It became apparent that he had committed grand larceny by appropriating eleven promissory notes aggregating \$4450 which the clergyman had entrusted to his keep-Again the case was presented to a grand jury, and again an indictment

was filed against the accused,—this time an indictment based on the eleven promissory The lawyer was arraigned in the notes. Court of General Sessions and entered a plea of "not guilty."

The case was transferred from the Court of General Sessions to the criminal term of the Supreme Court and in due time was tried. The defendant was convicted. His counsel appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, seeking a reversal of the decision. A certificate of reasonable doubt was also sought in the Supreme Court. It was denied on March 31, 1912. In June of that same year the appeal bureau of the District Attorney's office moved to dismiss the lawyer's appeal in the Appellate Division. The appeal was dismissed,---which ended the legal fight. The result well justified the time and -labor expended by the District Attorney's office. A "crooked" lawyer had been made to pay the penalty of his misdoings. The man's career as a lawyer ended right there. My office notified the Bar Association of the circumstances and the guilty man was forthwith disbarred.

A former Assistant District Attorney of taken before a city magistrate, a warrant was New York County was recently charged issued, and the man was arrested. A full with having criminally received stolen prophearing was accorded him, in which the case erty in connection with a robbery of an aged of the people was represented by an assistant banker, from whom about \$87,000 worth from the District Attorney's office, and the of securities had been taken. The lawyer lawyer was held for the action of the grand was sentenced to a term of five months in jury. Pending such grand jury action he was the penitentiary. His conviction was subsequently affirmed and he served his time on In due time the lawyer was indicted by Blackwell's Island. Eighteen other lawyers



Opporight by the American Press Association, New York THE FAMOUS "BRIDGE OF SIGHS" CONNECTING THE CRIMINAL COURTS BUILDING WITH THE "TOMBS" (CITY PRISON)

have been prosecuted for crime in New York County during my administration.

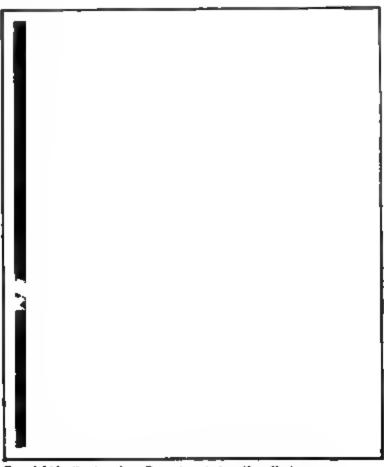
FRAUDULENT BANKING METHODS

The paths of frenzied finance sometimes lead to the District Attorney's office. Four years ago there occurred a financial crash which resulted in several criminal prosecutions. The doors of the Northern Bank were closed on December 27, 1910. Disclosures by the State Banking Department cast grave suspicions upon the methods of one Joseph G. Robin, a moving spirit in that institution. Robin was indicted, and within two months was brought to trial. Knowing how perfect was the case against him Robin pleaded guilty and offered to give evidence incriminating others. He was confined in the Tombs Prison for nearly two years, working in conjunction with my office and giving valuable information. After these two years in the Tombs he was sentenced to a term of one year in the penitentiary, making a total of three years' confinement.

Robin trial a general investigation of the af- fined \$500 each. instituted by the District Attorney's office, the Supreme Court. The company's president was indicted for making a false report to the State Banking ago of forgery in the second degree. Department. An associate who was really the guiding spirit of the company was indicted. An Alderman was recently convicted of extortried before Justice Davis. This trial lasted Tombs. five weeks. He was found guilty of stealing \$140,000 from the Carnegie Trust Company the perpetrators of which the District Attorand was sentenced to not less than four years ney's office strives to punish. Sometimes the and eight months in Sing Sing Prison. The guardians of the peace break the law they are company's president was also found guilty sworn to uphold. Recently two policemen, and sentenced. victed of forgery shortly after the crash of the York City Police Department, a police cap-Northern Bank and the Carnegie Trust Com- tain and a patrolman,-were convicted of perpany, although he was not connected in any jury by my office. Four other police officers, way with either of these institutions. He inspectors in the Police Department, were pleaded guilty to having forged stock certifi- convicted of the crime of conspiracy to obcates of the Bronx National Bank.

OTHER OFFENDERS

One of the most bitterly fought trials, and bling-houses and houses of ill-repute. the longest that has ever occurred in New ants were found guilty and each sentenced to of duty conscientiously performed.



Copyright by the American Press Association, New York THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY AT HIS OFFICE DESK

Following closely the conclusion of the the penitentiary for three months. They were This conviction was refairs of the Carnegie Trust Company was cently affirmed by the Appellate Division of

A magazine writer was convicted not long

Now and then a public official runs amuck. for grand larceny in the first degree and was tion, together with a former missionary in the

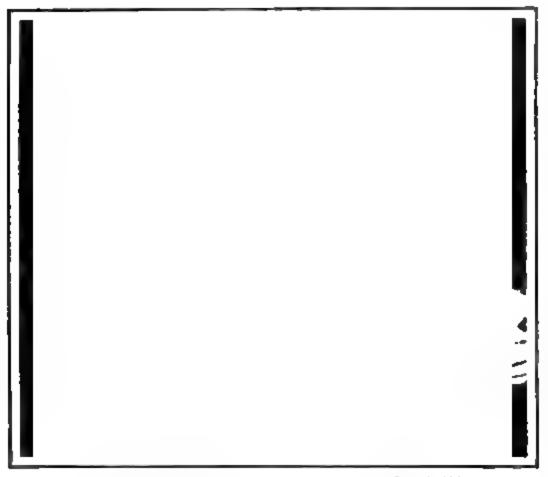
> These are only a few of the many crimes Another banker was con-collectors for grafting officials in the New struct public justice by spiriting away witnesses who were material in the prosecution of a man who had made collections from gam-

The scope of the District Attorney's office York County, followed the indictment for and its functions have now been pretty thorconspiracy against thirteen defendants after- oughly outlined. It is not an easy task that wards convicted of violating the anti-monop- the District Attorney of New York County oly law and forming an agreement to control is called upon to perform,—the task of upthe price of poultry. This trial lasted for holding the letter of the criminal law in a thirteen and one-half weeks. The defense community so heterogeneous in its citizenry. was represented in court by my predecessor in It is a task in which one's work is never done, office, William Travers Jerome. The defend- -a task in which the only satisfaction is that

HOW DAYTON'S CITY-MANAGER PLAN IS WORKING

BY LENT D. UPSON

(Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, Dayton, Ohio)



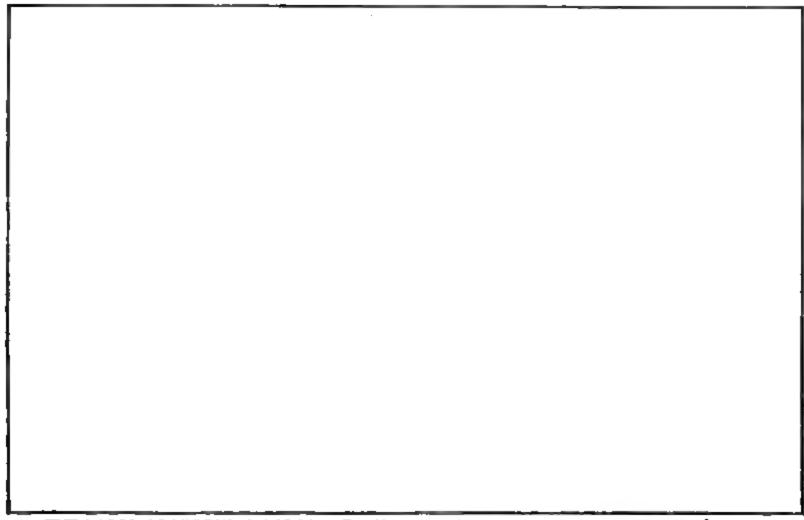
CITY MANAGER HENRY M. WAITE, OF DAYTON

men of the community. A great manufac- plans for refuse disposal. turer and philanthropist assumed the burden such type of government permanent.

the advantages of unifying authority and responsibility in one man are manifesting themselves through prompt, decisive and direct action, a quality usually conspicuously absent in public affairs. A "go and he goeth" spirit has superseded the "checks and balances" and dulled initiative of a more complicated government. Two days after taking office the city manager instituted the practice of periodically flushing streets which (during previous administrations) had become filthy because the fire, water, and public - works departments did not cooperate. coordination of the city's needs has been notable in large as well as small mat-

CINCE January 1 of this year the govern- ters. At the end of 1913 the contracts for the ment of Dayton, Ohio, a city of over disposal of garbage were to expire, yet, under 125,000 people, has been administered by a the old administration, failure on the part city manager, an innovation inspired partly of the mayor and the city council to cooperate by the experiences following the Dayton with the local departments had nullified any flood of a year ago. Only an exceptional efforts to provide a solution of this always city administration could have met the urgent vexing problem. One of the first acts of needs of that time. The existing administra- the newly elected commission, at the suggestion was not exceptional,-in fact it was in- tion of the city manager, was the appropriaadequate for the requirements of a progress- tion of several thousand dollars to be spent ive city under normal conditions. Under at his discretion in a study of this and similar such circumstances the control of public conditions. Within a month competent engiaffairs not unnaturally passed to the strongest neers had been secured to report upon feasible

The water problem was handled in a simof feeding and caring for one hundred thou- ilar way. Under the present administration sand people. Under his direction competent a new water supply has been secured, and men took charge of public works, sanitation, steps have been taken which will ultimately and provisioning, with the result that the provide for all the city's needs. The publiccommunity regained a working condition works department has resumed the collection with remarkable rapidity. It is not aston- of ashes and rubbish after a lapse of a year, ishing that after this experience the public inaugurated a city-wide clean-up, placed rubexpressed its approval of a charter making bish receptacles in the business section,



THE LABOR OF MUNICIPAL LODGERS TRANSFORMING A STOCK-YARDS DUMP INTO A PARK

There no longer exists a government in by facts uniformly classified according to the have been undertaken.

ŀ

physicians of the department of welfare use nicipal authority such balance-sheets are concause such privileges can be secured by an Such a program is at least unique for a city order of one man, instead of through endless which to this year has had little or no knowlassociated charities administers without di- years making no recompense for the privileges recting expense all public relief. These are secured. small items; but extended they eliminate thousands of dollars of useless expense, and the divisions of garbage-removal, ash and add that peculiar quality to city government rubbish collection, street-cleaning, and streetwhich makes it good government.

EFFICIENCY METHODS

of great private commercial organizations without showing such record of his work. Dayton aims to make its government a model in the administration of public business. In the management of its finances it is putting into operation the latest methods of fiscal to one-fifth of its income for the purchase control. The budget of 1914 is based upon of supplies and services which it is possible

which the several departments work as in-character of the expenditures. To control dependent units in the prosecution of their the latter a complete system of accounting duties. On each afternoon at four o'clock is being developed which will reflect curthe departmental heads meet with the man-rently the exact fiscal condition of the city; ager to discuss problems of common interest, bills outstanding and unpaid; anticipated reand minor activities which call for coopera- ceipts; control of public property of all kinds, tion,—activities which formerly would not and, above all, the new system will insure correct balance-sheets over current, capital, For example, the newly appointed district and trust accounts. By one prominent muthe police-telegraph system for reporting, be- sidered of greater value than a new charter. dickering between unrelated parties. In-edge of outstanding liabilities and less regardmates of the city's correctional institutions ing accounts due the city. Properties leased work in the public parks and streets; the by the municipality have frequently gone for

Unit cost accounting is being installed for repair, and will ultimately be extended to the other functions of government. records have been placed in every department, By rapidly adopting the efficiency systems and no city employee receives remuneration

PURCHASING SUPPLIES

The average city spends from one-tenth a clearly defined financial program supported to buy in an open, competitive market. Yet reduction in prices of from 10 to 75 per cent. people happy as well as healthy. Notable

of this branch of the government. Prices sician. formerly paid are ridiculous compared with market conditions, there has been an average An earnest attempt has been made to make

an expenditure of a little over \$100,000. Nor will this improvement stop with the cies of the city government. securing of better prices. It was early re- recreation has been placed under the superalized that similar waste was caused by using vision of the welfare department rather than goods not exactly suited in quality to the the division of police. A series of public purpose for which they were purchased. As band-concerts has been planned, and an a result specifications are being drawn de- organization has been formed at the infining standards according to which every stance of the city government which provides article will be purchased, and designating frequent musical entertainments in newly the kind of goods needed by every city de-formed social centers. partment. In this way the use of high-priced supplies for ordinary purposes has been number of vacant lots which will be turned

PUBLIC WELFARE

of greater economy and efficiency in public this movement is in the hands of fifteen citibusiness they would not have measured up zens, five of whom are appointed by the city to the motives which inspired the citizens government. of Dayton to adopt so radical an innovation in government. health activities of the city have doubled will shortly be made public.

a net saving of 20 per cent. would not be neighboring health officers are urged to attend too much to expect if such money were ex- bi-monthly conferences; three baby clinics pended with the degree of care common in and pure-milk stations have been established. successful private corporations. The estab- and the visiting-nurse activities have been lishment of a purchasing division by the city centralized. Five district physicians have of Dayton has already resulted in a monthly been appointed to administer to those who saying sufficient to cover the annual expense cannot afford the services of a private phy-

For giving free legal advice to those unthose which can be secured through competi- able to employ an attorney a bureau has been tion and the letting of contracts or orders established with a very limited appropriation. regardless of the vendor's political status. Over one hundred cases received considera-After making allowances for changes due to tion during the first month of its existence.

in the purchase of supplies, some articles attention has been given to public recreation costing but a fraction of their former price, and amusement. In cooperation with the It is expected that the savings effected in private organizations a survey of available one year will amount to over \$25,000 upon recreation facilities was made, which resulted in a reorganization of the recreational agen-

The city is preparing for cultivation a eliminated in all departments. Office equip- over to citizens free with the one requirement and stationery have been standardized, ment that a portion of the plot be devoted to and in general goods are purchased after the raising of flowers. Two allotment garservice tests rather than because of prejudice. dens of five and seven acres each have been started. School-children are cultivating experimental gardens under the direction of Were the efforts of the city government paid instructors, and over 10,000 plots are limited entirely to the adoption and securing being planted this spring. The direction of

The correctional policy of the municipality The head of the public- is undergoing a complete transformation, inwelfare department,—one of the five divi- suring humane treatment of the inmates of sions of the city government,-keenly appre-public institutions, sufficient food and clothciates the part a growing municipality must ing, provision for increasing sanitation and take in promoting a greater measure of com-personal cleanliness, as well as the develop-This department is endeav- ment of the parole system. To provide a oring not only to reflect the social ideals of fact basis for any activity to minimize dethe community but also to become a factor linguency and poverty, a comprehensive soin molding community thought. The public- cial survey is in progress, the results of which under the direction of a competent health division of correction the director of welfare officer devoting full time to his duties. Every established a municipal lodging-house, where effort is being made to reduce a death rate 1109 lodgings were provided during the which has stood still for ten yeats. Milk month of March and 2959 meals were served. regulations have been made more strict and In partial payment the city received 925 are more rigidly enforced; dairymen and half days of work on the city streets.

SOME OF DAYTON'S EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS PUBLIC SAFETY

ager to assume personal charge of both the fices. The best answer to these objections fire and police functions, a relationship which is the fact that a majority of the voters suphas re-established the morale broken down by ported representatives pledged to produce one years of inattention. A police school meeting hundred cents of results for every dollar of weekly has been created to familiarize officers public revenue; and that obviously these rethem that they are promoters as well as pro- administrators at a reasonable cost, and from tectors of public order,—the beginning of a wherever they are to be found. campaign "to reduce the moral death rate. The achievements of Dayton have been of the community." A fire-prevention survey brought about with such dispatch only beof every dwelling and business house in the cause authority and responsibility for the efficity has been completed, resulting in a reduc- cient operation of all the city departments tion of fire runs by 20 per cent.

against the payment of higher salaries to found in the city of Dayton.

more competent men, and against the em-It was thought advisable by the city man- ployment of non-residents for important ofwith their duties as well as to impress upon sults can only be obtained by securing capable

are centered in one individual. He in turn These are a few of the early results of demands that his departmental heads produce government under the direction of competent results or else make way for men who can men, independent of political or partisan in- do so. Experience points against the prob-Many similar improvements have ability of so gratifying a result under the been made, requiring little initial cost but federal or commission plans, with their giving promise of an administration sufficient "checks and balances" and dissemination of to the needs and desires of the people. The authority and responsibility. It is believed Dayton government has not been free from that a critical and unbiased observer applying criticism, but in the main attacks have had any recognized tests to this experiment in their origin in ignorance of what the govern- city government would find in few municiment is actually doing, or in a desire to palities in the country such a degree of effimanufacture disfavor for political purposes, ciency in public business, such a keen interest The most trenchant protest has been in social and public problems, as is to-day

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE PANAMA CANAL LOOKING FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC

GOING THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL

troublesome Cucaracha slide.

that which it will divert from other trade Johnson says: routes of the world, that some of the simple, concrete facts about a passage through the great waterway have been overlooked or not generally known.

THE interruption to traffic on the 1e- 11 sile is a merchanic support the Pacific buantenec Railway, owing to the chaos will pay at the collecting office at the Pacific and a sum of money, as toll, THE interruption to traffic on the Te- If she is a merchant ship with cargo, she in Mexico, and the consequent increase of or Atlantic end a sum of money, as toll, business at the Isthmus, hurried matters at amounting to \$1.20 per net ton. Just what the Panama Canal so that, by the middle of this means has been explained for our readlast month, freight vessels were being taken ers by Professor Emory R. Johnson, who, through the great waterway. The dredges as special commissioner on Panama traffic had by that time practically conquered the and tolls, prepared the report for the War Department and suggested the rate There has been such a vast deal said and agreed upon and established by President written about tolls on the canal, and about Taft's proclamation on November 3, 1912. the traffic that it will stimulate, as well as In a letter to this magazine, Professor

The term "a ton" as applied to vessels means 100 cubic feet. The net tonnage of a vessel is the tonnage of space that may be used to accommodate the passengers or to stow cargo. That is, the When a ship enters the canal, what hap- gross tonnage of a vessel is the entire closed-in pens to her, what sort of a channel does she pass through, and how long will it take her to make the trip from ocean to ocean?

capacity of the vessel. The net tonnage is the closed-in capacity, minus the space occupied by the crew, fuel, and machinery. The tolls that were fixed by the President imposed a charge of \$1.20 rate. A vessel usually carries two weight or the great waterway. Many precautions are cargo tons for each net ton.

These charges are based on the rates January 1, 1913.

of American coastwise vessels from the pay- of the locks is so placed as to command an ment of tolls, it should not be forgotten that unobstructed view of the whole. The opera-Colonel Goethals, the builder of the canal, tor there directs and controls every operation has asserted that, unless all vessels contribute, in the passage of the vessel except the movewe shall not be able to pay the upkeep of the ments of the towing locomotive. sion. which went out of existence on April 1, water-levels and switch-levers. Standing behas estimated that, to operate and maintain fore this board, he directs the movements of the canal, run the government of the zone, the vessel and watches on the miniature and keep up the sanitation, it will cost about model before him the levels rise and fall and \$4,000,000 every year. The construction of the levers go back and forward, as they do the canal has cost \$375,000,000. At 3 per in the great waterway itself. cent, the interest on this will amount to \$11,250,000 annually. Beginning with Jan- Obispo, the ship will go under her own steam uary, 1913, the canal concession treaty com- at full speed, if her captain desires, through pels the United States to pay to the Republic the twenty-four miles of Gatun Lake. There of Panama annually the sum of \$250,000. she will enter the famous Culebra Cut, a Thus the total annual expenses of the canal deep slice in the mountains, the only break will be \$15.500,000.

does not cross the isthmus from east to west. For nine miles the channel passes through From the entrance point in Limon Bay, on this cut, ending at Pedro Miguel. It is in the Atlantic or Caribbean side, it runs almost this section of the canal that so many slides due south through the Gatun locks to a point and breaks have occurred,-twenty-six in all, in the center of Gatun Lake; that is, for a covering a total area of more than 200 acres. distance of about eleven and a half miles. For the satisfaction of those who fear that It then turns sharply to the east and follows this may be a permanent danger, it should be a course generally southeastern until it mentioned that a recent special report on the reaches the Bay of Panama, on the Pacific. geology of the cut concludes that, when the The Pacific terminus at Panama is about banks have been properly terraced and the twenty-two and a half miles east of the At- pressure on the sides thus properly adjusted, lantic terminus near Colon. From shore- there is no danger of the slides endangering line to shore-line of the two oceans the dis- the operation of the completed canal. tance is about forty miles. From deep water in the Atlantic, however, to deep water in other lock on its downward trip to the Pathe Pacific, fifty miles intervene. It is well cific. This lock will lower it thirty-three and to remember these facts in our hypothetical a half feet, to Lake Miraflores, a small body journey through.

Atlantic side, approaching the channel in of a mile and a half across this lake brings Limon Bay, which is an arm of the Carib- the ship to the station of Miraflores, where sails about seven miles through a made chan- be lowered to sea-level. At Miraflores eight nel to Gatun. There it enters a series of and a half miles of channel separate the vesthree locks, which lift it eighty-five feet to sel from the Pacific. the level of Gatun Lake. At the entrance graphically compared to a huge water bridge to the locks at Gatun, or Miraflores, the divided into two sections, with the locks actcaptain will deliver over his vessel to the ing as water elevators at each end.

per 100 cubic feet of earning capacity. Vessels "in absolute control of an official of the canal, "that is, without cargo or passengers, are who will be in charge until the ship leaves taken to prevent accident in entering or leaving the locks.

In the level stretches and on Gatun Lake established for the Suez Canal, which have the ship will proceed under her own steam. been steadily reduced from \$1.50 per net ton While going into and through the locks, in 1910 to a permanent rate of \$1.20 on however, the electric locomotive of the canal operating force will be the propelling force. In discussing the matter of the exemption The observation niche in the center of each The Isthmian Canal Commis- before him on a table a control-board with

After leaving the highest lock, at Bas in the continental backbone of the two Amer-The great canal, it must be remembered, ican continents from Alaska to Cape Horn.

At Pedro Miguel the ship will enter anof water, itself at an elevation of fifty-four Suppose, now, our vessel enters from the and two-thirds feet above sea-level. A sail From this entrance the vessel it will enter a series of two other locks and The canal has been

To pass a vessel through all the locks it has been estimated will take about three hours. The entire journey of the vessel through the canal is estimated as ranging from ten to twelve hours, according to the size of the ship and the rate of speed at which it will travel.

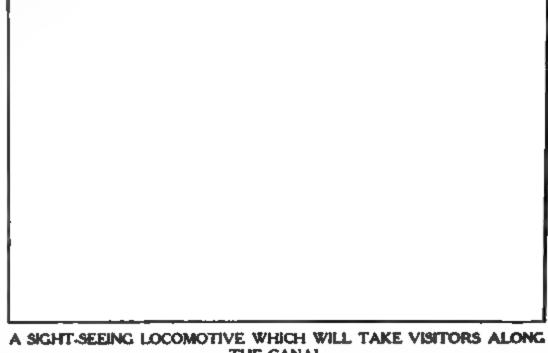
Many vessels will pass through the locks at night. The lighting, therefore, of the waterway was an important problem. The canal is lighted from end to end by electricity and gas, the latter being employed in

distance of from twelve to eighteen miles.

commercial messages "under such regulations of the quarantine, and an executive secretary. as the President of the United States may prescribe."

appropriating \$3,000,000 for the fortification the fact that, contrary to belief in some quarof the canal. Later \$3,000,000 more was ters, the c appropriated for the same purpose. Work factor tow was begun a few months later, according to marine. plans furnished by the War Department. Mr. Wint These plans contemplate "assistance to the thority on United States in the transfer of a fleet from an article. one ocean to another through the canal in which he t the face of an opposing fleet." There are canal serv heavy fortifications at the entrances in both the entire oceans, field-works about the locks, and a Steamship mobile force of troops with a minimum ing betwee strength of 7000 men, to consist of three through t regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, hostilities a battalion of field artillery, and twelve com- via the St panies of coast artillery. At each termina-shipping ting channel mines will be planted.

On April 1 the new government of the Mr. Mar-



THE CANAL

towers and beacons in the less accessible Canal Zone went into effect. Colonel George places. The most powerful lights are those W. Goethals remains at the head, with the marking the sea channels at the Atlantic and title of Governor of the Panama Canal. He Pacific entrances, and these are visible at a also is the head of the Department of Operation and Maintenance. Colonel Henry F. The most modern and approved terminal Hodges, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A.. facilities are offered to vessels, including becomes Engineer of Maintenance. Captain powerful tugs ready at each ocean entrance; Hugh Rodman, U. S. A., the officer already adequate buildings for the discharge and referred to, who, either personally or by taking on of freight, and supply warehouses representative, will take control of all ships where ships may purchase, at reasonable entering the locks, is entitled Superintendent stated prices, coal, oil, fresh water, and food, of Transportation. Captain W. H. Rose, There will be, moreover, complete telegraph Engineer Corps, U. S. A., is Electrical Engiand telephone and mailing facilities. No pri- neer. Besides these, there are two captains vate or commercial wireless installations will of the terminal ports, a superintendent of be permitted in the zone. However, the shops and drydocks, chiefs of the purchasing, wireless stations under the jurisdiction of the supply, accounting, and health departments, Navy Department will accept private and a superintendent of hospitals, a chief officer

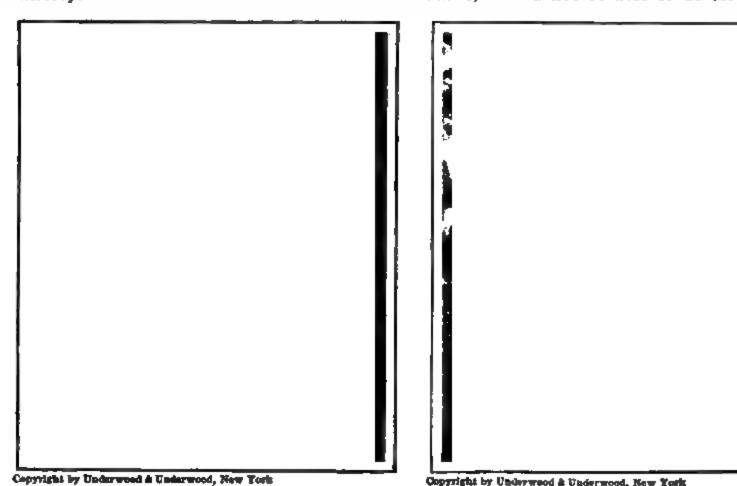
Whatever may be the final policy of the government at Washington regarding tolls In March, 1911, Congress passed an act on American ships, there can be no doubt of

there will be ten ships of the Luckenback Steamship Company; three ships of Grace & Company (three more in building); two ships of the Emery Steamship Company; two of the Red Star Line of the International Mercantile Marine; and vessels of a new company now being organized by shipping interests of New Orleans and Gal-Besides this there veston. be a number will "tramps"; official figures indicate the construction of at least eight for this very service. German, French, English, and Japanese lines are also building especially for the canal. A summary of the Tehuantepec-Panama

Copyright by the American Press Association, New York THE FIRST VESSEL TO PASS THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL (A steam work barge in the Miraflores Locks)

Trans-Isthmian Railway, traffic for 1913, issued by the Department of Commerce on States has jurisdiction, extends from ocean to April 16, shows that this is growing rapidly. ocean for five miles on each side of the center During 1913 the value of this traffic aggre- line of the route of the canal. It contains, gated \$99,500,000. It will all, of course, be including a group of islands in the Bay of absorbed by the canal route. It is agreed in Panama, about 436 square miles. The cities shipping circles, says Mr. Marvin, that "the of Panama and Colon are excluded, but the Panama Canal has already been responsible United States has the right to enforce sanifor the addition of more sea-going steam tary ordinances in these cities and to maincargo tonnage to the American merchant tain public order in them "in case the Repubmarine than any other single factor in our lic of Panama, in the judgment of the United history."

The Canal Zone, over which the United States, should not be able to do so."



PANAMA SCENERY AND NATIVES A FEW MILES BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES OF THE ZONE

SUPREMACY IN THE PANAMA CANAL

BY DAVID JAYNE HILL

[Dr. David Jayne Hill's views regarding the Panama Canal, and the treaty questions relating to it, will be read with the greatest interest and recognized as of exceptional importance. Dr. Hill not only ranks with our very highest authorities in the field of international law and diplomacy, but as respects the two so-called "Hay-Pauncefote" treaties he has the added right to express influential views because of the fact that he was First Assistant Secretary of State for a period of five years from 1898 to 1903, the two treaties in question having been negotiated in the middle of that period.—THE EDITOR.]

THE question of greatest national impor- sels of war of other nations, or that the war sidered it opportune and a patriotic duty to the United States, the builder and owner of Pauncefote Treaty.

nal is not its economic advantages; which, vessels to remain in the waters of the canal considering the small amount of interoceanic or inside the three-mile limit beyond a speciple of the United States, is a matter of sec-Government of the United States from closit not? Do other nations possess "entire

rules laid down by the United States alone course of the negotiations. for the use of the canal have apparently overlooked the fact that by that interpretation the canal is free and open to the vessels of countries on precisely the same terms.

certain circumstances, be closed to the ves- Bulwer Treaty.

tance in relation to the Panama Canal vessels of the United States are to pay tolls. is the one which at the present moment is or that other war vessels may pass through receiving the least attention. It is for this the canal without payment. Such an interreason only that the present writer has con- pretation would prohibit the Government of discuss at this time the meaning of the Hav- the canal, from embarking or disembarking troops within the Canal Zone, revictualing The real issue regarding the Panama Ca- its own ships therein, or permitting its own and transoceanic shipping owned by the peofied time. Finally, it would prevent the ondary interest. The vital question is, Does ing the canal to a fleet intending hostilities the Government of the United States pos- against the territory of the United States so sess supremacy in the Panama Canal, or does long as it observed the rules during its transit.

This is an interpretation which is not in equality" with the United States in respect of accordance with the expressed intentions of the "conditions,"—not to mention the the treaty, or with the change in the ground "charges of traffic,"—or "otherwise"? conception of it during the negotiations; and Those who interpret the Second Hay- cannot be accepted without forfeiting the su-Pauncefote Treaty, now in force, in such a premacy of the Government of the United manner as to include the United States States in the canal and abandoning all the reamong the nations which are to observe the sults, achieved with so much difficulty, in the

THE KEY TO THE TRUE INTERPRETATION

The key to the correct interpretation of war of the United States and those of other the Second Hay-Pauncefote Treaty is to be found in what took place between the failure If this interpretation be correct, the Gov- of the United States Senate to ratify the ernment of the United States, as builder and First Hay-Pauncefote Treaty and the ratifiowner of the canal, is either required to pay cation of the treaty now in force; that is, tolls for passage through the canal of its between February 5, 1900, and December 16, vessels of war, or the vessels of war of other 1901, a period of nearly two years, during nations are entitled to pass without payment, which changes occurred in the fundamental It has never been contended by any one idea of the treaty which are not only radical who has discussed this subject that the canal but entirely subversive of the system of relamay not, in accordance with the treaty, under tions embodied in the original Claytonfollowing limitations were placed upon the third article which gives them a different United States:

iointly adopt the rules for the use of the which Secretary Hay speaks are we to concanal;

near the canal:

tions, on terms of entire equality;

power in time of war; and

is bound to protect it and enforce the rules, owned, but exclusively controlled and man-

In the Second Hay-Pauncefote Treaty all aged, by the United States"?

rules for the use of the canal:

(2) Fortifications are not prohibited;

other nations a share in the control of the wise, should the American Government, in canal;

open when the United States is at war; and but the entire defense of the canal, releasing

anyone to aid the United States in protecting defense of the United States is involved in the canal.

equality" of all nations in the canal,—except, exclusive control, it could ever have been the perhaps, in the matter of charges, which by intention of the Government of the United the treaty now in force must be "just and States, or of its representatives, to offer to equitable," whatever that may imply,—the the war vessels of all nations perfect freedom conception of the treaty has radically changed in the canal, or exemption from tolls, or since the time of the Clayton-Bulwer conterms of entire equality "otherwise"? Or vention.

THE FINAL CONCEPTION OF THE TREATY

This final conception, embodied in the of the privileges just enumerated? treaty now in force, is thus expressed by Secretary Hay in his communication of the comes absolutely certain that the Government treaty to the Senate: "It relieves Great of the United States did not design to re-Britain of all responsibility and obligation to strict its own privileges in the canal to an enforce the neutrality of the canal, which by entire equality with other nations, including the former treaty had been imposed upon or noncontractants. It desired, and expressed assumed by her jointly with the United the desire, that no nation should have con-States, and thus meets the main stress of the tract rights in the canal. Nor did the United objection which seemed to underlie or be in- States derive or seek to derive, its substantive terwoven with the other objections to the for- rights from Great Britain. mer Senate amendments. The United States posed to acquire in another way, from analone, as the sole owner of the canal, as other source, at its own cost, and then to a purely American enterprise, adopts and pre- exercise them as a sovereign nation has an inscribes the rules by which the canal shall be herent right as such to do, but as no private regulated, and assumes the entire responsi- company ever could. But the construction of bility and burden of enforcing, without the the third article of the treaty put upon it assistance of Great Britain or of any other by those who import into it the meaning nation, its absolute neutrality."

Is there, then, no change of meaning im- First Hay-Pauncefore Treaty no doubt con-

In the First Hay-Pauncefote Treaty the ported into the words now composing the sense from what they had in the former (1) The United States and Great Britain treaty? Under the "absolute neutrality" of sider the words "entire equality" as apply-(2) No fortifications are permitted on or ing to "all nations," as before, or as applying to all nations other than the United States? (3) The canal is to be kept open to the Is there no dissolution of partnership when vessels of commerce and of war of all na- these five radical changes have been introduced into the treaty for the express pur-(4) The canal cannot be closed by either pose, to use Secretary Hay's words, of bringing the treaty into "harmony with the na-(5) Great Britain, equally with the tional wish that this great interoceanic water-United States and all nations using the canal, way should not only be constructed and

these positions are reversed, and the result is: Does this "radical and important change," (1) The United States alone adopts the as Secretary Hay called it, have no relation to the supremacy of the United States in the canal? Has it no relation to the future de-(3) There is no obligation to grant to fense of the United States? Why, otherharmony with the national wish for exclusive (4) It is not necessary to keep the canal control, undertake not only the entire cost (5) There is no obligation on the part of all others from all responsibility? But if the the control of the canal, is it conceivable that, Thus, in every essential point, the "entire after such efforts and sacrifices to obtain the can we assume that, after paying the full price for control, the Government of the United States intended to deny to itself any

> In the light of these negotiations it be-These it prowhich the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and the

tained would deny to the Government of the namely, a separate article declaring the abropayment of charges to its own treasury.

THE CHANGED ATTITUDE OF GREAT BRITAIN

now in force is the changed attitude of the Government of Great Britain regarding the neutralization in which the United States desires and purposes of the American Govern- and Great Britain were to be equal proment.

posed by the United States in order to make seded by the agreement that the Government the First Hay-Pauncefote Treaty accept- of the United States should itself become the able to the Senate, Lord Lansdowne was in- constructor of the canal, with sole ownership disposed in the circumstances then existing to and sole responsibility for its defense, with make the concessions desired by the United the understanding that the "general princi-States, but he pointed out very fully to Lord ple" of neutralization, so far as it could be Pauncefote what their effect would be.

Regarding the right reserved by the United its place. States to take any measures which it might find necessary to secure by its own forces the LIMITATION OF THE NEUTRALIZATION IDEA defense of the United States, His Lordship convention, the United States would, it is be applied? presumed, be within their treaty rights, if at parture from the principle which has until with vessels of commerce? now found acceptance with both govern- In the memorandum of Lord Lansdowne control.'

earlier treaties, but which the United States time when the United States may be at war, desired to change.

six months of reflection, Lord Lansdowne conclude that, with the above exception, there had changed his point of view. He then re- is no intention to derogate from the principles peated the objections which Great Britain of neutrality laid down by the rules. As to had entertained, and explained the reasons the first of these propositions, I am not prewhy His Majesty's Government had pre-pared to deny that contingencies may arise ferred, "as matters stood, to retain unmodi- when, not only from a national point of view, fied the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer but on behalf of the commercial interests of convention"; but accepted the principal the whole world, it might be of supreme im-

United States, a sovereign power, the evi- gation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, the dent right possessed by a private construction omission of an article inviting other powers company to exempt its own vessels from the to adhere to the treaty, the omission of the obligation to keep the canal open "in time of war as in time of peace," the omission of the prohibition of fortifications, the adop-But what is, perhaps, more to the point tion of the rules by the United States alone. than the intentions of the Government of the and the dispensation of Great Britain from United States in the negotiation of the treaty responsibility for the protection of the canal.

Thus the original conception of a form of tectors of the canal, and on this basis were In February, 1901, when changes were pro- to enjoy its use on "equal terms," was superapplied in the new circumstances, should take

How far, under the changed circumstances, wrote: "Were this amendment added to the can the "general principle" of neutralization

Certainly, the status of the United States any moment when it seemed to them that in the canal is not what it was before. Its their safety required it, in view of warlike military supremacy there is now assured. Is preparations not yet commenced, but con- it to be abandoned? But would it not be templated or supposed to be contemplated by abandoned, if the third article of the treaty another power, they resorted to warlike acts were so interpreted as to place all nations, inin or near the canal-acts clearly inconsist-cluding the United States, upon a plane of ent with the neutral character which it has exact equality in respect of the conditions or always been sought to give it," etc. This, it changes of traffic or otherwise as regards vesis declared, would "involve a distinct de-sels of war, which are expressly included

ments,—the principle, namely, that in time just referred to His Lordship declares: "It is of war as well as in time of peace the pas- most important that no doubt should exist sage of the canal is to remain free and un- as to the intention of the contracting parties. impeded, and is to be so maintained by As to this, I understand that by the omission the power or powers responsible for its of all reference to defense the United States Government desires to reserve the power of That was the doctrine underlying the taking measures to protect the canal, at any from destruction or damage at the hands of In his memorandum of August, 1901, after an enemy or enemies. On the other hand, I he United States, portance to the United States that they should

the canal at a moment when they were them- Treaty had not contemplated. selves engaged in hostilities."

In thus conceding the supremacy of the United States in the canal which it was to construct. Lord Lansdowne could not fail to the canal, the Government of the United see that the meaning of the words in the States can afford to be generous as well as third article was thereby affected. He evi- just in its treatment of neutrals. Its obligadently perceived that when the United States tion to impose only just and equitable condiplaced itself in the position of the tertium tions and charges becomes the more binding quid of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, namely, because of the power which it possesses over the construction company that was to build the canal. Its opportunity for maintaining the canal, it would be impossible to deny to the peace of the world and cultivating the the United States any of the rights which amity of all nations is thereby enormously inwould naturally belong to such a construc- creased, but in improving this opportunity it tion company. He could not fail to see, fur-should not permit its paramount rights to be ther, that the United States as a sovereign obscured or abridged. protecting the canal, which in the previous is liable to be tested. The time will possibly owner, would possess.

be just and reasonable," should be inserted bate, should not be left in doubt. in the new treaty, thus placing a limit to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, since in that con-dence. vention both the powers adopting the rules expression would have been superfluous. In be suspended, but its ultimate adoption when the Second Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, on the duly considered need not be abandoned. The contrary, after the recognition of the su-important matter is that no national right premacy of the United States in the canal as should be surrendered or weakened by implisole owner and protector, the naming of con- cation until it is conclusively determined that ditions and charges of traffic came within it is not a right, and this is especially true of its authority, naturally exempted from all a right that it is believed has once been fairly charges the war vessels of the United States, acquired. Any international right by con-

be free to adopt measures for the defense of tinctions which the First Hav-Pauncefote

THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES

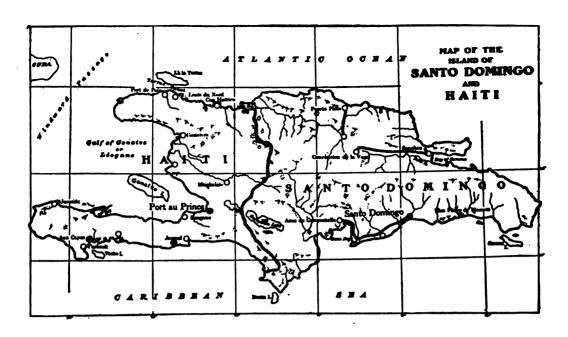
Having obtained the desired supremacy in

power, assuming all the responsibilities for. In the course of time every national right treaty the United States and Great Britain come when every right the United States had divided between them, could not possess possesses in the Panama Canal,—its right to fewer rights regarding its own shipping than close the canal, to defend it with ships within such construction company, if also a ship- the three-mile limit, to revictual its vessels within the canal, and to subsidize its ocean-It was, therefore, proposed by him, as a going vessels that pass through it,—will be safeguard to fair treatment, that the expres- called in question under this treaty. It is sion originally applied to the construction better that all these questions be set at rest company in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, but before they arise in some critical moment. not used in the First Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, They are all involved in the one great ques-"Such conditions and charges of traffic shall tion of supremacy; which, if it is open to de-

International questions can never be setconditions and charges which the United tled permanently regardless of the right or States was through its new position author- wrong which they involve, and accusations ized by the treaty to impose. In the First of bad faith do not promote mutual confi-

If treaties are misunderstood, they may rewere accorded identical treatment, such an quire revision. In the meantime action may and created a possibility of making other dis- tinuous concessions may eventually disappear.





SANTO DOMINGO: OUR UNRULY WARD

BY T. LOTHROP STODDARD

the nation is fixed upon the great con- track of one of the great streams of world flagration beyond the Rio Grande, another commerce. This is, however, due entirely to sinister light appears upon the Southern sky. the island's tragic history, for Santo Do-The island-republic of Santo Domingo, after mingo is beyond question the finest of the nine years of peace and prosperity under Antilles, and neither Cuba, Porto Rico, nor American control, is again the prey of revo- Jamaica can compare with it in mineral lution, and the old elements of anarchy are wealth or fertility of soil. once more raising their sinister heads. It is to be hoped that not even our preoccuonce more into ruin.

Antilles. The Dominican Republic possesses or noble of Spain." the eastern two-thirds of the island, and its It was a great time, those thirty years, in 18,000 square miles of territory about equals which the blood of a million Indians was the combined areas of New Hampshire and melted down into the ingots of gold and Vermont. Surprising at it may seem, few silver which amazed the Spanish Court. But regions of the earth are as little known to- after those thirty feverish years it was all day as this splendid island, lying between over. Mexico was now conquered, the mines

IN this anxious hour, when the gaze of Cuba and Porto Rico, and set fair on the

EXPLOITED BY SPAIN

pation in the Mexican crisis will deter us. Indeed, the history of that eastern porfrom maintaining intact that work of regen- tion now known as the Dominican Republic eration whose splendid results are but the is a tale of unrelieved depression and deearnest of far greater triumphs of peace and cline. Discovered by Columbus, it was the civilization if only the forces of destruction earliest center of Spanish colonization, and shall be prevented from plunging the land into this small insular area first flowed the whole colonizing energy of Spain, not yet No page of our foreign policy is brighter diverted to the vast continent beyond. Within than the story of our recent relations with thirty years hosts of colonists covered the that little state, known indifferently as the land with towns of stone, and Santo Do-Dominican Republic or the Republic of mingo, its capital city, after four centuries Santo Domingo, which with its neighbor, the of decay, still shows those stately houses Republic of Haiti, occupies the island of proudly described by Oviedo as "so fair and Santo Domingo, second largest of the Great large that they may well receive any lord

of Santo Domingo paled before the marvels the presence of the already mixed-blood of Guanajuato and Potosí, the Indian work- Canary Islanders did much to break down the to the more tempting Spanish Main and de-Toussaint L'Ouverture's invasion, the popupopulated Santo Domingo sank almost into lation of Spanish Santo Domingo was mainly oblivion, and in that oblivion it has remained near-white or mulatto, with only a minority to the present day. The French, it is true, of genuine negroes. seized the western coasts and presently gave as good proof of the island's fertility as had NAPOLEON'S INTERVENTION AND SPANISH the Spaniards of its mineral wealth, for when the great slave revolt resulting in the negro state of Haiti took place, 120 years ago, the vasion was what might have been expected French part of Santo Domingo, though no from the racial diversity of the two populalarger than Massachusetts, was providing tions and foreshadowed the attitude of the France and the half of Europe with its sugar, Dominican people toward all subsequent coffee, and indigo.

THE HAITIAN NEGRO REPUBLIC

Domingo was presently involved in the ter- toms, the Dominicans remained totally unrible cataclysm which erased the French part reconciled to Haitian rule, and upon the apfrom the map of the civilized world and pearance of Napoleon's expedition they rose reduced it to the haunt of savagery and as one man for the expulsion of the black serpent-worship known as the "Republic" of troops. When, after the French evacuation Haiti. In the year 1800 the famous Tous- of Haiti, the black "Emperor" Dessalines atsaint L'Ouverture overran Spanish Santo tempted to repeat Toussaint's conquests, the Domingo with his Haitian armies and held Dominicans rallied fiercely about the tiny possession till the arrival of Napoleon's great French corps left in the eastern portion of expedition in 1802. But Toussaint's very the island and beat off the Haitian attack. conquest revealed those profound differences At the close of the Napoleonic wars Spain between the two portions of the island which again took possession of her old colony, but have always rendered political union impost he wave of revolt then sweeping over Span-French Santo Domingo had brought about a in 1821 the Spanish evacuation was followed dense population of negro slaves with a by the establishment of a republic, small white upper class and an intermediate caste of free mulattoes. The effect of the slave revolt was not only the annihilation of the whites, but also a terrible struggle be- had cause for bitter regret at their expultween negroes and mulattoes in which the sion of the Spaniards. latter were worsted, and Haitian history has western neighbors had forgotten neither been largely a series of savage negro per- Toussaint's conquest nor Dessalines' attempt, secutions of the mulattoes, to-day reduced to and it so happened that at this moment a small and oppressed minority.

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE'S INVASION OF SPANISH SANTO DOMINGO

things were very different. The general tian rule throughout the island. neglect of agriculture made slavery unprofitable, and the sparse population of ranchers, mingo lasted twenty-two years, and was an

The colonists flocked away color line. Accordingly, at the moment of

EVACUATION

The effect of Toussaint L'Ouverture's in-Haitian attempts at subjugation. Although with a sagacity not displayed by any of his successors, Toussaint L'Ouverture showed It is not surprising that Spanish Santo every consideration for local ideas and cus-The intense economic development of ish America presently reached the island and

AN ERA OF HAITIAN OCCUPATION

It was not long before the Dominicans Their ambitious Haiti, after a decade of frightful anarchy, was temporarily united under the iron rule of General Boyer. No sooner were the Spaniards out of Santo Domingo, therefore. In Spanish Santo Domingo, however, than Boyer overran it and established Hai-

The Haitian occupation of Santo Doherdsmen, and squatter farmers from the unmitigated evil. Boyer himself had had the Canary Islands led a life the very antithesis advantages of a European education and posto the feverish energy of French Santo Do- sessed some of the rudiments of statecraft, Negroes were here not numerous, but his country was born of a savage proand since slavery was naturally of a domestic test against the white world and the Haiand patriarchal character they generally tians were imbued with such mingled fear gained their freedom in course of time. and hatred of their former masters as neces-Also, the lack of a rich planter class and sarily excluded everything of European

grated, and Spanish civilization everywhere the American Government. gave way to Haitian barbarism. The Dopressors and regained their independence.

GOVERNMENT

Haitian yoke.

Spain. The Spaniards, however, had learned dropped. nothing from their colonial disasters, and their administration was so harsh and corrupt that in less than four years a general tion to the United States.

PROPOSED ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES

haps initiated and certainly supported by the haps 300,000 souls. And the most discour-American philanthropic colonization societies tions" to the future of the Dominican Reof the twenties and thirties. As long as the public. At once a reign of terror and a these annexationist projects were opposed by Santo Domingo was shed as freely as that of

civilization except its vices. Since the Hai- the majority of the Dominican population, tians have so thoroughly proven their total especially by the upper-class near-whites and inability to govern themselves, the results of mulattoes who feared for their social status their twenty-two years' rule over their Do- under American rule. But after the Civil minican neighbors may be imagined. The War all these fears were dissipated and white and near-white population steadily emi- definite offers of annexation were made to

In 1869 President Grant sent General minicans, however, remained obstinately hos- O. E. Babcock to investigate the situation, tile to black rule, and when after Boyer's and so impressed was this gentleman with overthrow in 1843 Haiti relapsed into an- both the resources of the country and the archy, the Dominicans expelled their op- sentiment of its people that he negotiated an annexation treaty which was promptly ratified by the Dominican legislature. The hopes FUTILE ATTEMPTS AT DOMINICAN SELF- of the Dominicans were, however, not destined to be fulfilled. Southern schemes to Unfortunately the Dominicans themselves acquire new slave-territory during the period showed no signs of self-governing ability, preceding our Civil War had left bitter mem-Year after year the unhappy country was ories in the minds of the ruling Northern torn by the meaningless "revolutions" of party, and the prospect of acquiring tropical ambitious military chiefs and continued its territory evoked much opposition in the descent toward anarchy and barbarism. Pres- United States. Anti-imperialist sentiment ently to its internal sufferings there was was particularly strong in the Senate of the added a renewal of the Haitian peril. The day, and this feeling Charles Sumner, fired black state on its western border had again by both principle and pique against the Presifound a master in the person of General Gef- dent, skilfully exploited to the rejection of frard and the Dominicans were faced with the annexation treaty. President Grant, in the prospect of once more falling under the a final effort to carry out his cherished project, sent a commission of distinguished men. So intolerable was this prospect that in including Andrew D. White, to the island 1861 the Dominican President, Santana, ap- in 1871, and their report strongly faparently with the general consent of the vored annexation, but the Senate opposition population, proclaimed re-annexation to was inflexible and the matter was finally

THE SHAMEFUL REIGN OF HEURRAUX

Dominican misgivings as to the future of rising drove them from the country. Since the country were fully justified by the course Haiti was once more relapsing into its nor- of events during the generation from our remal anarchy the western peril was no longer jection of the annexation treaty down the pressing for the moment, yet the Spanish crash of 1904. A fresh period of acute pooccupation, despite its failings, had brought litical disturbance ended in 1882 with the home to the better-class Dominicans some of accession of the negro president, Heureaux. the advantages of civilized life, and since the For seventeen years this savage despot ruled senseless revolutions had again begun their the Dominican Republic with an iron hand, fatal work a movement grew up for annexa- keeping the peace by mingled bribery and terrorism. Those whom he considered useful he kept quiet with graft and plunder; those deemed troublesome were killed, and the number of Heureaux's political victims It is an interesting fact that such ideas is generally stated to have exceeded 2000. had been broached as early as 1849. Per- a terrible figure in a total population of perconsiderable number of American negroes aging feature of it all was that Heureaux's settled in the Dominican Republic by the "peace" was as fatal as the preceding "revolu-United States was a slave-holding power saturnalia of corruption, the best blood of

was mortgaged to fill the pockets of Heur- sibilities. eaux and pay his soldiery. In the words of Professor Jacob H. Hollander, of Johns Hop- struction following Heureaux's death had not kins, the reorganizer of Dominican finance long continued before the great powers were under the recent régime, "The country was besieged with appeals from fugitive foreign at peace: but it was the hush of a merciless planters, ruined concessionaires, and defraudterrorism, not the quiet of civil government. ed bondholders. And by the year 1904 it The seeming well-being which prevailed was became perfectly clear that whatever the attained by a bartering of resources of the United States might fail to do to protect its country in prodigal concessions, and by dis-injured citizens, the European powers were counting the future in reckless debt accumu- determined to see that their subjects obtained lations.

SIX YEARS OF ANARCHY

sinated, and, as Dr. Hollander well says, ers the position of preferred creditors. "With Heureaux's assassination came the the close of 1904 the American Government climax, even in the history of Latin-Amer- European powers were determined on interican politics," Even Santo Domingo's dreary vention in Santo Domingo if something were history had never known such a carnival of not speedily done. riot and bloodshed as ensued during the next six years. Revolutions, counter-revolutions, and combination-revolutions formed a bewildering kaleidoscope of anarchy, humorous Roosevelt acted quickly. From the Amerimatter was that everything pointed to the the Samoa "condominium" in 1901 and the probability that this state of things, if left annexation of most of the archipelago to Gerto itself, might continue indefinitely. The many pointed only too clearly to the dangers seventeen years' Tarquin policy of Heureaux of a joint American-European intervention in enough to govern by his means. Not one of republic's terrible condition would inevitably the negro tyrant's brute courage and stay- was drawn up by the American and Dotory over all rivals; ready enough to loot cus- United States should adjust the Dominican tom house, destroy property, and murder debt and administer the customs for the benewretched countryfolk, when the decisive hour fit of creditors. Nevertheless, this agreement, arrived they each and all preferred a "deal" though it averted the imminent danger of to a death-grapple or, losing their nerve, European intervention, and assured us the sought safety in temporary exile, leaving their full settlement of the Dominican tangle, enunhappy followers to pay the penalty.

civilization was not going to permit one of to be postponed. the garden spots of the earth to be plunged into hopeless barbarism, and that the sense- extreme. News of the Senate opposition less farce of unrestricted Dominican "free- quickened to renewed activity the enemies dom" was to have an end. Debasing as it of the Dominican President, Morales, and had been to the Dominicans themselves, the if Morales were driven from power and the seventeen years' tyranny of Heureaux had republic lapsed into complete anarchy it was given the outer world a vital interest in the absolutely certain that the European powers country's future. Attracted by the political would intervene. To avert this catastrophe quiet imposed by Heureaux's rule, vast President Roosevelt made an interim agreeamounts of foreign capital had begun the ment with the Morales Government, providdevelopment of the Republic's marvelous re- ing for the collection of the Dominican cus-

political enemies, and the country's future loans had imposed heavy interest respon-

Accordingly, the carnival of riot and deredress. Only the year before the blockade of Venezuela had brought the truculent Castro to terms, and the Hague tribunal was In the year 1899 Heureaux was assas- to award the subjects of the blockading pow-The next six years constituted a was plainly told that at least two of the great

Faced with this critical situation, President in the abstract, perhaps, but horrible enough can point of view European intervention was in the grim reality. And the worst of the highly undesirable, while the breakdown of had effectually lopped off all the heads strong Santo Domingo,—an intervention which the the miserable brood of mulatto "Generals" make of long duration. Accordingly, in who disputed Heureaux's succession showed January, 1905, the protocol of an agreement ing power necessary for an out-and-out vic-minican governments providing that the countered such strong opposition in the However, it presently became evident that United States Senate that its ratification had

The situation now became critical in the sources, while the dictator's lavish foreign toms by persons designated by him, 55 per

And, most important of all, the revolutionists of \$6,000,000 in the republic's treasury. were given plainly to understand that even should they overthrow Morales they would not be permitted to loot the customs houses in the old-fashioned manner. This announce- anywhere else, "eternal vigilance is the price ment cut the backbone out of the "revolu- of safety." These nine years have not passed tion." The nearest customs house has al- without ominous warnings that the old spirit ways been the goal of every insurgent "gen- of anarchy is barely scotched and certainly eral," so, with the sinews of war thus denied not killed. In 1911 President Caceres was them in advance, the revolutionists' ardor assassinated and a political upheaval was narquickly cooled and Santo Domingo entered a rowly averted. In the summer of 1912 open period of political calm such as it had never revolution broke out and the insurgents venknown before, the presidency actually pass- tured to seize the customs houses in the tering uneventfully from Morales to Caceres in ritory under their control.

public's debts was over \$30,000,000, but as are utterly unable to stand alone. many of these debts were highly inflated the creditors agreed to accept the sum of \$17,- the most salient feature of the Dominican \$20,000,000 fifty-year, 5 per cent. bond issue nearly all the tropical republics there is an through a leading international banking upper class, composed of the richer white or house, the \$3,000,000 residue to be applied near-white townsfolk with a sprinkling of

DOMINICAN PROSPERITY

trade of Santo Domingo for the year 1912 benefits of peace and security. was \$20,600,000, as compared with a bare \$5,000,000 for 1906. The total customs knot of agitators, mostly mulattoes, backed collections for the fiscal year 1912-13 were by the local "bad men" of the country disover \$4,000,000, and the terms of the debt tricts and by the vicious rabble of the towns.

cent, of the proceeds to be deposited in the service have been met with ease, while so United States for the benefit of creditors, far back as 1910 there was a cash balance

INCAPACITY FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

Yet, in Santo Domingo perhaps more than But President Taft soon showed that he would tolerate no After two years' operation the success of return to the old dispensation, and 750 mathe Roosevelt-Morales "interim" became so rines quickly ousted the revolutionists and reclear that the Senate opposition consented to stored American control. Now, in these ratify a convention for American adminis- spring months of 1914, a new revolutionary tration of Dominican customs if the original movement has begun, apparently much more idea of an American adjustment of the Do- serious than that of 1912, and if the Ameriminican debt were abandoned. Accordingly, can Government does not speedily show the the American receivership of the republic's insurgents that "the lid is still on" in Santo customs was formally ratified and assured Domingo, there is no telling what may be the legal permanence by the American-Dominican end. To allow Santo Domingo to relapse Convention of 1907. Meanwhile the Do- into the anarchy and ruin of ten years ago minican Republic, with the aid and advice would be nothing short of a crime; yet it is of the American Government, had come to certain that only the strong arm of the United an agreement with its creditors equitable to States stands in the way of such a catastrophe, both parties. The nominal value of the re- for it is equally certain that the Dominicans

Complete incapacity for self-government is The settlement was effected by a character. Of course, here as elsewhere in to railroad construction and public works. planters and haciendados, which is refined, educated, and possessed of high ideals. But this élite is an infinitesimal minority whose But nine years have passed since the very refinement makes it shrink with horror Roosevelt-Morales agreement ushered in the from the bloody maelstrom of tropical polinew régime, yet these nine years have brought tics. Politics, indeed, is shunned by the mass an increase in prosperity and civilization al- of the population almost as heartily as by the most unbelievable to those unaware of the upper class. The average peon regards the marvelous natural wealth of Santo Domingo. phenomena of Dominican political life with Plantations are springing up on all sides, rail- the same mixture of fear and fatalistic melanroad extension is continually bringing new choly as he does the earthquakes and hurriareas under development, foreign capital is canes which now and then lay waste the land. pouring in freely and the mass of the popula- He is far from being the incorrigible revolution is enjoying a prosperity and security tionist apparently postulated from his counnever before known. The aggregate foreign try's anarchic past and he appreciates the

The "revolutions" are the work of a small

Absolutely without principles, these leaders' may be, for protection; but it suffices to say sole motive is their lust for power and de- that no respectable government acts on any bauchery, and since the country is too poor such theory." to satisfy the appetites of all at the same time. there is always a gang of "Outs" envious of the "Ins" and determined to sate their appetites at any price.

senseless in their essence and are engineered counteracted by a few years' apprenticeship by a small minority, it does not in the least at civilization. The educated élite should be follow that they should be taken lightly. The precious instruments of progress, but they can original tatterdemalion nucleus is quickly do their work only under foreign protection swelled by the town rabble and by country and as soon as that support is withdrawn peons swept off their weak mental balance by they will inevitably sink before the latent a fiery mixture of rum and oratory or forci- forces of brutality and barbarism. bly conscripted into the "armies." There is The bulk of the Dominican popular always wholesale destruction of property, mulattoes, and the Spanish mulatto has frequently appalling loss of life, and a gen- proven in the main a weak and degenerate eral paralysis of economic and social activity. stock. The undesirable results of the Spanfoundly demoralizing to the national charac- earliest times. The severest judgment upon new months of the pillage and debauchery of is contained in the official report of a Gova Dominican "campaign" generally suffices ernor of French Santo Domingo written beto turn the harmless country conscript into a fore the close of the Seventeenth Century. hardened revolutionist.

This is the great fact overlooked by those sent from the unfavorable point of view. who advocate "letting them fight it out among themselves and find their own politi- Dominican Republic seems to bear out these cal level." These "revolutions," devoid of pessimistic judgments. They are patently a principle or serious purpose as they are, teach feeble folk and lack ambition and endurance, nothing but anarchy and despair, while the both physical and mental. Good physical ultimate Dominican "political level" would types are rarely found outside the pure white probably be a complete reversion to barbar- or pure black elements. Tuberculosis and ism. There may be some persons sufficiently leprosy are rampant, while alcoholism and doctrinaire to approve even of this, as a nor-venereal disease continually enfeeble the mal course of development. But if anything stock. The degeneracy of the Dominican be certain it is the fact that the civilized population cannot be laid to the climate, world will never allow such a state of things which is unusually healthful, especially the to come to pass.

a certain school of opinion which holds that tion, and clean living. foreign capital should enter the Caribbean republics solely on the principle of "caveat to lie in prolonged tutelage to some foreign emptor," but it is quite certain that no other power which will assure such conditions of great nation shares this viewpoint and that order and good government as will permit we have neither the right nor the power to the development of the country's splendid compel any of them to do so. As John Bas- natural resources and implant the fabric of sett Moore, our ablest international lawyer, civilization. It may be that in course of time says in this very connection, "It is sometimes the mass of the population can be raised to suggested that, when citizens of a country go that plane of political efficiency now reached abroad and engage in business, they must be only by the small élite of the towns, but it held to assume all the risks of disorder and is certain that the only way by which this injury in the country to which they go, and will ever come to pass is a long period of can look to the local authorities only, no peace and prosperity under foreign guidance matter how inefficient or malevolent they and direction.

WEAKNESS OF THE SPANISH MULATTO

One thing should be clearly understood. The political helplessness of the Dominican THE OUTCOME OF INCESSANT "REVOLUTION" people is not merely the result of a temporary However, because these revolutions are springs from their very nature and cannot be

The bulk of the Dominican population are these outbursts are pro-ish-negro cross have been evident from the Revolution breeds revolution, and a the Spanish mulatto that I have ever read

and but few writers on tropical America dis-

Certainly the mulatto population of the interior uplands, and foreign whites thrive It is true that there is in the United States with elementary precautions of diet, sanita-

In fine, Santo Domingo's only hope seems



INDUSTRIAL WAR IN COLORADO

THE killing of eleven children and two north and south in the foothills of the Rock-women, on April 20, forcibly drew the ies. Trinidad, with 10,000 inhabitants, is Colorado.

Other lives had been lost,—nearly fifty strife in this country.

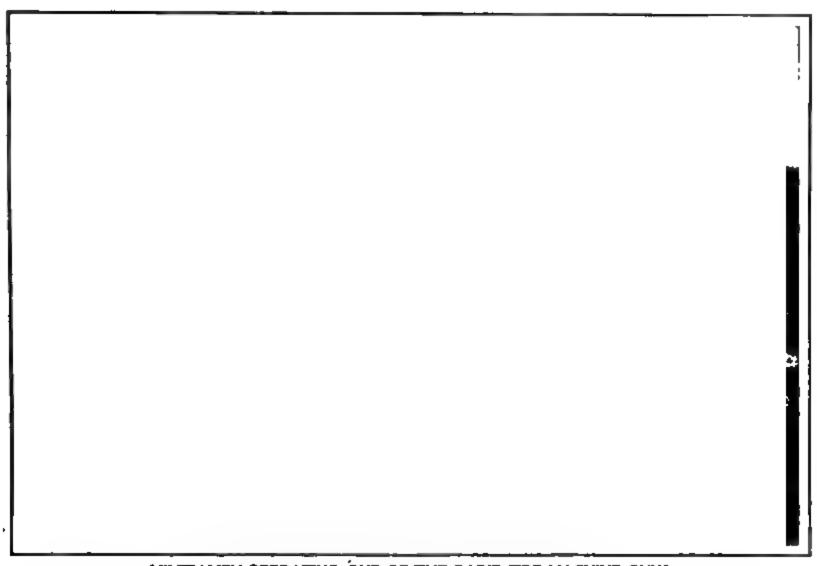
most without leaders, but with determination abandon their homes. and a common purpose to achieve things to which they believed they were entitled and without which they could not be content. Most of the strikers were recent immigrants

attention of the country to an almost un- the only large town in the district. Ludlow, believable situation which had existed for Walsenburg, Aguilar, and the other commore than six months in the great State of munities, are mere hamlets with a few hundred inhabitants in each.

The district contains most of the coal dein all,—but the slaughter of innocents fur- posits of the State, but nothing else; and the nished the climax to a situation which is now inhabitants are entirely dependent upon the without parallel in the history of industrial mines for their livelihood. During the long and dreary winter months, while the strike Throughout the extensive coal fields in has been in progress, the miners and their the south-central part of the State, close to families have lived in tents furnished and the boundary line of New Mexico, there had maintained by the United Mine Workers Len arrayed against each other, ever since of America. The houses which they had October, two radically different classes of formerly occupied were, of course, owned by armed men. On one side were groups of the companies, and when the miners gave striking miners, without organization and al- up their jobs they simultaneously had to

> EARLY CONFLICTS BETWEEN MINERS AND MILITIA

As might be expected when armed men from Southeastern Europe. On the other side face each other, with radically different views were the State militia and "professional and aims, bitter animosities developed and trouble-lovers," who had been hired by the clashes were frequent. During the winter coal companies, from outside the district, to several men lost their lives in these clashes; serve as strike-breakers and as mine guards, but until the Ludlow horror it had seemed The scene of this recent warfare in Colo- that the industrial strife in the Colorado coal rado is an eighty-mile strip running due fields was to be no more serious, in toll of



MILITIAMEN OPERATING ONE OF THE RAPID-FIRE MACHINE GUNS (The installation of these guns by the companies, and their operation by the militia, were the cause of much better feeling among the miners,—shared by many outsiders who considered it unwarranted and unfair)

parts of the country in recent years.

A REAL BATTLE

diately it got beyond control. In what would children. otherwise have been a trivial clash, the strikupon the field of battle.

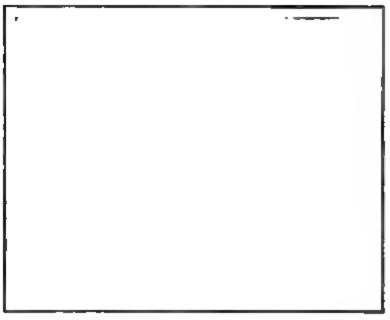
The tents, nearly two hundred in num- kers, mine guards, and deputy sheriffs.

(as has been alleged), is a matter of dispute, expenses incurred by the State militia.

human life, than had been struggles in other This officer of the State, sworn to establish and preserve order, may have been guilty. in the heat of battle, of ordering the destruction of the homes of the vanquished. Let us Suddenly, however, and without warning, all hope, however, that he did not dream that the flickering flame was fanned; and imme- under those tents were innocent women and

The battle at Ludlow-for such it surely ers' leader—a Greek named Louis Tikas— had been—was followed by a series of rewas shot and killed by the militia at Ludlow prisals by bands of strikers, as a result of on April 20. Who fired the first shot? is a which many thousands of dollars' worth of question no one, who can, will answer. Both mine property was destroyed. The state of sides then lost their heads, and a battle be- warfare lasted for ten days, resulted in the gan. The militia possessed several machine death of forty-seven persons, and was only guns which had been sent to the mines for ended by the action of President Wilson, foldefensive purposes. These they trained upon lowing the urgent appeal of Governor Amthe strikers and upon the tent colony, and mons, who sent several companies of Fedthe miners were forced back into the hills, eral troops to the coal fields on April 28, leaving a dozen of their number lying dead with specific orders from the Secretary of War to disarm everyone,—militiamen, stri-

ber, were burned to the ground, and in the The legislature met on May 4, and consmouldering débris later were found the tinued in special session for two weeks. A bodies of two women and eleven children program calling for compulsory arbitration, who had sought refuge in pits dug for the the prohibition of the sale of firearms, and other legislation which might tend to ame-Whether the fire among the tents was liorate conditions, was sidetracked by volucaused by the shooting, or whether it was minous debate upon impeachment resolutions deliberately set by order of a militia officer and upon an appropriation bill to pay the



AFTER THE FIRE IN THE LUDLOW CAMP

(All that remained of what, a few hours before, had been a colony of tents—the homes of 900 persons—in which the striking miners and their families had existed through the winter. In the illustration may be seen one of the pits which the miners had dug to afford refuge for the women and children in case of need. It was in one of these pits that the bodies of eleven children and two women were found after the fire)

PUTILE ATTEMPTS TO ARBITRATE

Many efforts had been made to settle the and by legislative action.

Sympathizers with the strikers have also ditions may be satisfactory to himself. younger Mr. Rockefeller, and in the church cornered in times like the present. Rockefeller maintains, however, that the habit of breaking laws and pledges; and the family's interest represents only 12 per cent. individual miner would not dare to object. of the coal output of Colorado.

A LONG HISTORY OF INDUSTRIAL STRIPE

severe—although with fewer casualties— tined to be long-drawn-out. lasted for many months. now.

brought out during industrial struggles; and porations which control the mines.

many of the things which the miners have demanded—for which they have gone on strike, and lost-have found their way upon the statute books of the State. Wages have been increased 30 per cent, in ten years; the legal working day has been reduced to eight hours, and the system of paying wages with "scrip," good only for merchandise at company stores, has been abolished. These are matters of law; but laws are not always observed in the Colorado coal-fields, and the striking miners claim that they have never enjoyed the benefits conferred by most of the legislation.

The things which the miners now demand are seven in number. Three of them concern working conditions and rates of payment, one of them calling for a 10 per cent. Three other demands advance in wages. relate to the enforcement of laws already on the statute books. The seventh demand. -and the real bone of contention.—is for the recognition of the miners' union.

The companies have offered to concede dispute by investigation and mediation. All everything except the recognition of the such attempts, however, met with failure. union. The miners want that or nothing It has been claimed in Colorado that Gov- at all. The companies take the lofty ground ernor Ammons, although well-meaning, has that recognition of the union would mean been delinquent and inefficient, and unsuc- the end of the "open shop," and consequently cessful attempts have been made to bring the restriction of the inherent right of the about his impeachment by popular petition American workingman to choose his own employer and to work under whatever contried to lay the trouble at the door of Mr. miners maintain that, as individuals, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as representing his without the solidarity that comes with recfather's financial interests in Colorado. Some ognized organization, they can never obtain of these persons have conducted "demon- the benefits which the law has long provided strations" before the office and home of the and which the employers "concede" when which he attends in New York City. Mr. companies would, they allege, return to their

THE END NOT IN SIGHT

It is the old, old story of capital versus Labor troubles in the Colorado coal-fields labor; and, as is usual in the case of strikes have rent the State for more than thirty in the mining districts, the disagreement in Just a decade ago a struggle equally the Southern Colorado coal-fields seems des-The arrival The superior of federal troops, followed by the withdrawal strength of capital gained an apparent vic- of the militia and the disarmament of both tory then,-just as it seems likely to win strikers and mine-guards, seemed to have an immediate effect in restoring normal condi-When viewed in the perspective of years, tions throughout the district. But the conhowever, it is clear that the miners are slowly troversy remained unsettled, reverting to the but surely achieving permanent gains. The less spectacular, but nevertheless determined. citizens of the State have been impressed, struggle between the striking miners (backed during these years, by the facts which are by their organizations) and the large cor-

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE COLORADO CRISIS

THE controversy between striking miners made by Congressman Martin D. Foster, and operators in the coal-fields of South- who, as chairman of the House Committee ern Colorado is continued, with almost as on Mines and Mining. has labored to bring much bitterness, by the partisans of both sides about a compromise, at times acting as the in the newspaper and periodical press of the direct representative of President Wilson. country.

We endeavor to present below some of which he gave it as his opinion that: the more illuminating and authoritative comment which has appeared in print. This includes the views of Mr. John D. Rockebe settled by arbitration. The demand that the
union be recognized has now been withdrawn. feller, Jr., editorial opinion, and presenta-tions of conditions in the coal-fields of and owners is "Will you agree to submit the Southern Colorado.

the Independent, gives an idea of political conditions in the coal district. Her statements are particularly interesting, because she is a member of the Colorado Senate. We

Geographically the region is a part of Colorado. Industrially it is a barony of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The managers for the company have long controlled those two counties of Huerfano and Las Animas. They have controlled the courts. They have controlled the sheriff's office. They have owned the mayors and most of the ministers, the merchants and the lawyers. There have, indeed, been times in the past when they have extended their operations beyond the limits of their barony and made and unmade Colorado governors.

Mr. John A. Fitch, writing in the Survey, blames the disaffection among the miners to the domination of the employers, socially as well as industrially.

in the mining camps, the road furnishing often force, by assault and murder, and not against the the only means of egress,—all are owned by the company. It is rare that a miner can buy a house or a foot of ground if he wishes to do so. He is less expect, that we will abandon our own emtherefore absolutely under company control. The ployees and the cause of the workers of the entire streets are patrolled by armed guards who pro- country because violence and wholesale slaughter tect company property and exercise all the author- are brought about by an element which has come ity there is in the camp. The miner knows no to regard itself as above and beyond the reach other government. . . . They have acted as po- of the law. licemen and spies, as union suppressors and as licemen and spies, as union suppressors and as Are the labor unions, representing a small agents for the company stores. At many camps minority of the workers of the country, to be susa stranger is met at the entrance and compelled tained in their disregard of the inalienable right

present labor troubles in Colorado has been rights for every citizen.

Mr. Foster issued a statement on May 2, in

There is nothing in the differences which cannot matter to adjustment by arbitration?" Mr. Rocke-Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, writing in feller cannot evade his responsibility. He cannot set forth the excuse that he will not arbitrate the recognition of the union. He can prevent loss of life and property by yielding to arbitration. The great Pennsylvania strike, and also the recent West Virginia strike, was settled by men on both sides agreeing to abide by the decision of umpires. In neither case was the union recognized.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S OWN STATEMENT

Mr. Rockefeller, however, insists that the only point at issue is the unionizing of the camps, and that "we stand ready to lose every cent we have invested in that company rather than that the workingmen of the country should lose their right to work for whom they please." Mr. Rockefeller sets forth his views of unionism as follows:

We do not question the right of any workmen to freely associate themselves in unions for the furtherance of their common and legitimate interests, but we do assert the equal right of an individual to work independently of a union if he The land belongs to the company. The houses so elects. We are contending against the right of on the land belong to the company. The streets unions to impose themselves upon an industry by right of men to organize for their mutual benefit. . . . Surely, no thinking man can ask, much

by the guard to state his business before being allowed to enter. And yet these camps are American citizen to work without interference, whether he be a union or a non-union man? Surely the vast majority of American citizen to work without interference, whether he be a union or a non-union man? zens will, without fear or favor, stand for even-Perhaps the most thorough study of the handed justice under the Constitution and equal

SPEAKING OF "BARBAROUS MEXICO"-From the Tribune (Los Angeles)

MR. COMPERS MAKES COMMENT

Labor's opinion of Mr. Rockefeller's statements and views is typified in the trenchant comment by Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of tinct issue. Labor, as printed in the American Federationist. We quote several passages from his editorial:

Truly most noble words,-and were the heart that prompted them and the mind that conceived them equally noble? Mere words may be sound-ing brass and tinkling cymbals,—it is the personality and the character back of them that give them meaning. . . . The issue to which this son of Crœsus pledges his fealty is war upon trade unions. He takes refuge under the cloak that has disguised many an arrant enemy of the workers, -freedom of contract. According to Rockefeller standards, freedom of contract will be destroyed by recognizing the unions in the Colorado coalfields and making collective agreements with them. The standardized Rockefeller conception of freedom of contract would permit each worker to make his individual contract of work. Save the mark! Individual freedom of contract,—it would be comic were not the mockery so cruel. As between John D. Rockefeller's concepts of liberty for workers and the demands of the workers for the liberty they find necessary to enable them to live like men, the ation must choose.

The editor of Collier's Weekly also thinks says:

The coal and iron companies which operate in that merely chokes the issue down. the war district of Colorado are controlled by When peace does come, there will be personal men supposed to be among the wealthiest and liberty. But it will be more than a liberty to toil, most enlightened in this country. We have heard It will include liberty to enjoy the fruits of toil.

for workmen, furnished free entertainment and medical advice, and all that. Why, then, this hell of slaughter and destruction? Because they have left out the one essential thing; human justice. You do not supervise a remote mining camp by officially issuing "strict instructions" for company storekeepers and camp marshals and superintendents who despise their men. You will not pacify Trinidad, Colo., by writing elegant essays in New York City on "matters of principle."

Mr. Rockefeller, however, is not without his supporters and defenders. The editorial comment of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle is typical:

In the present Colorado mining troubles Mr. Rockefeller deserves great credit for making a stand instead of sacrificing principle to a temporary peace. . . . When Mr. Rockefeller decides, and declares, that he must be free to hire men without regard to their membership in a union, he takes the stand which all employers must take, or surrender the right to live; he equally stands for the workman, to whom the difference between voluntary and compulsory unionism is the difference between liberty and slavery. Strife and bloodshed are a deplorable incident in the cost, Strife and but it has always been so. Whether hysteria shows itself in parading by agitators in the streets or in violent language uttered on the floor of Congress by persons who ought to know better, it must not be permitted to obscure the one dis-

THE PROBABLE OUTCOME

One of the most forceful of the writers who have studied the situation at first hand is Mr. John A. Fitch (quoted on the preceding page), who has contributed a series of papers to the Survey. Mr. Fitch does not attempt to disguise his sympathy with the miners, and he calls attention to the fact that stopping the disorders has not settled the real points at issue. He reminds us

Three times in thirty years Mr. Rockefeller's principle has been vindicated. Individual, as opposed to collective, bargaining has been maintained. And three times the miners upon whom the principle has been imposed have emerged again from pit-mouth and shaft and have faced hunger, cold, deportation, and death in opposition to the Rockefeller ideal. It is a liberty that has made for recurring war. And so in 1914 the struggle came on again, and men, women, and children have been killed. . . .

Peace will not come to Colorado with disarmament. It will not come if Mr. Rockefeller spends that the owners are missing the point. He his fortune in defense of the thing that he thinks is personal liberty. It will not come if the strikers are starved into submission. . . . It is no peace

for years of their gifts to science, to education, And until there is protection for that liberty there and to religion. They have built sanitary houses will be no peace.

BALBOA AND THE PANAMA CELEBRATION

opening of the great canal at Panama as a happy contrast to the sometimes gloomy and uninspiring tales which have come down to us of the little republic of that name will be also the early days of the discovery of America. holding a memorial ceremony to commemorate the union of the two oceans by the canal and the discovery of one of them,-the Paci- full name,-was born in Spain in 1475, of a fic,-by the famous explorer Balboa. An ex- good family, and well educated for his time. position will be held between November 3 of In his early days he emigrated to Spanish the present year and April 30 of next. Ac- America, but soon fell into debt. To escape cording to an article in the Bulletin of the this he smuggled himself on a ship bound

Pan-American Union this exposition will have as among its principal Durposes

to do honor to the memory of Vasco Nunez de Balboa, the illustrious discoverer of the Pacific Ocean; to strengthen the ties of friendship already existing between Panamother-country of Spanish America and the birthplace of Palboa), and the other nations of the western world; and to show to the world the natural resources, the industries, the commerce, and the civilization of the Republic of Panama.

The location selected for the buildings is between the present city of Panama and the ancient town of Antigua, Panama, at a place called "El Hatillo," and work has already begun toward preparing the grounds and erecting both permanent and temporary structures.

WHILE San Francisco is celebrating the too short life should be repeated to young and old,

Vasco Nuñez de Balboa,—to give him his

- ,

Santo from mingo to Darien. Wc quote again from the story as given by the writer in the Bulletin:

He found the people

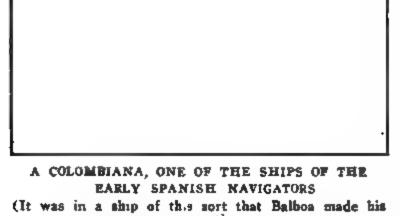
of the settlement discouraged, divided into factions, miserably unhappy, and without a leader. But Balboa had the spirit of leadership, and at once he took upon himself the labor of restoring confidence and of wresting success out of failure. His influence was magnetic, and the people trusted him. Even Francisco Pizarro, who later was to follow the path that Balboa had marked out but was never permitted to en-ter, older, too, than Balboa, at once yielded to him and at the time seconded his every effort. His first care was to gather together the scattered remnants of the former expeditions, some at Uraba fort, others living among the Indians along the coast. This was a most difficult task but thanks

recalls some historical facts about the life of the hungry, nursed the sick, helped build huts for Balboa which it is well to have in mind at this Balboa which it is well to have in mind at this improvement for all. But the supply of food was season of rejoicing over the completion of the the great difficulty, due largely to the cruel treatment and robbery of the natives which had marked the misconduct of his predecessors. Vasco Nuffez How he gave up a life to which he was little de Balboa had to gain the confidence of these nafitted; how he reversed the policy of his predeces- tives, to overcome their suspicions, and to make sor, who had offended and even maltreated the friends of them. He succeeded with them as he. natives on the Isthmus, so that the confidence and had with his own countrymen. He won over warassistance of these very notives were turned to like tribes that had hitherto suffered from injustice Balboa's advantage and of the Crown of Spain; and injury; but to get food he had to penetrate how he discovered the south sea,—the Pacific the jungle, often through swamps, always in the

BALDOA, DISCOVERER OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN (This is reproduced from an old painting. Below the figure may be read in Spanish the dates of his birth and death)

The writer of the article in the Bulletin to the energy of one man it was done. He fed Canal.

Ocean,—and was rewarded by his sovereign; and burning sun, before he could reach the centers of how he met his death when greater victory was their cultivation, whence these natives could be almost within his grasp,—all these events of his induced to bring food to the market of the Span-Tune-7



iards. In time, however, his wise policy, his energy, and his patience won, and this leader established in all the feeling that integrity and confidence would prevail. Such admirable conduct brought reward in the recognition of his accomplishment. The admiral, the son of Columbus, sent provisions for Balboa's colony, and from the audiencia of Santo Domingo was given the appointment of alcalde mayor of the colony he had created.

have quoted:

It was indeed on one of his expeditions into the interior in search of gold that he met the son of the cacique of Comogre, who told Balboa, somewhat in jest at the Spanish desire for gold, that the country beyond was far richer in the metal they deemed so precious; that, in fact, if they wanted to go only a slight distance across the mountains they could view a mighty ocean, larger perhaps but calmer,—more pacific,—than the one lying to the north.

ocean.

the little intervening hills; they pushed their way from all the world."

across the streams till, on the 25th of September, 1513, Balboa, who had been warned by his guides that the water of the southern sea was not far of, climbed a tree and for the first time caught sight of what we now call the Pacific Ocean. On the 29th of September, 1513, Balboa actually entered the water, waving the flag of his country over his head, and claiming it in the name of his sovereign. The all too few years remaining to him he devoted to further explorations on the coast, and gave all his energies to planning an expedition along it, and even to a discovery of what might lay to the south, of which he heard rumors, in the great kingdom of the Incas. Certain it is that he visited the Pearl Islands, but only after he had, with almost overwhelming hardships, collected at Acia material for small vessels that were ultimately built on the shores of the Gulf of San Miguel, and launched them there.

But his triumph was only short-lived. Jealousy of his deeds and incompetency of his associates led to accusations against him.

He was called across the Isthmus to meet these charges, but his enemies could not be content with the slow and perhaps justice-seeking processes of the courts. He was arrested and farcically tried and condemned for anything that seemed an easy test of guilt. He was executed by his accusers at Acla, the town he had helped to found,—that is, murdered,-in his forty-second year.

The natural beauty of the surroundings will make this celebration unusually attractive to visitors. As to the idea of the Government of Panama in inaugurating this exposition, the writer of the article in the Bulletin says:

The celebration of the opening of the canal in this manner is, as announced, one of the great purposes of the Government of Panama. To show what a boundless new world, in the sense of accessibility and service, will be opened by this en-He then began the exploration of the region, searching for gold first of all. Says
the writer of the article from which we But looking backward to the beginnings of the have musted: knowledge of the Pacific, given to Europeans by Balboa, the Government of Panama wishes to do homage to that intrepid explorer and discoverer. and in its historical significance, therefore, this exposition will be part of the celebration of that event which took place not far from the very spot on which the ground is to-day laid out and the buildings will be erected, four centuries (September 25, 1513) ago.

The fact that he discovered the Pacific Ocean, says the Bulletin writer in conclusion. This chance remark had been in 1513, and surmounting material obstacles and winning on the 1st of September of that year Balboa over instead of killing the natives, shows the set out from the Caribbean coast, with a few character of the man. He was a leader, an Spaniards and an escort of friendly natives, to explorer, and a builder. "In doing honor to cross the Isthmus and set eyes upon the great the man Balboa, and to the event that crowns his life, the Republic of Panama sets an ex-They plodded through the jungle; they scaled ample that must bring praise and support

SHEVTCHENKO, THE GREATEST OF THE LITTLE RUSSIANS

THE national poet of the Ukraine, Taras Only in small circles of "intelligentsia" in the Shevtchenko, was born in 1814. His countrymen, the Ukrainians, or Little Rushe brought the people and the educated classes sians, had planned to celebrate this year the centenary of the birth of this man who did Ukraine from the yoke of serfdom. so much for their nationality. The Czar's government, however, has forbidden any cele-people,—these are the basic elements of the bration, knowing well how such commemora- poetry of Shevtchenko. tion would revive the nationalistic liberty loving spirit of the Little Russians. The place the master nor slave, which knows not hostility, viodead poet holds in the hearts of his people is lence, and degradation, which is guided in its

shown by the frank words of the leading liberal journal of Moscow, the Russkiya Vyedomosti:

Shevtchenko was a man whom fate, - in the words of one of his poems,—compelled to "read all life's dark pages, . . ." The life of the Ukrainian poet . . . now seems a sacrifice brought on the altar of freedom for his people. This alone was sufficient to make Shevtchenko a national hero. . . But fate gave him the power and the possibility of not only becoming the hero of his nation, but also its creator. . . . Shevtchenko was a national poet not only by the form and substance of his numerous works, not only because he served his people with his songs, fought for their rights. . . . He

TARAS SHEVICHENKO, THE FAMOUS LITTLE RUS-SIAN POET AND NATIONALIST

was a national poet because he not only served his article in the Ryetch, of St. Petersburg. people, but also led them, and raised them to a higher level. . . . He is a national poet because, by the power of his creative genius, he village of Morintzi, province of Kiev, in the elevated the language of the people to the height family of poor serfs belonging to a nobleman, of national literature, he communicated to it all . . . His early knowledge of reading and writing the series of the people to the height family of poor serfs belonging to a nobleman, of national literature, he communicated to it all . . . His early knowledge of reading and writing the series are the could read

Before the appearance of Shevtchenko "a Moscow journal.

The cult of liberty and the welfare of his

life by the moral law. . . The ideal of Shevtchenko is the Kingdom of God on earth, which he did not live to see, which neither we nor our grandchildren will see, but without which life would be poor and coloriess, and human thought would fade.

The memory of Shevtchenko is alive in the hearts of the Ukrainian people, from the heights of its "intelligentsia" to the lowest strata. His grave became a place of pilgrimage; his ideals became the foundation of the Ukrainian Nationalist move-

Below we give some biographical data culled from an

the features and all the force of literary expres- ting, even before he was ten years he could read sion. And he did all this without breaking with the Psalter very expressively,—was one of the his people, without abandoning them.

Circumstances which prevented the young poet from being drowned in the mass of serfdom. . . . In his sixteenth year Taras was dressed up as spirit of desolation" reigned in his beautiful a page and began to wander with his nomadic mother-country, continues the writer in the proprietor in the capacity of an errand-boy. With-Moscow journal. Warsaw, Vilna, Moscow journal.

and finally came to St. Petersburg, where, in 1832,
The Ukrainian nation was left to its fate by he was apprenticed to "Guild Master of Painting its educated classes. These classes became Po- Shiryaev," that he might learn to paint the porlonized in that part of the Ukraine which lay traits of his master's family. This painter was to the left of the Dnieper, and those to the right not superior to the teachers he had had before, were completely Russified, having severed all in- But the years of travel and four years' stay at tellectual and moral bonds with their people, the capital undoubtedly gave the inquisitive youth,

besides the much-liked work of drawing, many liberate all the Slav nations, above all his own years passed, and the young painter was bought out. In 1838 Taras became a free man, and entered the Academy of Arts, from which he graduated with honors in 1844.

Even before this Shevtchenko had become known as an Ukrainian poet,—after the pubthe title of "Kobzar," and in 1842 of an historical poem "Haidamaki."

He was a man of decidedly liberal tendencies. The life of millions of serfs, among whom were his own brothers and sister, inspired him with a feeling of hatred of the political régime in Russia, and this feeling was strongly reflected in his poems. But his friends insisted, and he gave in. His writings attracted the attention of the vigilant authorities.

ioined a political society whose aim was to from exile.

observations and strong impressions. Hardly two Ukraine, and to establish a republican form

For this, he, together with the other members of the society, was arrested in 1847, taken to St. Petersburg and confined in the fortress of St Peter and St. Paul. . . . After three years' service he was again arrested and sent, this time as lication in 1840 of a collection of poems under a "political offender," to a remote fortress on the bare eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, where he was kept in strict isolation. Many months passed, sometimes a whole year, without his getting any communication from the outside world. He remained there for over seven years. 1858 he was allowed to return to St. Petersburg and live there under police surveillance. He could hardly be recognized. "From a young man of thirty-three, healthy, vigorous, cheerful, with a mass of blond hair on his beautiful head, he turned into a decrepit old man with a gray beard, bald head and broken health." He con-When he returned to his native place he long, and died in 1861, three years after his return tinued to write even then. But he did not live

A COMING RUSSIAN SCULPTOR

A sian sculpture the work of Innokenty by the originality of his conceptions. Ioukov stands out preëminently. The art stride forward with the advent of Innokenty is a fervent hymn sung to Life.

none but nature.

fested itself; the child spent his time carving manifestations. in the roots of trees, and had quite a little burg for the first time, some seven years ago, intently to its inmost depths. Moscow,-about two hundred of them, for emotion. is a prodigious worker,—they were very

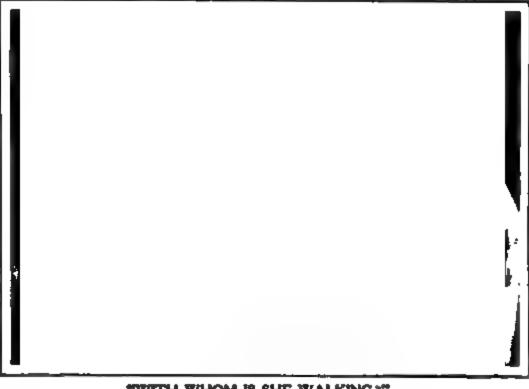
MONG the recent productions of Rus- nearly all sold, so captivated was the public

This artist is not content with a perfect in which Ginsburg, Konekov, and Antokol- command of technique. He has ideas; each sky have achieved distinction has made a one of his productions prove it. His work Ioukov into the ranks. He has introduced infused the most intense poetry into every one a new note into the sculpture of his country, of his creations. He has molded in clav which, up to his time, lagged along the way- and wrought in marble with love, almost side imitating the classicism of Canova passion, his high philosophic conceptions Ioukov has broken with that tradition. His Mysticism and idealism characterize Ioukov's originality refuses to bend before old aca- art. It is impregnated with joy and sadness, demic formulas or to make exact copies of hope and despair. He represents figures that nature. Ioukov is an artist of whom one might have been seen in ecstatic dreams; can say that he is "a personality and a soul." others again whose hideousness make one Born near the shores of Lake Baikal, in the shudder. He shows us the ugliness hidden vicinity of the famous Siberian gold mines, he in sordid souls, and personifies in the shapes studied at the school of Tchita and later at of monsters in complicated contortions, the University of St. Petersburg. But no the hard conditions that weigh down humaster initiated him into the art of which manity; the fatalities of life itself. Pain, he was to become the exponent. He followed hunger, prejudice, and vice,-Ioukov's art his own inspiration and was the pupil of initiates one into the mysteries of the inner life. There is nothing so precious to him, From the age of twelve his vocation mani- so interesting, as the human soul in all its

He repeatedly typifies it in the shape of museum of his own, which was the object a singular-looking bird which symbolizes the of great admiration among his playmates. human soul enclosed by the senses. He longs When he exhibited his works in St. Peters- to see it cast off its chains and he studies it he immediately became famous. In 1912 he is a psychologist and something of a humorist. again gathered a collection of his works in and his work embraces every phase of human

Some of his distinctive works are worth

mentioning; chief among them the "Future Aviators," a symbol of human progress. This consists of a group of children looking up at the man-bird passing over their heads and gradually conquering the heavens. Another one, "With Whom Is She Walking?" is a humorous if not caustic illustration of the old woman's curiosity, spying upon a neighbor. Then there is the one called "Upon the Brink of the Abyss"; "one of the most beautiful sculptures of our time," says M. Gerard de Lacaze Duthiers in La Revue. "It represents a group of agonized human



"WITH WHOM IS SHE WALKING?" (One of the most graphic of the famous works of the Russian sculptor, Innokenty Ioukov)

beings crowding each other, reaching out to agonized, insane struggle of Life against grasp at some vague hope or support, calling Death." equal the horror of this scene—it is the Russian thought and consciousness.

upon Fate to have mercy upon them. One With Innokenty Ioukov, Russian sculpture contorted hand detaches itself from the rest evolves toward more truth, more sincerity. in vain, despairing protest. Nothing can It is the manifestation of the new genius of

NEW FREEDOM FOR THE RUSSIAN WOMAN

A of married women in Russia received without separate estate was unable legally to the assent of the Czar early in April. Some even to enter into a wage contract. interesting and significant facts about this new law are given by Dr. Sofia Gordon, of Moscow, in a recent issue of The New set free. Statesman, the London weekly. She says, speaking of the former status of Russian ment of property, even if she is under age. She wives:

law (outside Poland and the Baltic Provinces) has long recognized a married woman's separate morality, dangerous illness or loathsome disease in estate, which the well-to-do woman can dispose her husband; with the right, if she is the ag-of without asking her husband's permission, thus grieved party, to the custody of her children, being able to transact business and engage in and, where possible, to an order on the husband trade on her own account. Yet the millions of for alimony. wives without separate estate had but scanty economic independence. A wife could not even tion, and was consequently unable to travel, or work. to take a lodging, without his permission, or even to dwell apart from him. A separated wife For a whole generation the women's fight for was always liable to be brought back to her political freedom was but part of the general husband's house by the police. For a whole revolutionary movement. It is unnecessary to generation the Holy Synod has successfully op-describe the zeal and devotion with which thouposed any legal separation of husband and wife. sands of women sacrificed themselves, slaving Director and still remains a difficult and apart at the work of propagands and organization. Divorce was (and still remains) a difficult and away at the work of propaganda and organiza-costly business, out of the question for ninety- tion, going to the jail and the gallows, or en-nine per cent. of Russian households. Where during the horrors of the long march to Siberia,

NEW law revolutionizing the position husband and wife chose to live apart, the wife

By the new law, the "separated wife" is

It gives her full liberty to travel and enjoywill apply for her own passport. There will be no judicial order for a restitution of conjugal The Russian wife was not in such a humilia- rights and no summary bringing back by the ting position as the German wife-for the Russian police. An aggrieved wife may obtain a judicial separation for rudeness, violence, dishonesty, im-

Formerly, Dr. Gordon reminds us, Rusobtain a passport without her husband's sanc- sian women had many rights and freedom to

for woman suffrage begins only with the present century.

The reaction, after the revolution of 1905 and 1906 had been put down, swept all this away. However, the Russian woman has patiently begun all over again.

In 1909 a new "League for Woman Suffrage" was formed at St. Petersburg on a non-party country.

It is some evidence, says Dr. Gordon furagitation have not been in vain that prac- the electoral system by the Duma.

like the men. The Russian movement specifically tically all the "progressive" parties of Russia include in their programs complete equality of rights for men and women.

Motions for redressing the special legal grievances of women are frequently discussed in the Duma. The new law which accords personal freedom to the married woman is one outcome of these discussions. The Labor Party has boldly demanded adult suffrage. Even the "Center" Party, the so-called "Octobrists," has supported equality of sons and daughters in inheritance, admission of women to practise as lawyers, to basis, and this spread to Moscow in 1910, and equality of sons and daughters in inheritance, to Charcow in 1913. Its membership is small admission of women to practise as lawyers, to and its task difficult; but it makes progress, and the State examinations entitling to degrees, and is influencing opinion. Women's claim to vote even woman's franchise (but only for female is also supported by the more powerful "Assoheads of households) for the local committees for ciation for Defense of the Rights of Women" at regulating the sale of alcoholic liquor. Women St. Petersburg, and by many philanthropic and heads of households already possess an indirect social organizations of women all over the vote at municipal and communal elections, in that they may depute a male member of their family to vote for them. During the past few months great meetings have been held in St. Petersburg ther, that the long-continued educational and Moscow to urge women to take part in these campaign, the women's devotion to the revofoot by the League for Woman Suffrage to obtain lutionary cause, and the more recent suffrage votes for women in the forthcoming revision of

THE SAHARA AS A MARKET GARDEN

THE exploitation of the Sahara is a two- is always well above freezing. The rest of tion of piercing the great desert with safe hand, in altitude, soil, geologic structure, and and convenient highways, linking the prosper- hydrology, the desert presents great contrasts. ous colonies of the Mediterranean littoral As to hydrology: with the potentially prosperous colonies of the with the potentially prosperous colonies of the Sudan. Such highways are both economic regions where surface waters flow during part of and strategic necessities, and are now on the the year, as on the Muydir and Ahaggar plaverge of realization. The trans-Saharan teaux. The regions of less elevation are deprived railways are practically assured, while sub- of this benefit; fluvial activity is here replaced by sidiary traffic via the air is already in full which is nearly everywhere utilizable. Lastly the swing. This question regards the Sahara great depressions of the Sahara are rich in artemerely as a barrier to be broken through, an sian waters. The latter feature of Saharan hyevil to be minimized. Secondly, there is the drology is but little known; its investigation will doubtless lead to curious surprises. question of turning the desert itself to ac-The mineral wealth of the Sahara is

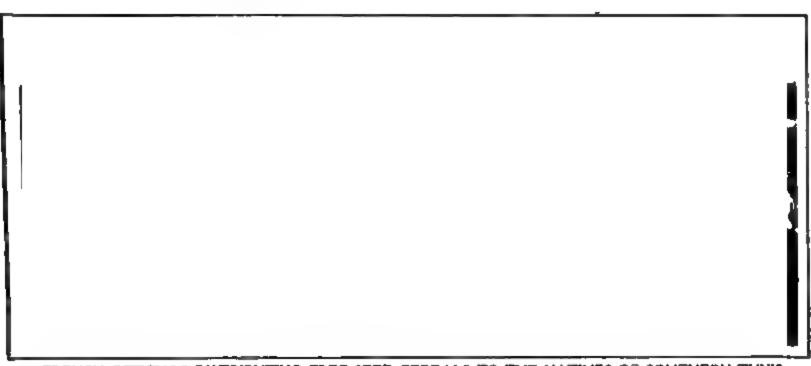
Future of the Sahara" is published by Dr. culture is a possibility. few preliminary facts:

two to four inches a year, while at certain humid and fertile lowlands of the Sahara. places and in certain years it may be abso- Thus the engineer Rolland, at the head of lutely nil. Between latitudes 20° and 32° the Société agricole saharienne, and Messrs. north the seasons,—torrid and temperate,— Fau and Foureau, at the head of the Societé alternate with perfect regularity. From De- des oasis de l'oued R'hir et des Zibans, had cember to February freezing temperatures undertaken all sorts of experiments in Sahaoccasionally occur in the early morning, be- ran agriculture in a zone beginning about

fold problem. First, there is the ques- the year is intensely warm. On the other

The writer believes the artesian waters of not inconsiderable. Salt, saltpeter, alum, the Sahara to exist on a scale having no parsoda, antimony, and iron are already pro- allel in Europe. It is over these great "fosduced. What of its agricultural resources? sil rivers," and in the plateau regions possess-An optimistic article on "The Agricultural ing intermittent surface streams, that agri-

Lahache in Cosmos (Paris). Here are a Long before the great journeys of exploration and military enterprises had facilitated As to climate, the Sahara is fairly homo- the process of settlement "bold colonists had The rainfall averages only from already turned their attention to utilizing the fore sunrise, but the mean daily temperature 100 kilometres south of Biskra and extending



FRENCH OFFICIALS DISTRIBUTING FREE SEED CEREALS TO THE NATIVES OF SOUTHERN TUNIS

the moving sands of the desert."

geria, having as its great entrepôt the town great markets early in March. of Biskra, which is already connected by rail with three great ports on the Mediterranean, for such crops in the Sahara is, according to In this region the only culture that has here- Dr. Lahache, equal to half the area of tofore proved profitable is that of the date. France. Why has the desert not already be-Yet repeated experiments have demonstrated come the market-garden of Europe? that the palm-shaded oases will produce grains and a variety of small fruits.

early fruits and vegetables of the Algerian Tell complished fact.

southward to Tougourt and beyond. These are a fortnight in advance of those of Provence, companies succeeded in creating complete and the corresponding productions of the Sahara are beautiful oases where before were seen only a month ahead of those of Algeria. One can Algiers and Tunis, and in Europe, to spring vege-Dr. Lahache's attention is directed chiefly tables, such as asparagus, tomatoes, and artito the region lying immediately south of Al-chokes, as well as various fruits, reaching the

The aggregate extent of territory available

Simply because the camel is still the only nearly all the vegetables of the temperate means of transport between the oases and the zone, such as beets, potatoes, tomatoes, cab- markets. The date is perfectly adapted to bages, and asparagus, as well as numerous this slow and primitive mode of shipment; but few other vegetable products can ever The importance of these different cultures depends above all upon their precocity. While the until the long-hoped-for railways are an ac-

THE AWAKENING OF THE TURKISH WOMAN

tinople. There are several woman's papers address. It is printed in full in the Orient, published in the capital of the Ottoman Em- a journal issued from the American Bible pire, and they are now all discussing the ad- House. We summarize its main points. vance of woman as vital to the future of their

the subject was delivered in English by Hali- dead, the Turks have now been permeated by the deh Hanum, the first and most distinguished thought progress of the world and begin to show Turkish graduate of the American Constanof the Turk has awakened and shaken itself free delivered at a luncheon given by the "Ta'al i its_right to live. Nisvan" ("Elevation of Women"), the lead- From the moment you see the Turk stand up ing club of Turkish women, on March 13, in a future, you see his women by his side. The honor of the wife of the American Ambassa- personal and national place of Turkish women

THE woman question is now well to the dor and other American friends. Refinement front in Turkey, particularly in Constan- and culture are conspicuous throughout the

In spite of a horrid despotic régime of centuries, which seemed enough to condemn them in Euro-Some weeks ago a noteworthy address on pean minds, and as reason for counting them as tinople College for girls. The address was from the yoke of tyranny and death and asserted

A GRADUATING CLASS OF THE CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

real progress and future for Turkish men with- At the week-end such pairs of lovers are seen

our meetings were private; our numbers and he tires of her, in a year, or it may be six months our efforts limited. Conferences were held in The old marriage customs of Anatolia are better the hall of the American School. For the first than those of Stamboul. The bride and bridenism, history, literature and other subjects, a line which is not the case in Stamboul. of effort now generally accepted. The club opened Divorce here in England is qu a private hospital a year ago, especially for the thing from that which, alas, we so well know wounded Anatolian soldiers, and the glimpse we in our country. got of their pure hearts was a vision of the possibilities of the Turkish Empire of the future.

ganized two gigantic meetings of five thousand a man he may be required to pay a heavy fine. women each, and the Turkish women gave large. Let us educate our girls and boys. Give them ly toward the expenses of the campaign and the both alike sound, moral training and happy homes first time that men and women participated to- national life. This is our vital need.

gether in national affairs.

An opinion of amazing frankness is found in a recent issue of the Woman's World, a World may be found constant insistence on nal, the Peyam. It is in substance as follows: the necessity for the education of girls who are to be the mothers of the nation. There is some groping, however, for several times one odicals on "Woman's Sorrows" over the signaments with exhortations to mothers to foster meets with exhortations to mothers to foster ture A. M. Hanum. If they are reading those imin their sons the desire and purpose to avenge pressive words they find there revealed the deepupon their recent enemies the brutal treatment seated disease of our social order. their people in Rumelia have suffered at their Are our men or our women to blame? Accordhands. The article in question was written ing to A. M. Hanum's views, our men are first by a former resident of London, but no name of all to blame; especially our young boys, beis signed. It purports to represent the view- cause they marry both thoughtlessly and heartpoint of the "Ottoman Society for the De- that marriage imposes. fense of Woman's Rights." It is entitled:

The Meaning of Marriage Among Turks and in Europe

In Europe, especially bere in England, marriage means something totally different from our estimation of it. Here mutual love is essential to marriage. An English girl, if she has the English spirit, and is guided by the English ideal, will not be betrothed to a man she does not love. Intercourse between young men and young women is more free in England than on the continent and the moral tone is much higher-Two young people are be-trothed, and for a year or two, sometimes longer, they meet freely, go together to public places, and live blamelessly.

began with the Constitution. There could be no They become well acquainted before marriage.

out the same progress for women.

The first year of the Constitution took the How is it with us? Have we any happy home progress of the Turkish woman passionately, life? A poor girl of twenty is married to a rich Women's clubs were formed then, but only this man of sixty. It is a bargain like any other sort one, which was formed eight months after the of trade. Or a delicate, refined girl is forced to Constitution was granted, has survived. Then marry a brutal man and serve his pleasure till time prominent men lectured to women on femi- groom there know each other before marriage,

Divorce here in England is quite a different

With us husbands divorce their wives at will and by a word. Here divorce is possible only by After the war classes were opened for the girls a judge. A wife may obtain a divorce from her and women taught by members of the club. When husband on the same grounds as those on which the Turkish army was moving on Adrianople the a husband may obtain divorce from his wife. A second time it was the Ta'al i Nisvan that or- promise of marriage is sacred, and if broken by

honor of the Empire. It was the first time in the are the result. A good girl makes a good wife, history of the nation that men and women came and a good boy makes a good husband. Pure together on the field of sacrifice and service, the and happy family life makes true and strong

The Oppression of Turkish Women

A vigorous editorial under this title appears journal edited in Turkish. In this Woman's in a recent number of Ali Kemal Bey's jour-

I don't know whether our women are reading

What is the cause of our low social condition? lessly; with entire disregard of the obligations

Meantime our girls, our young women, are

trained in the inherited ideas to endure, albeit now occupies its new buildings on a magnificent with tears shed in secret, the woes incident to our site at Arnaoutkeny, about five miles above Consocial life. But now they are beginning to read stantinople, on the European side of the Bosard to think, "What is life?" "What is a famphorus. Girls of all nationalities from all parts ily?" "How should it be constituted?" Then of the Near East obtain in this institution the naturally they rebel at the conditions forced upon advantages of thorough education and culture them and the home is a ruin. Unfortunately facts on a broad and permanent basis. The Alumnæ support A. M. Hanum's statements. Marriage may be a light, a golden chain, but as soon as the wedding day is over we forget that it is a chain, we run to the café, to our club, to the theater or other pleasure resort, and leave our wives shut up at home—our wives nowadays cians, others trained nurses, and some have taken very likely more really progressive than we are; they must, willy nilly, be content with our com-ings and goings, without question. However in-telligent and refined, they must let us do as we please without complaining. Are we not absolute lords in our homes? Any questioning of our supremacy is rebellion. Then where differences and opposition ensues the man can't see, and of course wouldn't confess himself in the wrong, even when unfaithful to his marital vows. Did not our fathers indulge in concubinage with our slave girls with no thought of concealment or apology to our mothers? What proper conception have we of the respect and affection due to womanhood?

But now our women are learning not only what rights the men have, but also what their duties are.

When a girl is married now it is to gain a companion, a faithful soul friend; a husband must know how to find all his pleasure in his home, with his own family. As soon as his work tive Religion. is done his home is the place for him to come. His spare time is his life companion's. More than that, he is to find his best and purest happiness in that way.. It is not enough that he be loved: he must love with heart and soul. So our women have begun to reason.

The American College for Girls at Constantinople began as a high school in 1871, and in 1876 was transferred to Scutari, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus.

In 1890 it was incorporated as a College and moral regeneration of the Nearer East,

now number 251, and more than three times that number have been at some time students in either the high-school or college. Of those who have graduated from it, 48 per cent. have entered the teaching profession; some are practising physito literary work or some form of social service. All carry with them the benefits they have obtained in this American institution to their new work in the Southeast of Europe and the Asiatic near-East.

The students at the Constantinople College are brought together through the medium of English, the language of the college. The racial and religious prejudices in which they have been reared gradually wear away, and when they return to their homes they become the means for bringing about greater harmony in the communities to which they belong. In the student body fifteen nationalities are often represented. In the class for this year there are Bulgarians, Armenians, Greeks, Turks, and Hebrews. As regards religious teaching the importance of spiritual life both for the it dividual and nation is emphasized in all the college teaching, and the students of all the nationalities attend the courses of Bible instruction, which are supplemented by a course in Compara-

The work done by Robert College and by the other American colleges for men in the Ottoman Empire is nobly matched by that of Constantinople College and by the other American institutions of high grade for the education of women. It is these institutions that are the leading forces in mental and

NORDICA, AMERICA'S GREATEST DRAMATIC SOPRANO

of the late opera singer, Lillian Nordica.

singers of the world, was an American of are great artists developed. New England ancestry, and there was no Great musicians, whether composers or executants, whom in her prime no allowances were ever made. As actress and singer she was judged in her own country, while Milan gave her training by the highest standards. American pluck and Brescia her first hearing in opera. and grit did it.

World says editorially:

Farmington in Lily Norton's girlhood was a tiny Guinea, some weeks before.

THERE was much that is typical of American character in the life and personality it has but 1,200 inhabitants. It gave her little in the late opera singer Lillian Nordica the way of teaching or home opportunity, but a This greatest dramatic soprano America has produced, and one of the really great hard, unremitting work. By nothing less than this singers of the model.

Music has little regard for boundary lines. artistic impetus in her early training. Yet must be cosmopolitan. Mme. Nordica was pershe was preëminently an artist, and one for haps best known and loved in New York, but her

Mme. Nordica died on May 10, at Bata-Commenting on her career, the New York via, Java, of pneumonia, brought on by exposure from a shipwreck off the coast of New She was born in Farmington, Me., on May 12, 1859. As summarized by the New York Evening Post they follow:

Her real name was Lillian Norton, which was

The main facts of her life are soon told, entered the New England Conservatory of Music Tietjens advised her to go to New York and study with Mme. Maretzek. Through her she became acquainted with the eminent bandmasser. Patrick Gilmore, who engaged her as soloist for a Western tour at \$100 a week, and then took her to England, where she sang at seventy-eight cwcerts. It was the year of the Exposition in Paris (1878), where she appeared next, having the honor of being the first vocalist heard in the new Trocadero. Then she went to Italy, where she took lessons of Sangiovanni, and then sang for three months in the opera at Brescia.

Her growing fame secured her an engagement at the Paris Opéra, where she sang two seasons. Here she had the advantage of studying some of her rôles with Ambroise Thomas and with Gounod, in whose "Faust" she sang in New York in 1883, winning much praise for her lovely voice. . . . After singing year after year in the operatic centers of Europe as well as America, she was invited to impersonate Elsa in "Lohengrin" at Bayreuth, by Cosima Wagner, with whom she studied three months.

Her principal Wagner studies were made, however, with Anton Seidl at the Metropolitan Opera House in the golden age of German opera. Under his guidance, and with further aid from her second husband, Zoltan Doeme, and Jean de Reszke, her impersonations grew more and more poetic and dramatic. Like Jean and Edouard de Reszke, she had the gift of combining Italian bel canto with the art of Wagnerian "speech-song,"

the result being electrifying. Her mastery of the Wagnerian rôles did not prevent her from singing as well as ever in the Italian and French operas, written in such different styles. She was one of the greatest and one

of the most popular of the artists ever heard at the Metropolitan.

As a woman she was generous, warm-hearted, ambitious, and a hard worker. She gave much of her time to giving free lessons to promising students. For some years she was an ardent adherent of woman suffrage. She was married three times.

professional musical-summing-up of Madame Nordica as a great opera singer is given in the editorial appreciation in the Musical Gourier. The editor says:

As a Wagnerian singer and actress Mme. Notdica for many years had no equal. Aside from her majestic figure and bearing, eloquent gestures and expressive facial miming, she possessed a voice of unusual clarity and power, which lent itself admirably to emotional utterance. Her German diction spelled perfection and her intonation, even in such a difficult scene as the second act of "Tristan," never deviated from correct pitch. Mme. Nordica registered great successes also in "Aīda," "Marriage of Figaro," and many other operas of the dramatic type.

When she was preparing to found an American institute of music, says an appre-

I want to see American girls with voices prop-This prejudice was not shared by her parents, who erly started. I want to save them, as far as posactually moved to Boston to give another of their sible, from the terrible fate that overtakes so many daughters a chance to cultivate her voice. When of them who go to Europe to study and then part this daughter died their hopes centered on Lillian, out of sight. In most cases poor students who go

LILLIAN NORDICA, IN HER LATER YEARS

changed, not to make it look Italian, but because ciation in the Cleveland Press, she said: Puritan relatives objected to her disgracing the family name by appearing on the operatic stage. An Irishman, John O'Neill, taught her before she to Europe are at the mercy of the world.

MISTRAL, THE MODERN TROUBADOUR

whole world, lost "its greatest poet." This stretched out both his hands to us, and, introducing Madame Mistral, disposed us in comfortable is the verdict of the Anglo-French critic, the chairs, and began at once to express his interest in Count de Soissons.

contributes to the May Contemporary Review, M. de Soissons writes illuminatingly of the life and work of the gentle Provençal poet who, in 1904, received one of the Nobel prizes tor literature.

Mistral's work is among the loftiest, sweetest poetry of all literature. Says M. de Soissons:

There is in it no concession to the fashions prevailing either in literature or custom: there is no calculation for a momentary success. His achievement belongs to that limited number of works which neither grow old nor die, for ris-ing above the passing exigencies of changeable, intellectual taste, it expresses sentiments and passions essential to human nature, and it is consequently always capable of producing an echo in the human soul; it glorifies only what is really beautiful, noble, and sublime; it constitutes an ideal, after which the human spirit longs, even in the greatest degradation, and of which it will never cease to dream.

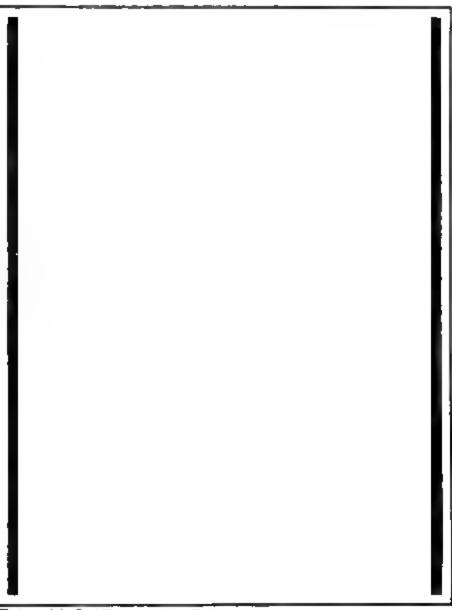
Mistral's chief work was the "complete renascence of the mental life of Southern France, the reconquest for Provence of her ancient preëminence." In his finest work, the epic poem "Mirèio," he "proved to France and then to the world

that the language of the Troubadours is makes it a point of honor to write in nothing but still living and capable of having its own Provences, he might carry this loyalty even into still living and capable of having its own literature.

Mistral's Provence is the country made famous by Daudet in his delicious stories of become outworn. Then Mistral spoke: Tartarin. In a charming rambling description of "Tartarin's Country," in the May Harper's Magazine, Richard Le Gallienne describes a visit to Tarascon, Arles, and himself Mr. Le Gallienne says:

We found ourselves beautifully greeted by a very tall, distinguished old man, remarkably erect, with an unusually handsome head, rather sparse white locks but vigorous white goatee and mus- ourselves," cried out the young enthusiasts. tache, and keen gray-blue eyes, and those highbred manners which one associates with the noble- glasses from a bottle of château neuf that had men of old France. By his side, joining in his been seven years in the cellar, solemnly lifted his greeting, stood a tall, very dignified, yet very huglass and cried: "To the health of the Félibres!" manly gracious lady, with strikingly black, bril- And so the movement—now so real and vital liant Southern eyes. She was considerably younger an institution in Provence—had its baptism.

BY the death of Frédèric Mistral, on than M. Mistral, and we knew that her beauty was March 25, not only France, but the celebrated among the Félibres. M. Mistral transfer of the first back his hands to us and introducing our trip in perfect French-which was a comfort-In an appreciation of Mistral which he ing surprise to us, for we had feared that, as Im



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York MISTRAL IN HIS HOME AT MAILLAINE

his conversation.

The words troubadour and trouvère had

He had found, he said, among the peasants of Maillane an old folk story which contained, he believed, the predestined word. In this the Virgin is represented as telling over to our Lord the seven describes a visit to Tarascon, Arles, and sorrows she had suffered for him. "The fourth Maillane, where Mistral lived. Of the poet zorrow I suffered for you, O my beloved son," she says, "was when I lost you-when for three days and three nights I could find you nowhere, disputing with the scribes of the law-with the seven

félibres of the law."
"The seven félibres of the law! Why, that is

And then Paul Gièra, having filled their seven

HOW MUCH UNITY IS THERE OF MEXICAN SPIRIT?

press opposed to the Huerta régime, it would the following appears: seem that the movements of American fleets and armies have tended to solidify a nation-

F one may judge from the utterances in of Sonora"), under the heading, "A Beautithe popular Mexican press, that is, the ful Display of Patriotism by the Children,"

Yesterday morning [April 26, at Nogales, Arialistic feeling on the part of the masses. In American schools in this city, their teachers wished a recent issue of the Voz de Sonora ("Voice all, including the Mexican children, to swear allegiance to the American flag, but they refused zona], when the children were assembled in the to do so. This beautiful display of patriotism by the Mexican children fills us with pride, and it will serve as a lesson to school-teachers who misinterpret the sentiments of their pupils with regard to the Patria.

> Although Carranza received, it is reported, many telegrams of approval and support from Mexicans when he sent his note to President Wilson demanding the evacuation of Vera Cruz, it is not certain that there is any very substantial unity among the Constitutionalists on the subject of American intervention. The following extract from an editorial in the Correo del Bravo (Patriot Post), a Constitutionalist paper published in Spanish at El Paso, Texas, supporting Villa, but repudiating Carranza, throws some light upon the intense conflict of opinions among those in revolt against Huerta. Incidentally it sums up the causes of the present revolution, summed up in the cry "Give us land!"

One of the principal causes of the revolution is the infamous despoliation of which the poor have been the victims. Under the Porfirian dictatorship they were shamelessly defrauded of their modest estates. The caciques were, without ex-ception, thieves; under the cover of authority they abused the humble in the most cruel man-Whoever had a little piece of land was miserably robbed; whoever had an animal was infamously deprived of it; and he had no right to complain, else the cuartel awaited him where merciless jailors would bury him alive. . . . He might be thankful if his very hearthstone were not violated by the dishonoring of his women, a crime not infrequently perpetrated. That is why when the people shook off the yoke that shamed them they sought reprisal by punishing with their own hands the robbers of their bomes and honor. When the Apostle of Democracy sounded the call "To arms, citizens!" they responded, rising like one man in the promise of recovering their stolen lands. Bread and land are what the needy desire and until these are given fratricidal war will redden the fields. Now (These two cartoons from the Hijo del Ahuizote, of Mexico City, are typical of a number appearing in Mexican cartoon papers setting forth the idea prevailing in certain quarters in the southern republic, that Japan can be induced to help Mexico, or at least, to provoke the United States. The first one shows Mexico egging Japan on to pull Uncle Sam's heard while he is engressed south of the Rio Grande. The second depicts Uncle Sam endeavoring to seduce Japan from her Mexican love, an effort which she spurns) that the people have been called to arms these promises must be fulfilled. It is time now that these lands should be distributed, but they will not be, for those in power mean once again to abuse the poor and humble. Venustiano Carranza will never give lands to the poor because he is a despot. He will not give bread to the poor, because he must enrich the "cientificos" who flock that the people have been called to arms these

MEXICO FLIRTING WITH JAPAN

people's money in scandalous bacchanals. There personal bias has given rein to unjustified viois no bread for the needy, but there are luxurious lence on the part of the American Government automobiles for the caciques clustering about the which has made an attack upon the national chieftain, Carranza. There is no land for the sovereignty of Mexico in taking possession of poor, but plenty of wine, money, and sensual in-the chief port on the Gulf Coast, without making dulgence for the chieftain and his sybarites; no a previous declaration of war or even breaking liberties for the people, but libertinage among off diplomatic relations. the coxcombs accompanying the chief, Carranza, from pueblo to pueblo. The present war is a war of the poor against the rich, and it is not the rich who will grant what the people desire. Which is opposed to Huerta, throws of Carranza is one of the rich. Scarcely had Lucio suggestion to Mr. Wilson as follows: Blanco begun the distribution of lands in Tamaulipas than he was deprived of his command.

When Carranza heard that lands were being salute the United States flag it will be very easy surveyed in Sonora he went there full of wrath to accomplish it. No more will be necessary than to stop the distribution; when Villa began con-fiscating lands in Chihuahua, Carranza came to put an end to it. Carranza will not fulfil the promises made to the people, and he should be repudiated.

the notorious Zapata was fighting for the duced pictures in the pages of this review. same principles, and conducting a warfare of The Mexican peon loves a jest, particularly reprisal against the rich, the national spirit a coarse one. His taste in this respect is was apparently stronger with him than the catered to particularly by the Mero Petatero. desire for vengeance. The Mexico Libre a small sheet, cheap in every respect, "dedi-(Free Mexico) reports Zapata as saying: cated to the laboring class," and filled with

foreign intervention, my duty as a patriot is to President Wilson in ridiculous postures, and place myself under Huerta's orders to repel the inevitably discressed by discompliture over difinvasion. I am convinced that Carranza and inevitably distressed by discomfiture over dif-Villa are traitors, and I refuse to recognize them. ficulties encountered in his dealings with I am a bandit, as I have been called, but I will Mexico. On one page the belief in a Japanever be a traitor to my Patria.

The same periodical, bearing the slogan "Mexico tor the Mexicans," declares:

Once again the true patriotism which animates the great President of Mexico, General Victori. the map of Mexico preparatory to a campaign ano Huerta, has been demonstrated in settling of conquest.

around him, insatiable vultures who dissipate the the difficulties between the two nations, although

In a vein of sarcasm the Voz de Sonora. which is opposed to Huerta, throws out this

to accomplish it. No more will be necessary than to paint a bottle of whiskey among the stars of the flag and the dictator will salute.

There are many cartoon papers published in Mexico, from one of which,—the Hijo del On the other hand, despite the fact that Ahnizote,—we have from time to time reprocoarse jokes and crude cartoons. These have Being convinced that Mexico is threatened by lately been concerned with representations of nese alliance is emphasized to encourage the Mexican people; on another Mr. Wilson is shown as an interested spectator of Villa in the shape of a bear devouring Benton; again he is pictured as the schoolmaster studying

THE DRAMATIC ENGINEER AND THE CIVIC THEATER

To convert the masses of the people in the way and way number world to-day to any new doctrine "you erts introduces an article in the May number of the Conference upon Mr. Percy MacKaye's must advertise your theories in some cheerful of the Craftsman upon Mr. Percy MacKaye's and picturesque form."

easier to bear the ills they have than those which they might have to endure if properly reformed to reach the people through pictures instead of esque form.

new idea of "amusing the people of America into reforms." Mr. MacKaye, says Mrs. The mass of people somehow get accustomed to wrong conditions. They would not mind a better world, but they do not want to work hard to change it, and they do not want people to tell them too much about it. They find it much reform movements,"—

And so to-day the sermon is a dead issue, a merely words, to infuse life into every effort, to devitalized weapon, and if you want to convert better the country, to make good national issues the people to any new doctrine you must adver- as much alive as bad ones, and by reaching the tise your theories in some cheerful and pictur- people's emotions to stir their sympathies toward public welfare.

issue."

lieves

you will benefit the people, the reform move-ments and the theater. He contends that the saving of the forests, the preservation of the made dramatic and spectacular, that we can infuse romance into progress, and capture beauty for our national regeneration instead of permitting and indecency.

present his convictions to the public in a fas- of wild birds. cinating and thrilling fashion. Through this use of the stage, says Mrs. Roberts, the

We recall that the first "modern" plays were known as "Moralities," that they were usually written by religionists, and acted by the priests acters, an enlarged poetical vision, 2...d color sense. We can imagine with what fervor the either amuse or thrill them. histrionic spirit, which ever flourishes in the emo-tional heart of man, must have flamed forth in these symbolic dramas, in which Mercy, Justice, thoughtful to wait long for the great reformer Kindness, Faith drew sword against Greed, Un- to pass by. If the good has not the power to kindness, Selfishness, and Dishonesty, the virtues thrill us, the bad inevitably will have, and our

and women for the time had the opportunity of seeing themselves as they were actually living, masks off, defenses down. From this epoch on, the drama has boldly asserted its right to present measures in a sprightly and compelling form. truth, beauty, virtue, to repress vice; or, if it preferred, weakly to curtsey to base customs, all according to the desire and intention of the age.

Take, for example, the Conservation Movemost needed of measures, the result of wisdom and valiant service and splendid effort," —how difficult it is to place the average conceive his kind consideration.

By dramatizing reform Mr. MacKave be- gone into agricultural efforts, we should find the conservation movement probably one of the mon exciting and marvelous melodramas ever presented to the eager, naïve heart of the public.

And so the reasonableness of Mr. Macbirds, the improvement of our cities, can all be Kaye's suggestion, that we dramatize reform. grows "more convincing as we appreciate how far off the written word often is both in imit to be linked, as is so often the case, with vice pulse and expression from the dynamic vitality of the simplest human acts.'

It is significant of his sincerity, says Mrs. Every city, he contends, should have a Roberts, that this poet and reformer has put dramatic engineer, a man in the service of the to the test his own theories in a blank-verse Government, to whom the leader of a reform play called "The Sanctuary," in which he movement should turn for advice in order to seeks to interest the public in the preservation

And, although to-day in this country, we seem drama would once more occupy its original in some respects to have the weakest play-writing purpose in the life of the people,—"that of vitalizing morality, making ethics a living purpose or beauty or permanence, still here and vitalizing morality, making ethics a living there a man with truth in his heart appears among us, and the vital word is spoken by the dramatist.

"It is only through the drama," this poet and playwright tells us, "that reform can be in the churches. After the Morality plays came made spectacular enough to interest the nervthe Miracle plays, given in the convents as well ous, restless people of to-day." People living as churches. These possibly possessed an added in such a crowded civilization as ours will not dramatic quality, with a greater variety of char-listen to any man's message which does not

Life is too precarious, too intense for even the naturally suffering much in the conflict; but emotions will respond to the trumpet call in though worn from battle surely rewarded by either case. In the old days, called "good," reheavenly messengers if not by earthly prophets. And later, after these often poetical and some-which the preacher could stir the imagination and times brutal dramatizations of the church's doc-arrest the attention; whereas average reform trines, there came the more advanced, more formal, measures to-day, if we except the Industrial but just as earnest Elizabethan drama. . . . Men Workers of the World and Emma Goldman, are apt to be cultivated, pleasant appeals to the en-lightened public. So, in this age of advertising, we must consider the presentation of our reform

It is a vast ideal that Mr. MacKave has set before us "the realization of which would develop a democracy so beautiful, so complete, that it would be beyond the finest ment of this generation,—"that mightiest, dream of even such an idealist as this poet of the New Hampshire hills."

How soon shall we have the civic theater with servation pamphlet before a reader and re- the dramatic engineer? How soon shall we forget Broadway, the tawdry musical comedy, the choruses of untrained, helpless, undeveloped ferminine children? How soon shall we go to the theater But if the destruction of our forests could be to discuss what the world is accomplishing, how dramatized, if we could see our noble hills, our fine and inspiring our national reforms are, bow wide pastures blazing before our eyes, if we spectacular the work of our philosophers? When could behold homes destroyed, villages wiped out, shall we grow to depend upon dramatic art for water sources dried up, people without means of the closest intimacy between poetry and science, support after their energy for generations has imagination and reform, beauty and progress?

IS THIS THE JAPANESE DECALOGUE?

TOLUMES have been written upon the Fourth Precept religious beliefs of the Japanese. Those coming from the pens of foreign writers, however, usually prove the incompetence of their authors. As for the Iapanese themselves, they either will not say anything on that subject, or they treat it superficially. others; encourage good works, and frown This, says an editorial in La Revue, is a mis- upon evil and treat strangers like friends.) take on their part. We Western people Fifth Preceptattach the greatest importance to everything that concerns religion from the point of view of civilization. It is difficult for a European or an American to understand a man, much less a nation, if he knows nothing of his convictions. Many people aver that ning of wisdom—therefore be careful and the Japanese believe in nothing. The Nip- reprove one another.) ponese affirm quite the contrary, but they do not offer to enlighten us. Some say they are Shintoists. Others, again, say that the foundation of the Japanese doctrine and evolution is the "Bushido."

Chance, however, has thrown into our hands, in the form of a little schoolbook, which has "put us on the right track." It is a Decalogue, which, like our own, contains ten precepts to which generations of Japanese have conformed. The laws have been embodied into a song which the school-children repeat daily like a lesson until it becomes a part of themselves. Here they are:

First Precept-

Hitotsu to ya, Hitobito chugi wo dai ichi ni Oge ya, takaki Kimi no on, Kuni (no on!

(The basis of all virtue is loyalty: we with a deep veneration and serve our country drink.) with unceasing devotion.)

Second Precept-

Futatsu to va. Futari no oyago wo taisetsu ni, Omoye ya fukaki chichi no ai, haha (no ai!

never forget their love and affection for us.)

Third Precept-

Mitsu to ya, Miki wa hitotsu no eda to eda, Nakayoku kuraseyo, ani ototo, ane (imoto!

(Brothers and sisters, being members of with one another.)

Yotsu to ya,

Yoki koto tagai ni susume ai, Ashiki wo isame yo, tomo to tomo,

(hito to hito!

(Everyone should labor for the good of

Itsutsu to ya,

Itsuwari iwanu go kodomo ra no, Manabi no hajime zo, tsutsushime

(yo, imashime yo!

(To abstain from falsehood is the begin-

Sixth Precept-

Mutsu to ya,

Makashi wo kangae, ima wo shiri, Manabi no hikari wo mi ni soye,

(mi ni tsukevo!

(In studying the Past one learns to know the Present, therefore foster the passion for intellectual and moral beauty.)

Seventh Precept-

Nanatsu to ya,

Nangi wo snru hito miru toki wa,

Chikara no kagiri itaware yo awa—

(reme yo!

(Show them who are afflicted all the sympathy and compassion you are capable of.)

Eighth Precept-

Yatsu to ya,

Yamai wa kuchi yori iru to iu,

Nomi mono, kui mono ki wo tsu-

(keyo, kokoro seyo!

(Disease, it is said, enters through the must honor the person of the august Emperor mouth. Be watchful as to what you eat and

Ninth Precept—

Kokonotsu to ya,

Kokoro wa kanarazu takaku mote,

Tatatoi mibun wa hikuku to mo.

(karuku to mo!

(Always have some noble ambition and (We must show our parents respect and an elevated spirit—even though circumstances have placed you in a lowly position; even though your life be hard and obscure.)

Tenth Precept-

Toto va,

Toki moyoya no oshie wo mo,

Mamorite tsukuse, ie no tame, kuni

(no tame!

(See that you faithfully keep all the prethe same family, must love and live at peace cepts of our ancestors for the honor of the fireside and of our fatherland.)

JOURNALISM IN JAPAN

Like everything else in that wonderful the go-gwai of the Tokio Asahi Shimbun, isself hot-house growth, modern Japanese civil- on the same day, to proclaim the change of e. 4. ization, the development of journalism in that land has made gigantic strides within a short have an excellent telegraphic service; still, oning space of time. This interesting subject has to the great distance from Europe and the consbeen very ably treated by Signor Pietro Silvio Rivetta in Nuova Antologia. The first dim origin of the Japanese newspaper has been found in the periodical newsletters sent by the governor of Nagasaki to the Imperial Court during the period of Dutch commercial supremacy in the Pacific oversea trade of the seventeenth century, but the first actual newspaper, the Shimbun-shi, did not make its appearance until 1864, and owes its existence to the influence of American ideas, one of its editors being a Japanese sailor who, after suffering shipwreck on the American coast, settled in the United States, became naturalized there under the name of John Hecco, and on his return to Japan associated himself with a certain Ginko Kishida in the establishment of this first venture in the newspaper line. The chief part of the material was supplied by the half-Americanized Hecco, who translated as best he could items from American newspapers. As might be expected, this sheet soon ceased to appear.

ter was brought out, the Kiko-Shimbun, the use in Japan. It was in 1875 that the Yoaim of its founder being to advocate the miuri Shimbun first adopted this plan and cause of a new order of things in Japan, but the resultant increase in circulation, soon this political bias led to the paper's suppres- caused the example to be followed H. in the sion, and it is with the issue of the Mainichi other papers. Shimbun in Yokohama in 1870 that Japanese journalism may fairly be said to have begun; the place of publication was later Tokio, and press is subjected at the press. 'day the the paper is still published to-day.

The present situation is thus presented by ingly well informed in the details of Japanese iournalism:

that of Europe and America, the number of copies ties not in accord with the official statements printed by some of the dailies is relatively high. However, notwithstanding the strictness of the The Russo-Japanese war naturally acted as a censorship, seizures of the ison of a paper are powerful stimulus, and even in 1908 the Osaka extremely rare. Asahi Shimbun could already claim a circulation nowever, differ much from our "extras," for while actuated by political motives. Indeed, although with us these are more or less complete newspapers, the Japanese go-gwai is a single leaf, only papers, they do not assume the same importance containing the special news items. For example, as in Europe or America. This may, perhaps, be that published by the Kokumin Shimbun, on July due to fear of the censorship, or possibly to the 30, 1912, to announce the death of Emperor Mutsu lack of organs representing active opposition to Hito, consisted of but nineteen lines of text, and the government.

had only four lines.

At the present time the greater Japanese dailie quent high rates for telegrams, most of the European news is supplied by the German agencies, or comes from Shanghai.

The writer notes that a turning point in the evolution of Japanese journalism was the printed indication of the pronunciation of the characters employed. Strange as this may seem to us, accustomed as we are from childhood to the use of a true alphabet, the Japanese system of graphic expression is essentially composed of a large number of ideo grams, adapted from Chinese forms, but c fering, apart from some phonetic symbo' for the Japanese preposition, conjunction etc., no means of knowing how they are to be pronounced in Japanese. Thus the earl'newspapers could only appeal to a somewh. restricted class, who had received what might call a "high school" education. 7 obviate this defect and to popularize the sues resort was had to the expedient placing alongside of each ideogram syl signs denoting its pronunciation; a syllabliv However, a few years later, something bet- of this kind had long been more or less :

> Of the restrictions to which is writer says:

The newspapers are forbidden publish the Signor Rivetta, who, apparently, is exceed- details of criminal cases before titlere have come out in the public court proceeding, no reports of proceedings behind closed doorn are permitted. The authorities have the power of seize copies and even to suppress newspaper when news or When we consider that Japanese journalism is military happenings is published without due ausuch a very recent development in comparison with thorization, or news items regarding foreign poli-

The Japanese censorship, so severe as to prohiba of 144,000 copies. This did not include the go-the sale of Tolstoi's "Meaning of the Russias gwai (lit, unnumbered), or special issues, which, Revolution" and of Zola's "Paris," is not generally however, differ much from our "extras," for while actuated by political motives. Indeed, although

TWO GOVERNORS ON DISTRUST OF STATE **LEGISLATURES**

public calamity.

to the various constitutional prohibitions, re- in Governor Hodges' opinion, by the short atrictions, and limitations on the legislative sessions compelled by the expense of the syslegislative sessions and have made them less must be considered in the periods of from frequent; we have created the veto power forty to 120 days to which the sessions are and largely extended its uses; we have pro-usually limited, and by want of legislative vided express limitations on legislative power experience or fitness on the part of the over-

ressly prohibited legislation on certain ubjects, and yet, notwithstanding these variever, that a single-house legislature of large or the hole, been improved. Careful sturesults can be obtained only from a single den'ts of the workings of our State legis- house of small membership of trained men. lat .res is concluded that legislative ineffi- Membership in such a body would rank not circular has been increased rather than dimin- far below that of the governorship itself, and is, a proportion as legislative power and this would be more attractive to first-class ty have been lessened.

ard of eft by the par the memb enlarging t. legislation.

has also '. " with alarm" the increasing wrong.

T least two governors have recently inefficiency of our legislatures and has come spoken frankly and unreservedly in the to the conclusion that it is a case in which public prints concerning the general distrust two heads are worse than none. In other of our State legislatures, the cause of this words, he is for the abolition of the bidistrust, and possible remedies. In the North cameral system. In the Saturday Evening American Review for May, Governor Post for May 2, Governor Hodges makes O'Neal, of Alabama, declares that in many a savage attack on the two-house system, States this popular distrust of our law-mak- asserting that the two houses no longer reping bodies has grown into open contempt. In resent different elements in society and that many, if not a majority, of the States, he by dividing responsibility and making it imsays, a session of the legislature is looked upon possible to locate the blame, the two-house as something in the nature of an unavoidable system provides an admirable machine for grinding out crude and ill-digested legisla-Governor O'Neal also directs attention tion,—a result which is admirably furthered, We have limited the duration of tem and the enormous number of bills that the subject matter of laws; we have whelming majority of the members.

Governor Hodges frankly admits, howmethods intended to increase the effi-membership elected from numerous and ncy and tone of our legislatures, the legis- widely separated districts would be almost ve output in the form of statutes has not, as objectionable as a two-house system. Good talent than membership in Congress.

O'Neal is convinced that we Suppose a State legislature to consist, should and quadrennial under this system, of only sixteen members, system of return to annual sessions. He seek of the system of also belie as that the sense of legislative re- would devote his entire time to legislation as sponsibilit may be increased and the stand- a business proposition. The members would cy of our legislatures elevated take time to study the bills presented, both t of annual salaries, by reform as to the substance and form, since there . of procedure, by decreasing would be no necessity for haste. Furtherp of our legislatures, and by more, in Governor Hodges' opinion, such a .eto power of the governor as legislature would be harder to corrupt, since well as his r consibility and power to mold the more conspicuous a man is before the public and the more clearly his responsibility Governor Conrge H. Hodges, of Kansas, is appreciated, the harder it is for him to go



CURRENT THOUGHT IN THE NEW **BOOKS**

BOOKS RELATING TO MEXICO

A MONG the many new books on Mexico and examined the men in the ranks as to the real mothe present situation with regard to that tives which prompted them to risk their lives from country, particularly noteworthy are two: "The hour to hour, from day to day, from month to Mexican People: Their Struggle for Freedom," by month, under a Villa, a Meytorera, a Carranza-L. Gutierrez De Lara and Edgeumb Pinchon, and The answers were unmistakably uniform and "Mexico and the United States," by Frederick concise,—'Land.'"

Starr. The book which Señor De Lara and The much-discussed Mexican constitution is ex-

M. Pinchon have collaborated in preparing is frankly written from the point of view of the Constitutionalists. It upholds President Wilson's general policy and fear-lessly states that the one solution for the Mexican people is non-intervention. This is an exceedingly interesting vol-ume. It is, in the first place, an interpretation of Mexican history, shedding a clear light on the present situation. There is a denunciation of Porfirio Diaz, an analysis of the character and administration of the late Francisco Ma-

dero, and a particularly illuminating discussion of the issues for which the volume just noted. He has written, in his book, peon is now fighting. To-day, say these writers, not a history, although there is a thread of history the peons are fighting as they fought in the running through it. Beginning with the cendays of Hildalgo and of Juarez, for the land tennial celebration of 1910, which marked the and democracy. "They will triumph; they must end of a hundred years of national life and the

knows no other issue, neither does the man behind with the same point of view of Señor De Lara, the man behind the gun,—the working peon, who but puts it in this way: "There are two types of keeps his brother in the field. The peon, fighting republics conspicuous in the world at present or working, is a man of one idea. For him life When Mexico reaches an equilibrium,—and she resolves itself into the full personal ownership of will if we permit,—she will present a nation like a patch of land wherein he may raise corn, pasture the French Republic, not like the United States." his cow, and grow his vegetables. For this he has This volume is illustrated with portraits and struggled almost continuously for exactly one hun- views. dred years, and the last few years of warfare are but the final rounds of a campaign which began

plained. The plea-

SEÑOR L. GUTIERREZ DE LARA M. EDGCUMB PINCHON JOINT AUTHORS OF A NEW BOOK ON MEXICO'S "STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM"

that Diaz brought peace to Mexico is dramatically answered. Madere's downfall is explained, the rivalry between the Pearson Syndicate and the Standard Oil Company is fearlessly set forth, Mexico's alleged alliance with Japan is touched upon, and almost stupefyingly frank comments are made on the attitude of the United States towards Mexico. The photographs a n d there is an excellent map.'

Professor Starr (of the University of Chicago) .akes pretty much the same attitude as the authors of the

triumph. Nothing short of intervention can stay beginning of new political movements. Dr. Start their hand." The great issue of the revolution is goes on to show that Mexico, being Aztec, and land.

almost exclusively Aztec, must not be considered "The man behind the gun,-the fighting peon,- as Spanish or Latin in any respect. He concludes

A serviceable bibliography of the war with

with the great-grandfathers of the present generation.

"Again and again, up and down the length and breadth of Sonora during the past summer, I cross-

Mexico of 1846-48 has been prepared by Henry E. causes, conduct, and political aspects of the Mexi-Haferkorn, librarian of the United States Engi- can War, but also a select list of books and other neer School, Washington Barracks, Washington, printed materials on the resources, economic con-D. C., and is published as a supplement to "Pro-ditions, politics, and government of the Republic fessional Memoirs," Vol. VI, No. 26. Although of Mexico and the characteristics of the Mexican prepared primarily for the use of officers of the people. Topics, persons, and places are analyzed, army and navy, this bibliography meets the needs and the annotations make this bulletin a valuable

of the historical student and general reader, since guide to all the most important literature of the it includes in its scope not only works on the subject.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

AN able exposition of "American Policy: The up of scattered editorial articles from the pen of Western Hemisphere in Its Relation to the the late William Garrott Brown." The English of Eastern" has been written by Major John Bige-these essays is admirable, and, in general, the low, of New York. The reader should not infer writer's political discernment is notably clear and America means the independent countries of North, each article was written. South, and Central America. The book deals with the political problems of the United States and of all America, the major portion of its space being

grant for the historic background of American factory workers and their bearings on health, eduinstitutions is repeatedly illustrated in the chapters, cation, and morality that Mrs. Kelley writes. Her
"The Law of the Fathers," "Judges in the Gate," treatment of these subjects is, therefore, far more
and "The Fiery Furnace." "The ghost of the interesting and valuable than any merely doctrinMayflower pilots every immigrant ship, and Ellis aire discussion.

Island is another name for Plymouth Rock."

An indication of the newly awakened interest of

out such special protection are, as the author academic interest at the present time. He presents and a list of books for further reading. as an alternative either the establishment of the second chamber representing property interests or of a unicameral legislature in which all legislative and executive powers shall be united, and

¹ The War with Mexico 1846-1848. By Henry E. Haferkorn. Professional Memoirs, Washington Barracks, D. C. 93 pp. 50 cents.

³ American Policy: The Western Hemisphere in Its Relation to the Eastern. By John Bigelow. Scribner's.

184 pp. \$1.

^a They Who Knock at Our Gates. By Mary Antin.
Houghton Mifflin. 143 pp., ill. \$1.

^a Unpopular Government in the United States. By Albert M. Kales. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 268 pp. \$1.50.

from the wording of the title that Major Bigelow sane. In the editing of the volume it would have confines his discussion to the foreign policy of the been only fair to the author if notes had been United States. As used in his book, the word inserted explaining the circumstances in which

"Modern Industry in Relation to the Family, Health, Education, Morality" is the title of a sugdevoted, naturally, to an exposition of the Monroe Doctrine. The final chapter on "The Bolivar Idea" is especially suggestive.

The final chapter on "The Bolivar Every Secretary of the national Consumers' League. Mrs. Kelley has devoted many years to the study of those problems in connection with modern in-A restatement of the immigration problem from dustry which are discussed in this book. Perhaps the immigrant's own viewpoint is contained in a no one in this country is more thoroughly informed new book by Mary Antin on "They Who Knock as to their practical aspects. It is with full infor-at Our Gates." The reverence of the new immi-mation as to the conditions of home life among

An indication of the newly awakened interest of A useful book by Professor Albert M. Kales, of the Protestant churches in social and industrial Northwestern University, entitled "Unpopular questions is afforded by the publication of "The Government in the United States," sums up the Social Creed of the Churches," a manual prepared principal arguments for the short ballot. But in by Harry F. Ward for the Federal Council of the dealing with the proposition for a single legisla- Churches of Christ in America. Such a statement tive chamber in place of the bicameral system, was formulated by the Federal Council in 1908, now almost universal, suggestions are put forward and was revised in 1912. The present work conas to the need of special protection to property sists of the statement and discussion of each of the interests. The methods suggested for working principles of the "creed," and while the book is interesting and valuable for the general reader, it frankly states, no part of the short-ballot doctrine was prepared with special reference to study as advocated by the leaders of the movement. The classes of young people. Each chapter contains author does not seem to regard this matter of suggestions for a working program in the local property representation as having more than an community, and closes with a series of questions

What is known as the Blackford employment plan, evolved from many years of experience in the work of assisting employers in the selection and which will be extremely sensitive to the popular assignment of employees, is set forth in the book will, without any special protection to property interests other than that which their numerical strength will give them.

assignment of employees, is set forth in the book entitled "The Job, the Man, the Boss," by Katherine M. H. Blackford, M. D., and Arthur Newstrength will give them. marked tendencies of the time in calling for voca-"The New Politics" is the title of a volume made tional guidance based on scientific principles. More than this, it sets forth so clearly the economic advantage of selecting the right man for the right place in every industrial organization, and is so

The New Politics. By William Garrott Brown.
Houghton Mifflin. 235 pp. \$1.75.
Modern Industry in Relation to the Family, Health,
Education, Morality. By Florence Kelley. Longmans,
Green. 147 pp. \$1.
The Social Creed of the Churches. By Harry F.
Ward. Eaton & Mains. 196 pp. 50 cents.

amply reinforced in its arguments and conclusions by the observational method.1

Governor of Arizona.

adherents."

Governor Hunt writes: "Legalized killing by actual experience, that its message must even- must go. It is the only form of crime denied the tually be heard by every large industrial employer. individual, preserved in the processes of the Not only does this book point out to the employer state. . . Some hold this view to be maudlin a means by which a man's qualities may be ana, sentimentality. But it is not so. It is the essence lyzed with reference to a particular job, but it of practicality; rebellion against the unspeakable shows the man himself certain definite criteria by evils of superstition; and effort in behalf of that which he may decide what kind of work he is best irresistible progress with which the methods of fitted to do. It is a text-book of character analysis society and the happiness of mankind should join the onward march of science."

"Death, a Penalty," is an address delivered before the Nebraska Board of Pardons, by its still a disputed point, but the concentration of our author, John O. Yeiser, a member of the body. system of credit was singled out by President Its particular reference was to the case of Albert Wilson, while Governor of New Jersey, as the Prince; its general purpose,—the wiping from our national statute books the laws that order expiation of crime by the death penalty. It is published with a foreword by George W. P. Hunt, Governor of Arizona. country on this subject has been Louis D. Brandeis, Mr. Yeiser denies that death is a punishment, the well-known lawyer and publicist of Boston. "An execution is an act preventing and ending A little book of about 200 pages, entitled "Other punishment,—since the dead man feels no restraint for pain of conscience, as a burden for contains a series of articles by Mr. Brandeis errors and wrongs" since he becomes inanimate which recently appeared in Harper's Weekly." matter. The two prominent reasons for continu- Whether the reader will follow Mr. Brandeis to ing capital punishment,—the "national self-de- his conclusion or not, he will find in these articles fense justification" and "as an example to keep an incisive statement of facts that are highly imothers from killing" can be refuted in one in-portant to every man and woman who is concerned stance by the construction of penitentiaries, and in any way with investments. Everyone is interin the other by placing a tether on the use of the ested in knowing what happens to his money after pardoning power. In his opinion if we actually he deposits it in the bank, and, in the course of his kept our "cold-blooded, common-law, first-degree investigations, Mr. Brandeis has gone far towards murderers in confinement for real life instead of the disclosure of what happens to a large propornominal life the death penalty would lose half its tion of these deposits. The articles are clearly and forcibly written.

RACE PROBLEMS

his preface, who have found solutions for it "spend the daughter of a slave-owner. their lives at a distance from the section where it exists in its most aggravated form." The attitude of the white people of the Pacific Coast towards iels, who has written a somewhat elaborate study the Japanese and Chinese has convinced Dr. Mecklin that his conclusions "hold not only for the negro, but for all races differing fundamentally from the general ethnic type of American citizenship."

At least two other recent books have a direct bearing on the race question. "In Black and

DIFFERENCES of race apparently inevitably White" is the title of an interpretation of Southern establish irreconcilable differences of "opin-life by a Southern woman, Mrs. L. H. Hammond. ion." The reasons at the bottom of this difference The book has an introduction by Dr. James H. and their bearings on the associations of the white Dillard, president of the Jeanes Foundation Board with the other races are treated in Professor Mecknin's book, "Democracy and Race Friction." Dr. Southern writers have dealt so frankly and conMecklin, who is Professor of Philosophy in the vincingly with the negro question as it presents
University of Pittsburgh, subtitles his book "A itself throughout the South. It is a strong plea
Study in Social Ethics." He admits that the race for the cooperation of the Southern whites in helpquestion probably belongs to a class of essentially ing the negro to work out his own salvation, and insoluble problems. The only persons he says in it is based on a first-hand study of the facts by

Quite another theme is that of Mr. John Dan-

inform Bostonians as to the actual conditions of

of the negroes of Boston under the title "In Freedom's Birthplace." In an introduction to the volume Mr. Robert A. Woods, of South End House, suggests a curious anomaly in the attitude of the citizens of Boston towards the negro. Large sums of money, he says, have annually been contributed by Bostonians to schools for colored people in the South, while practically no special attention has been paid to the serious problem of the steadily increasing negro population of Boston itself. The publication of this book will serve to

¹ The Job, the Man, the Boss. By Katherine M. H. Blackford and Arthur Newcomb. Doubleday, Page. 266 pp., ill. \$1.50. ²Death, a Penalty. By John O. Yeiser. National Magazine Ass'n, Omaha. 40 pp. 25 cents.

³ Other People's Money and How the Bankers Use It. Stokes. By Louis D. Brandeis. 223 pp. \$1.

⁴ Democracy and Race Friction. By John M. Mecklin. Macmillan. 273 pp. \$1.25.

the colored people among them, and enable them to offer more practical incentives to negro industry. ⁵ In Black and White. By L. H. Hammond. Revell.

²⁴⁴ pp., ill., \$1.25.

In Freedom's Birthplace. By John Daniels. Houghton Mifflin. 496 pp. \$1.50.

RAPHAEL SEMMES

ALEX. H. STEPHENS

ROBERT TOOMBS

JUDAH P BENJAMIN

J. E. B. STUART JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON P. G. T. BEAUREGARD JAMES LONGSTREET EIGHT GREAT CONFEDERATE LEADERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY (Sketched in Mr. Gamabel Bradford's "Confederate Portraits")

BIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES

the great Confederate chieftain from the Northern made of all available documentary materials, and point of view, is followed by a volume of "Con- Mr. Bradford has had the benefit of several recent federate Portraits," by the same author. Four of studies of Civil War history which have lent a the subjects of these portraits were military lead- new aspect to the biographies of some of the men ers,-Joseph E. Johnston, J. E. B. Stuart, James of whom he writes. Longstreet, and P. G. T. Beauregard. A fifth was Raphael Semmes, the famous commander of the ers who would naturally have a place in such a Furthermore, the continued rewriting of the his-work as this,—Jefferson Davis and Stonewall tory of his times, which has been going on for the Jackson,—are missing from this volume only be-past twenty or thirty years, has largely reshaped cause they were characterized in Mr. Bradford's the conception of Webster which historical stuestlier work, "Lee the American." Although a dents have held. The point of view of such

MR. GAMALIEL BRADFORD'S "Lee the and careers have never before been analyzed by American," a remarkably successful study of Mr. Bradford's method. A careful study has been

The biographics of Daniel Webster are many Alabama. The remaining three were Confederate and an increase in the number would certainly not statesmen,—Judah P. Benjamin, Attorney-General, be justified were it not true that the subject so Secretary of War, and Secretary of State of the towers above the majority of his contemporaries Confederate government; Alexander H. Stephens, and so fully established claims to intellectual su-Vice-President of the Confederacy, and Robert premacy in his generation that every new view of Toomba, of Georgia. Two other Confederate lead his character is both welcome and important. good deal has been written about nearly every one students is well exemplified in the new volume of the eight leaders here sketched, their characters contributed to the "American Crisis Biographies" by Dr. Frederic Austin Ogg. Dr. Ogg's fresh ton Millin. 191 pp., ill. \$3.50.

if its author is able to convey so graphic a picture Houghton Miffin. of his subject as Mr. Ireland has done in the few pages which he modestly entitles "Reminiscences ceeded in making the World a perfect embodiment herited her power for enthralling audiences from of all that he believed a newspaper should be, it her mother, of whom Mrs. Frances Willard said: would to-day hold the first place among the world's "She is the greatest woman preacher that has been newspapers.

many attempts by earlier writers, is itself a convincing illustration of the truth that the person-biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward ality of the really great man can never be exhaustively or finally interpreted.¹

A compact, sympathetic, and illuminating little biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward ancestors live again in the little biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward ancestors live again in the little biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward ancestors live again in the little biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward ancestors live again in the little biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward ancestors live again in the little biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward ancestors live again in the little biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward ancestors live again in the little biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward ancestors live again in the little biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward ancestors live again in the little biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward ancestors live again in the little biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward ancestors live again in the little biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward ancestors live again in the little biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward ancestors live again in the little biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward ancestors live again in the little biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward ancestors live again in the little biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward and the little biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward and the little biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward and the little biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward and the little biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward and the little biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward and the little biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward and the little biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward and the little biography of Tolst age also." Such, says Mr. Garnett, was Tolstoy-Mr. Alleyne Ireland's little volume on Joseph "the richest commingling of ancestral talents and Pulitzer' is in no sense a biography, yet if the time character fused in a modern titanic pattern." The ever comes when a complete "life" of Joseph book is one of the "Modern Biographies" brought Pulitzer can be written, it will be fortunate indeed out by Constable, in London, and imported by

Few chapters in the annals of the Salvation of a Secretary." Mr. Ireland, who is a well-Army are more thrilling than those which de-known member of the staff of the New York scribe the marvelous campaigning of Catherine World, was one of the private secretaries who Booth-Clibborn ("The Maréchale") who, as a were constantly with Mr. Pulitzer, or "J. P.," as young girl, entered France and Switzerland as the he was called. Seldom has there been so com-first representative of Salvationism on the continent plete a revelation of a public man's mental habits or Europe. A graphic pen picture of this remarkaand outlook upon life as is that conveyed by Mr. ble woman is given by her son-in-law, Mr. James Ireland's account of a private secretary's day's Strahan, in a volume entitled "The Maréchale." work in the service of the blind journalist. The Mrs. Booth-Clibborn is now speaking in this reader cannot fail to be impressed by the person-country, although no longer connected with the ality here depicted. If Joseph Pulitzer had suc- Salvation Army. It is said of her that she in-

HISTORICAL WRITINGS

"THE Rise of the American People," by Dr. tance. A new volume in the series is concerned Roland G. Usher, is intended not so much with the famous withcraft cases of the years as a formal history of the United States as to be 1648-1706 in New England. Accompanying the a philosophical interpretation of that history. In text are facsimile reproductions of several ancient other words, the book is no mere chronicle of the manuscripts. This particular volume of the series sequence of events. It is rather an attempt to ex- was edited by Professor George Lincoln Burr, of plain what the big facts in our national develop- Cornell University. ment mean, what is our place as a nation in universal history, how American history is related sulted in the birth of a new nationality. It is a Internal Tax History from 1861 to 1871." thorughly readable presentation of the subject.

gave him access to much material which an out- and the stamp taxes which were collected dufing sider could hardly have hoped to obtain. In pro- the war and were resumed for a brief period at of the State.

We have, from time to time, noted in these series known as "Original Narratives of Early Government's powers of taxation. American History." These volumes are made up of reproductions of important manuscripts, with

The subject of the Hart, Schaffner & Marx Prize to European history, and how the Civil War re- Essay for 1912 was "The United States Federal author of the essay was Dr. Harry Edwin Smith, instructor in economics at Cornell University. Dr. Louis Thomas Jones has written, at the re- Certain phases of the Government's experience in quest of the State Historical Society of Iowa, a tax-collecting during the decade including the volume on "The Quakers of Iowa," which has Civil War are particularly pertinent to the current been published by the State Historical Society. discussion of taxation problems, notably, the at-The author's membership in the Society of Friends tempt to enact an income tax, the inheritance tax,

portion to their numbers, the Quakers of Iowa the time of the Spanish-American war of 1893. have been decidedly influential in the development The whole internal revenue system of the United States during the Civil War period was, as the author states, essentially a new creation, and a study of its workings and ramifications is necespages the appearance of successive volumes in the sary to any complete understanding of our Federal

A series of episodes in American political hisonly such introductions and notes as are necessary tory as viewed by an active newspaper man to the understanding of their meaning and impormake up the volume fitly entitled "These Shifting Scenes," by Charles Edward Russell, formerly of the New York Herald, New York World, and Chicago American, and once candidate for the governorship of New York on the Socialist ticket. The book is interesting as showing the action and

¹ Daniel Webster. By Frederic A. Ogg. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Company. 433 pp. \$1.25.
² Joseph Pulitzer: Reminiscences of A Secretary. By Alleyne Ireland. 236 pp., ill. \$1.25.
² Tolstoy. By Edward Garnett. 107 pp. 75 cents.
⁴ The Maréchale (Catherine Booth-Clibborn). By James Strahan. Doran. 303 pp., ill. \$1.25.
³ The Rise of the American People. By Roland G. Usher. Century. 413 pp. \$2.
³ The Quakers of Iowa. By Louis Thomas Jones. Iowa City, Iowa: State Historical Society of Iowa.
⁵59 pp. \$2.50.

⁷ Narratives of the Witchcraft Cases 1648-1706. Edited by George Edwin Burr. Scribner's. 467 pp. \$3. The United States Federal Internal Tax History form 1861 to 1871. By Harry Edwin Smith. Houghton Mifflin. 357 pp. \$1.50,

reaction of newspaper "stories" on a reporter's William M. Sloane (History, Columbia Univerindividuality.

kans, which is really a summary of the history region, Professor Sloane gives us a clear, if rather of southeastern Europe since the Turks took Con-extended, account of "The Balkans: a Laboratory stantinople, comes to us from the pen of Professor of History."

sity). Professor Sloane was in the Balkans during the recent upheaval. From his scholarly back-An exhaustive treatment of the causes, prog- ground of knowledge of the social, religious, and results of the late wars in the Bal- political problems that have always haunted this

AN AMERICAN POET OF OUR DAY

their sympathies, their appreciations, and their record of years surrendered to the pursuit of things of good report. They represent the gleanings of diverse activities, a wide range of culture and a cosmopolitan experience,-all this, and still it is evident that they are only one of the many chan-nels through which their author has poured his great zest for life. He writes:

> "Could life be told in prose. There were no need at all for rhyme."

A brief backward look over the years of his poetic productivity reveals perhaps the beginning of the expression of the Greek feeling for beauty that thrills through his verse. In 1886 he began, -while standing on the steps of the Parthenon,his fine Apostrophe to Greece that was published ten years later in the New York Independent, and the same year translated in part into Greek and published in Hellas, the official record of the Olympic games. From that time thenceforward the Greek spirit was manifest in his work,-in particular in the "Saint-Gaudens Ode," a poem considered by several critics to be his best work. One stanza of this poem voices his worship for beauty:

"Come, let us live with Beauty! What infinite treasure hers and what small need Of our cramped natures, whose misguided greed Hound-like pursues false trails of Luxury Or sodden Comfort! Who shall call us free,— Content if but some casual wafture come From fields Elysian, where the valleys bloom With life delectable? Such happy air Should be the light we live in; unaware It should be breathed, 'till man retrieves the joy Philosophy has wrested from the boy, Come, let us live with Beauty!"

Many of the poems recall special activities of their author. The graceful sonnet to the "Spanish MR. ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON'S Stairs" is associated with the Keats-Shelley Me-poems bring to mind the poems of Robert morial, which Mr. Johnson originated to preserve

All of Mr. Johnson's published verse is included in one volume,—the "Winter Hour and Other Poems," "Songs of Liberty," "Paraphrase from the Servian of Zmai Iovan Iovanavich (after literal translation by Nikola Tesla)," "Italian Rhapsody,"

 These Shifting Scenes. By Charles Edward Russell.
 Doran. \$11 pp. \$1.50.
 The Balkans: A Laboratory of History. By William M. Sloam. Eaton & Mains. \$33 pp. \$1.50. By William

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

tensive thought into small compass; secondly, for the actual likeness that exists in a certain measure between the literary temperaments of the two men. After a survey of Mr. Johnson's poetic achievement, his inspiration seems, as in the case of Browning, the overflow of a nature possessing the notable of the Civil War."

All of Mr. Johnson's published verse is included in Rome and to ensure perpetual care to his grave and that of Shelley; and his "Gettysburg" will bring to mind the notable Century publication of which he was with C. C. Buel co-editor, "The Battles and Lead-ers of the Civil War."

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^{*}Saint-Gaudens: An Ode and Other Verses. By Rebert Underwood Johnson. (Being the Fourth Edition of His "Collected Poems.") Bobbs-Merrill. 361 pp. \$1.50.

and the later "Poems of Occasions."

Mr. Johnson's short lyrics are none the less individual in that they seem to have been influenced by other poets,-by their spirit rather than their style. One may find among them leaves from Shelley's "Sensitive Plant," musk-roses from Keats' nightingale-thickets, and a breath of English violets that hints at the intimate touch of Tennyson. The passing years have not diminished his inspiration. In maturity, as in youth, a kind of re-splendent faith lifts him above pessimism:

"Though fallen are old fanes The vestal fire remains Bright with the light serene of immortality."

desire to be up and doing and a fear of inertia. In a poem written to the "Housatonic River at Watson Gilder as editor-in-chief.

"Moments of Italy," "Saint-Gaudens: An Ode," Stockbridge," he writes apropos of the river's haste to reach the sea:

> "I also of much resting have a fear: Let me to-morrow thy companion be By fall and shallow to the adventurous sea."

Mr. Johnson has been connected with a multiplicity of public activities,-in particular with the conservation movement. In 1889, together with John Muir, he planned and forwarded the project for the Yosemite National Park, created in 1890. In 1906 he proposed formally to President Roosevelt that he call a conservation conference of the governors of the Appalachian States to consider the conservation of the Eastern forests. His connection with the Century Magazine began in 1873 There is no disillusion, no weariness, rather the and continued forty years: he became associate sire to be up and doing and a fear of inertia. editor in 1881 and succeeded the late Richard

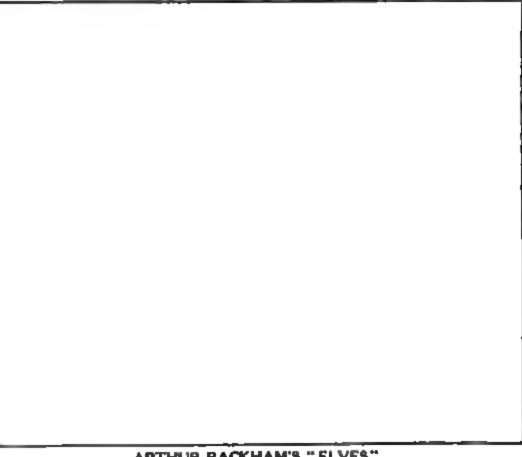
FAIRY TALES IN PICTURE

seaweed has caught her bare foot; beneath, the white waves foam and flying fishes leap. To grown-ups this picture illustrates childhood's love for the unreal and the fantastic,for all the creatures of myth and fable that the mind can invent. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch writes, in his introduc-tion to Mr. Rackham's "Book of Pictures" for 1914, that the "child's heaven, like the child's earth, is a mixture of the mysterious and the indefinite, the practical and the absurd." And again: "Even if there were no such things as fairies, children would have to invent them,pixies, nixies, gnomes, goblins, elves, kobolds and the rest,-to account for the marvels that are happening all the while, but especially while we are asleep. How else can we explain toadstools, for instance?"

The same thing is true in a measure of everyone, young or old, who possesses an imagina-

tive temperament. Pictures carry them through the pastels, and watercolors. There are little people

ARTHUR RACKHAM, the well-known illustra- time. One remembers his exquisite illustrations tor of fairy tales, shows in his picture, "The for Æsop's Fables, "Peter Pan," and "Alice in Sea-Serpent," a little girl astride a great, green, Wonderland." His "book" for 1914 gives reprofrothing sea-monster. In her face are mingled ter- ductions in color of forty-four pictures in oils, ror and delight; a strand of



ARTHUR RACKHAM'S "ELVES"

gates of the imagination to domains of wonder and fairies, wonderful trees, dryads, plain folks and delight where for the moment the mind is freed from the burden of reality. Arthur Rack-ham has been making picture-books for a long 1 Book of Pictures. By Arthur Rackham. Century, delectable land and remembered it for us.

A FEW NOVELS

Copyright by Rochites

AMÉLIE RIVES (PRINCESS TROUBETZKOY)

(Author of "World's End")

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I

"He liked to have a good time." Naturally he drifted downward along the lines of least resistance. Slowly the brute developed, slowly he was dragged by dissipation into the clutches of that frightful obsession known to physicians as lycanthropia mathenis. He became a wolf-man at periodic intervals, the victim of the beast which lived in his flesh.

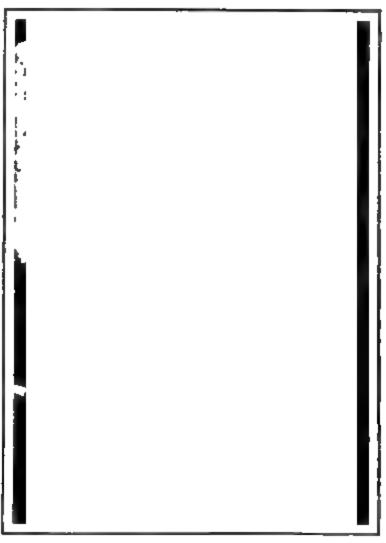
This unusual book was written by the late Frank Norris previous to 1895. The manuscript went through the San Francisco earthquake and fire; the signature was cut from the title sheet by an autograph hunter and the authorship of the manuscript remained unknown until the junior member of a storage firm that had charge of certain boxes of the author's effects read the manuscript and recognized the style as that of Norris. The working out of the theme is crude, in a way, but very powerful. Its realism is not always palatable, but the reader never doubts for an instant that it is truth.

"World's End," a long novel by Amélie Rives (Princess Troubetzkoy), tells a poignant love story, wherein love is like "the fragrance of the hawthorn at once sweet and bitter." Two men are

sharply contrasted,—one middle-aged, lofty of mind and spirit; the other a detestable, over-cultured young cad. Between them moves the pathetic figure of a troubled and deceived young girl, Phoebe, whose great sorrow is turned into joy through the unworldliness of the older man and her own power of love and devotion. The novelist has never drawn a character more human and appealing than that of Phoebe Nelson, the simple Virginia girl.²

Sir H. Rider Haggard's last novel, "The Wanderer's Necklace," is built around one of his favorite themes,—reincarnation. The supposed "editor" of the story recovers the memory of two previous lives,—the first that of "Aar," a mighty man of the Northland called "The Wanderer"; the second, that of a later period, as "Olaf," a skald.

As Olaf, he robs the tomb of his predecessor, Aar, of a bronze sword and a curious necklace of emerald beetles and pale gold shells, and in a dream he remembers a princess of Egypt who gave to her lover, Aar, half of her necklace with the prophecy that misfortune would follow the jewel unless the two strands should be united by the reincarnated lovers in the far-distant future. Olaf gives the necklace to his betrothed, Iduna the Fair, but she is not the reincarnation of the princess and the spell of the necklace brings their romance to an end in treachery and bloodshed. Then the curtain of oblivion drops and a great gap intervenes in the story. When the narrative is resumed Olaf has become the captain of the northern guard for the Empress Irene of Byzan-



SIR H. RIDER HAGGARD

¹ Vandover and the Brute. By Frank Norris. Double-day, Page, 354 pp. \$1.35.

^{*} World's End. By Amélie Rives. Stokes Co. 426 pp. ill. \$1,30.

The general reader has been faithful to Rider we sometimes think we do not think at all." Haggard because he writes a good story, and the her opinion we need Goethe's sane advice to clear general reader has a perennial liking for a good up this fog: "I have never thought about think-story with smashing adventures and genuine thrills. ing." The critics long ago ceased to trouble him and his fame rests secure in the hands of his readers. It is regrettable that his great mass of published work obscures our knowledge of the man. Very few of those who enjoy his novels realize the range and extent of his activities as farmer, sportsman, and sociologist. Theodore Roosevelt writing in the Outlook, in 1911, said: "There are few men writing English whose books on vital sociological questions are of such value as his." Mr. Haggard cultivates three hundred acres of land in the Waveney Valley that divides Suffolk from Norfolk. He takes a keen interest in agriculture and his "Farmer's Year Book" has become a standard work. "Rural Denmark," published in 1911, discusses cooperative farming and the future of the smallholder and farm laborer in the Danish peninsula. Back in 1875, when he was about twenty, he was secretary to Sir Henry Bulwer, Governor of Natal. He knows the Boer country intimately and well laid in South Africa,—among them that notable novel "Jess," which will probably outlive everything else he has written.

and observations of life colored with the sympathy and deep spirituality that gave "The Wood Carver uses terms of the sea symbolically to picture the in- gether the collection is a very good one.

tium. He meets Heliodore, daughter of a prince ner life. Of fogs,-mental fogs,-Miss Waller of Egypt, and finds that she wears the other strand writes, in part, of that which Whitman called "the of the necklace, which was taken from a tomb of darkening and dazing with books." Too many one of her ancestors. After this climax the story thoughts are printed and read: "we grope bedeclines in interest, but the ingenuity of the plot fogged by the multiplicity of ideas and the hypserves to carry the reader to the end of the book. notic use of words, ever words, until in the end

> A fishing hamlet in Newfoundland gives Mr. George Van Schaick opportunity to write "Sweetapple Cove," a wholesome story of the fisher-folk and a young doctor who goes to this lonely spot to serve his fellow-men.³ He finds the opportunity he seeks and also the love of a splendid girl. Together they plan a hospital for the fishermen, and we leave them just as their romance begins, preparing to devote their lives to the poor and needy of "Sweetapple Cove."

"Kazan," a story of a great wolf-dog of the North, sets the blood tingling.4 Only one who loved dogs and knew the souls of the wild things of the forest could have written so eloquent a tale. "Kazan" goes back to live with the wolves and hunts through the long Arctic for a blind wolf-mate. But the companionship of man has touched him and he is one-quarter dog, so he understands something of the law of love and teaches it to those who and the scenes of several of his best novels are know him through Mr. James Oliver Curwood's book.

Richard Dehan's volume of short stories' is of unusual interest. The title story, "The Cost of Mary Waller's new book, "From an Island Wings," is the tale of an aviator who hesitates Outpost," consists of jottings from her note-books between his ambition to pilot the air and his wife's concern for his safety. "The Delusion of Mrs. Donohoe" and "A Fat Girl's Love Story" are capof 'Lympus" its wide popularity. The outpost is ital stories. Those that seem imitative,-in par-Nantucket, and throughout the book the author ticular of Kipling,—are least successful, but alto-

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION

THOSE who have been fortunate enough to read Alaska. Stuck explains in his preface, the title might well have claimed fourteen or fifteen thousand miles instead of ten, since the book was projected and the title adopted several years ago, and the journeys with have continued since. The author, indeed, makes no kind. claim of a noteworthy distance record, as these things go in Alaska, since a mail carrier on one of the longer dog routes there will cover 4000 miles in a single winter. But the Archdeacon's sled has gone far off the beaten track to every point, however remote, where white men or natives were to be found in all the great interior of

Thus far there have been very few Archdeacon Stuck's account of the ascent of writers who have told us much about this coun-Denali (Mt. McKinley) will wish to follow the try. So far as the natives are concerned, we are same writer's narrative of winter travel in in- almost as ignorant as we were of the Filipinos at terior Alaska, as told in his new book, "Ten Thou- the outbreak of the Spanish War. Archdeacon sand Miles with a Dog Sled." As Archdeacon Stuck has made it his business to inform himself about the natives and about the general possibilities of the country as regards settlement and development by Americans. His book is well stored with information of a most practical and definite

> "Heroes of the Farthest North and Farthest South" is a good short account of polar discovery adapted from J. Kennedy Maclean's "Heroes of the Polar Seas." Going back to the famous expeditions of Sir John Franklin, every noteworthy undertaking in polar exploration is given a place. The experiences of such explorers as Kane, De Long, Greely, Nansen, Peary, Shackleton, Scott, and Amundsen are all described in brief. Maps are included and there are twelve full-page illustrations.

⁷ The Wanderer's Necklace. By H. Rider Haggard. Longmans Green. 341 pp., ill. \$1.35.
From an Island Outpost. By Mary E. Waller. Little, Brown. 313 pp. \$1.25.
Sweetapple Cove. By George Van Schaick. Small, Maynard. 386 pp. \$1.35.
Kazan. By James Oliver Curwood. Bobbs-Merrill. 340 pp., ill. \$1.25.
The Cost of Wings. By Richard Dehan. Stokes. \$13 pp. \$1.25.

^oTen Thousand Miles with a Dog Sled. By Hudson Stuck. Scribner's. 420 pp., ill. \$8.50.

'Heroes of the Farthest North and Farthest South. Adapted from J. Kennedy Maclean's "Heroes of the Polar Seas." Crowell. 240 pp., ill. 50 cents.

ESSAYS, TREATISES, AND MISCELLANY

lish translation of Emile Faguet's "Initiation into New York Public Library, where he is in charge Literature." Occasionally the translator trips and of the publication of bulletins and reports. the result is rather awkward English, but in the main the work is well done. It is intended to point the way to the beginner and to excite and presents a study of the unfoldment of man into satisfy his curiosity, and to answer the purpose of God-consciousness. For the man of to-morrow a condensed encyclopedia of the history of litera- there shall be no war or the belief in the possiture from the Vedas down to the modern epoch bility of war. In the distant future man will Nothing of American literature or of American double the span of life and attain to a high plane writers is included in the book, but otherwise it is of spiritual intellectuality. Mr. Wilson even hints a well-rounded production, and an exceedingly at the possibility that science will overcome death useful book for the student. Sir Home Gordon, and the ethereal world be traversed at will by the Bart, has rendered the English translation.

After seventeen years Charles Sheldon continues the narrative of "In His Steps" ("What Would Jesus Do?"), in a sequel which he calls "Jesus Is Here." A wonderful light in the sky heralds the approach of the celestial visitor, and when Jesus finally appears on the earth everyone who sees Him describes Him as looking "like an aver-age man only different." This book is not so much be without this comprehensive survey of society as concerned with humanity's attitude to Jesus as with His attitude toward the complexities and troubles of modern life,—toward the work of the troubles of modern life,—toward the work of the mation gathered painstakingly from many sources great universities, the labor question, traffic in imand, as Mr. Joyce writes, presents a "true picture morality, the treatment of disease, the trusts, of ancient Irish life, neither over-praising nor "boss" government, the liquor question, and toward depreciating."
war. Many of the characters are the same as in the first book, with seventeen years added to their lives. Beyond the uplift of genuine religious inspiration the book offers practical suggestion for the "federation of Christian forces" in the world to bring about the realization that Jesus actually is here, inasmuch as He has said: "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

Edmund Lester Pearson has collected his sketches of books and matters appertaining to them, which were contributed to the "Librarian's Column" in the Boston Transcript, and enlarged them into an altogether delightful volume entitled "The Secret Book." Only three of the stories are actually concerned with the quest of this lost treasure,—the Liber Crypticus, of Cassius Parmensis, to quote Mr. Pearson,—the others deal with various phases of humor and human nature that would come within the range of observation of a trained librarian. Horace's adventure with a dime-novel ("Treasure Island"), and the destruction of this immoral (?) book by his aunt is a delicious bit of realism. "Writing a Best Seller" gives pointers to ambitious beginners about what not to write; an ingenious solution of the "Edwin Drood" mystery, and a wonderful chapter on pirates and books of African exploration must not be overlooked; but the gem of the collection is the title story,—a kind of humorous horror tale of a sick man's delirious dream of murdering an old man in a library in Gower Street, a dream that ends in the anti-climax of a trained nurse and a glass of hot milk. Some comment on the writings of "Ibid, or Ibidimus," on the wonderful poems of "Anon," and a variety of clever verses help to fill out the

THE broad literary highroads leading to mod- wide gamut of the author's piquant story-telling. ern times are excellently revealed in the Eng- Mr. Pearson has recently joined the staff of the

> A new book by Floyd Wilson, "Paths to Power," untrammeled spirit.4

> The second edition of P. W. Joyce's excellent two-volume "Social History of Ancient Ireland" has the advantage of valuable remarks from the accomplished Irish scholar, Dr. Kuno Meyer. The scenery and antiquities are illustrated by Miss Margaret Stokes and Dr. Petrie. The student of it existed in Ireland before the Anglo-Norman invasion. It brings together a vast amount of infor-

> C. Gasquoine Hartley (Mrs. Walter Gallichan) has aroused a flood of comment by her study of the conditions of women, entitled "The Truth About Woman." Any book that endeavors to cover the subject in the frank biological and historical manner pursued by the author will naturally meet with cross-currents of opinion. In reality, the book gives a fine, clearly expressed statement of the writer's faith that certain desirable social changes will be brought about by woman's becoming responsible for herself,-a complete partner for man spiritually, mentally, and physically. There is nothing that need offend our taste in the author's discussion of the many problems pertinent to the subject. Love is placed on a high pinnacle, attainable in all its completeness only by those who obey the laws of life and of growth. Freedom for women is conceived to be freedom under the Law of Love. And this freedom must only bring them to be more careful "guardians of the Race-life and of the Race-soul." The principal retarding factor in the development of woman's mind and character she thinks to be her lack of knowledge of the driving intensity of love toward that which is highest and best in human life. The eleventh chapter, "The End of the Enquiry," is noble in its sustained and beautiful understanding of that which is ideal and ultimately desirable between men and women, if our spiritual civilization is to advance.

> Dr. Anthony de Velics of Budapest, publishes "Adamitics," an essay, or more properly speaking a treatise on the analysis of the verbal roots

¹ Initiation into Literature. By Emile Faguet. Translated by Sir Home Gordon. Putnam. 263 pp. \$1.25.
¹ Jesus Is Here. By Charles M. Sheldon. Doran. 296 pp. \$1.25.
¹ The Secret Book. By Edmund Lester Pearson. Macmillan. 263 pp. \$1.25.

⁴The Man of To-Morrow. By Floyd B. Wilson. New York: Fenno & Co. \$13 pp. \$1.

⁵A Social History of Ancient Ireland. By P. W. Joyce. \$ vols. Longmans, Green. 1283 pp., ill. \$7.50.

⁶The Truth About Woman. By Catherine Gasquoine Hartley (Mrs. Walter M. Gallichan). Dodd, Mead. 885 pp. \$2.50.

languages. By analysis and comparison he hopes to teach foreign languages with greater facility and to afford a new basis for linguistic science which will in time create a new universal lan-This language will have two divisions, a popular type, with everyday vocabulary, and a complex type with a highly developed, rich every language.1

A very scholarly discussion of the differences and inter-relations between the will and freedom have been written in French by Professor Win-In twelve chapters he considers the possibilities of is illustrated from photographs.

that constitute the common elements of different spiritual and physical development. This work is part of the "Library of Contemporary Philosophy" being brought out by this house.

Some things, assuredly, we all need to know about the Philippines. Mr. Carl Crow, who has written a book entitled "America and the Philippines,"s thinks that we should at least be able to vocabulary drawn from the common root of answer these questions: Have the Philippines benefited by American control? Are the Filipinos ready for self-government? What is the real condition of the Islands with respect to education. politics, religion, and industrial development? What is our duty to the people of the Islands centv Lutoslawski, of the University of Geneva, and how can we best fulfil it? Mr. Crow's book and published in Paris by the house of Felix affords an abundance of material from which Alcan. Professor Lutoslawski maintains that we answers to these questions may be evolved. He are free in proportion to the extent to which we gives an excellent exposition of the Philippine have strengthened and ennobled our will power, situation in general and in particular. The book

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC AND REFERENCE BOOKS

of the Havemeyer Chemical Laboratory at New tributed by authorities on various financial topics. York University, has been set forth in a scholarly volume, which has been edited by Theodore W. Richards, Professor of Chemistry at Harvard. Professor Loeb's achievements in physical chemistry were perhaps his main contribution to his time, although his public charities and political activities were also fruitful of much service to his day and generation. This volume consists of lectures and addresses, translations of articles and reports on discoveries and developments in chemistry. An appendix and bibliography complete the volume.

In a new series entitled "Thresholds of Science" Doubleday, Page & Company are bringing out a number of volumes on scientific subjects written by acknowledged authorities in simple language, illustrated, and uniformly printed and bound. Two volumes recently issued are "Botany" and "Zoölogy" by E. Brucker, Professor of Natural Sciences at the University of France.

The sixth edition of the "Year Book of Ameri can securities" is well stocked with the kind of information that is indispensable to the business man and yet is so elusive that without a comprehensive digest of this kind its discovery becomes a matter of toilsome research. Here will be found, in compact and accessible form, the essential facts concerning almost every American corporation of importance. The "Financial Diary," which forms the latter portion of the volume, gives for each business day of 1914 the scheduled corporate events, such as dividend meetings, ex-dividends,

¹ Adamitics. By Anthony de Velies, M.D. Published by Author, Budapest. 129 pp. Two shillings, 6 pence.

² Will and Liberty. By Wincently Lutoslawski. Paris: Felix Alcan. 852 pp. \$1.50.

³ America and the Philippines. By Carl Crow. Doubleday, Page. 287 pp., ill. \$2.

⁴ The Scientific Works of Morris Loeb. Edited by Theodore W. Richards. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 349 pp. \$2.

⁶ Botany. By E. Brucker. Doubleday, Page. 185 pp., ill. 50 cents. Botany.

pp., ill. 50 cents.

* Zoölogy. By E. Brucker. Doubleday, Page. 219 pp. ill. 50 cents.

7 Year Book of American Securities: 1914 Financial Diary. Edited by William F. Mohr. New York: Securities Press Company. 880 pp. \$10.

THE scientific works of the late Morris Loeb, dividends payable, and annual meetings. Another formerly Professor of Chemistry and Director feature of the book is a series of articles con-

> Because of his success in turning out intercollegiate, Olympic and world-champion athletes. Michael C. Murphy has been regarded as dean of the coaching profession. It was he who did pioneer work in pointing out the relation between athletic success and diet, the value of rubbing, bathing, and, in general, the vital importance of an all-'round system of training. The result of his thought and work is now brought out in a little book entitled "Athletic Training," edited by Ed-ward R. Bushnell, with an introduction by R. Tait McKenzie, Professor of Physical Education at the University of Pennsylvania.

> A valuable work of reference, not only for the legal profession, but for the general public as well, is the interpretation of the patent law, with a discussion of its practical application, which has been published under the title "Thomson on Patents, Trade-marks, Design Patents." It has been compiled by Henry C. Thomson, a registered patent attorney, and is illustrated.

Twelve new volumes of that excellent Home University Library being brought out by Holt & University Library being brought out by Host & Company include "Germany of To-day," by Charles Tower; "Ancient Art and Ritual," by Dr. Jane Ellen Harrison; "A History of Freedom of Thought," by J. B. Bury (Oxford); "Disease and Its Causes," by W. T. Councilman (Harvard); "Plant Life," by Professor J. Bretland Farmer (Imperial College of Science and Technology, London); "Euripides and His Age," by Dr. Gilbert Murray, of Oxford; "Nerves," by Dr. David Fraser Harris (Dalhousie University, Halifax); "Shelley, Godwin, and Their Circle," by H. N. Brailsford; "The Ocean" (a general account of the science of the sea), by Sir John Murray; "Co-partnership and Profit Sharing," by Aneurin Williams; "Common Sense in Law," by Paul Vinogradoff, and "Unemployment," by A. C. Pigou.

Athletic Training. By Michael C. Murphy. Scribers. 174 pp., ill. \$1.

^{**}Thompson on Patents, Trade-Marks, Design Patents.

By Henry C. Thomson. Boston: Bellevue Publishing Company. 438 pp., ill. \$5.

We have had occasion more than once in these Much excellent advice regarding library work pages to refer to the excellent character of this with children is to be found in a reprint of Chap-"Library." Every volume is new and especially ter XXIX of the Manual of Library Economy. written. Each volume is comprehensive and inde- One of the best paragraphs advises as to the readpendent, for the series, so the publishers tell us, ing of so-called "juveniles":

has been planned "as a whole to form a comprehensive library of modern knowledge." All the literature if it falls in his way. Nothing so
volumes are uniform in size and price (50 cents stunts his mind as feeding solely on 'juveniles,' per volume), and written by experts.

ing various phases of medicine, sanitation, hygiene 'juveniles.' For this reason the best of suitable and the training of children include: "Tuberculo-sis: Its Cause, Cure, and Prevention," by Edward biography, science, travel and art should be O. Otis (Crowell); "Love," by Mildred Cham-shelved in the children's room,—scattered among O. Otis (Crowell); "Love," by Mildred Champagne (Boston: Badger); "Expectant Motherhood: Its Supervision and Hygiene," by J. W. Ballantyne (Funk & Wagnalls); "The Young Mother's Handbook," by Marianna Wheeler (Harper's); "Blossom Babies: How to Tell the Life Story to Little "The Boy's Camp Book," by Edward Cave. Both Children," by M. Louise Chadwick (Eaton & text and illustrations are based upon the actual Mains); "Training the Girl," by William A. McKeever (Macmillan); "Young Boys and Boardsing School "But Horsee Holden (Boston: Badger); book and many suggestions are given for intended. ing School," by Horace Holden (Boston: Badger); book and many suggestions are given for intend"The Education of Karl Witte, or the Training of ing campers. In fact, the instructions for campthe Child," edited by F. Addington Bruce (Croing under all conditions are as explicit as could
well); "The Hygiene of the School Child," by
Lewis M. Terman (Houghton Mifflin); "The Home Nurse: The Care of the Sick in the Home," by E. B. Lowry (Chicago: Forbes & Company); "Foods and Household M-nagement: A Text-book of the Household Arts," by Helen Kinne and Anna M. Cooley (Macmillan); "Things Mother Used to Make," by Lydia Maria Gurney (Macmillan); "How to Rest," by Grace Dawson (Crowell).

"Success with Hens" offers practical advice on the care of poultry. Its author, Mr. Robert Joos, is of the opinion that almost anyone can keep bens, that flat roofs can be utilized where yard space cannot be obtained. The fifty-five chapters give full directions for the hatching and brooding of chickens, incubation, feeding and housing, treatment of diseases, increasing the egg supply and the marketing of poultry products.

Three interesting and suggestive little books for children, entitled "Children's Parties," "Children's Outdoor Games," and "Children's Indoor Games," have been written and illustrated by Gladys Beattie Crozie, published in London by Routledge and imported by Dutton.

when he is ready for stronger meat. He becomes ready by browsing in a library where he finds New books on family educational topics, includ- many tempting adult books scattered among his

"Building, by a Builder," is a little book addressed to a man who is about to build his own house for the first time. The author tries in this book to do three things: to answer the first questions that the intending builder will be likely to ask, to suggest to him the things that he ought to think over and settle for himself, and to point out other matters on which expert advice will be needed. The book should be of real help to anyone about to undertake a house-building operation, however modest.

Many excellent hints regarding house furnishing are conveyed in a book entitled "Inside the House That Jack Built." The story of how two houses were actually furnished is told in conversation, and there are thirty-six illustrations made from photographs. The writer of the book, George Leland Hunter, is well known as the author of "Home Furnishing" and "Tapestries: Their Origin, History, and Renaissance." From this book, also, the prospective home-maker will not fail to derive great benefit.



¹ Success with Hens. By Robert Joos. Chicago: Forbes & Company. 234 pp. \$1.

² Children's Parties. By Gladys Beattie Crozier. Dutton. 114 pp. ill. 50 cents.

³ Children's Outdoor Games. By Gladys Beattie Crozier. Dutton. 119 pp., ill. 50 cents.

⁴ Children's Indoor Games. By Gladys Beattie Crozier. Dutton. 120 pp., ill. 50 cents.

⁵ Library Work with Children. By Francis Jenkins Olcott. American Library Ass'n Pub. Board. 34 pp. 10 cents (in lots, 4 cents).

⁶ The Boy's Camp Book. By Edward Cave. Doubleday, Page. 194 pp., ill. 50 cents.

[†] Building, By a Builder. By Benjamin A. Howes. Doubleday, Page. 224 pp., ill. \$1.20.

^a Inside the House That Jack Built. By George Leland Hunter. Lane. 203 pp., ill. \$1.35.

FINANCIAL NEWS FOR THE INVESTOR

vincing testimony from dealers that the bonds of the larger cities. All the troubles of higher-grade bonds are in lively demand. The the New Haven, Frisco, and Rock Island president of one of the country's largest banks combined have not depressed real first-mortaddressed a convention of cotton manufactur- gage railroad bonds to any appreciable extent. ers on April 27 as follows: "We are in a period of industrial and commercial depression. I regret that I cannot at the moment nowhere denied.

almost every State and section. Almost daily bond issues safe beyond peradventure. investment bankers advertise the obligations of such cities as New York, Chicago, Cleve- rowing too much on debentures and notes. land, Albany, Rochester, Cincinnati, Kansas Where bond issues far exceed stock issues, as City, Buffalo, San Francisco, Portland, Ore.; with the Frisco and Rock Island, a noose is Seattle, Richmond, Va.; New Orleans, Balti- slowly tightened around the corporation's more, Montreal, Victoria, B. C.; Dayton, neck which is sure to kill it in times of de-O.; Dallas, Tex.; Augusta, Ga.; Atlantic pression. There is some danger, too, of the City, and so on.

and in historical practice. Then, too, with creditors like himself have contributed a reathe railroads under distrust, both because of sonable proportion of the capital. inner mismanagement and unjust attack from without, investors have naturally turned to municipals, the higher type of public-util-

FAR from satisfactory as the investment to be in any danger, and the market appraises market is at the present time there is conthem as being worth exactly the same as the

BONDS AND STOCKS

The unhappy state of the Rock Island syssee any marked tendency in the direction of tem emphasizes a danger in financing exten-business improvement." This opinion, which sively by bonds rather than by means of may or may not be too pessimistic, is widely stocks. Investors generally prefer bonds, and shared. Yet a healthy absorption of high-promoters and bankers supply the demand as grade securities, especially municipal bonds, is they see it. James J. Hill pointed out the evils of too many bonds in a notable speech The long depression in municipal bonds last year, and now Professor William Z. reached its end last year when that class of Ripley, of Harvard, a leading academic ausecurities was given a fixed superiority by thority on railroads, declares that "borrowbeing exempted from the new federal income ing has been carried to such an extreme that tax. But tax exemption was more a pretext the danger point is in sight." A few strong than a reason for the renewed interest in mu-railroads like the Pennsylvania, Union Pa-Recognition of the advantages of cific, and Atchison have issued so many conbonds with a splendid record was natural in vertible bonds that their debt is relatively a period of general uncertainty and financial small, because conversion is constantly invited dejection. At such times men turn to the by the high value of the stock. A company best. The result has been an increasing out- such as the Great Northern persists in raising put of city bonds. One may choose from funds through stock sales, thus rendering its

But the majority of railroads are borsame tendency in the public-utility field, and Few of these bonds return the investor even graver danger with real-estate compamore than 4½ per cent. Those of the larger, nies that sell debenture bonds. One of the older and wealthier communities yield but leading investment banking firms is using its 41/4 per cent. But in many States they are influence with corporations, whose bonds it free from local taxation, and everywhere in- distributes, to increase their stock issues. The come-tax exempt. Primarily they are in de- individual should never purchase bonds unmand because of their safety, both in theory less convinced that the owners as well as the

There is nothing more discouraging than ity bonds, and real-estate mortgages because the recrudescence of campaigns for the sale of of the excellent records of these three groups. valueless stocks. Agents are scouring New But the highest class of railroad bonds are as York State offering shares in companies which desirable as ever. They are too well secured manufacture moving-picture films, and promising dividends of from 15 to 40 per cent. This business is too new for general, public deprived of extra dividends, the preferred investment. The companies which are mak- stocks of companies like the Union Pacific, ing large profits are concentrated in a "few Atchison, Norfolk & Western, Reading, and strong hands."—in other words they form a Chicago & Northwestern are much safer trust, and don't offer stock to the public, than the great majority of so-called bonds, While the business is growing rapidly, pub- and far more to be desired by the cautious inlic sentiment regarding the character of films vestor than common stocks. Several of them, changes even more rapidly. Moreover, the including Union Pacific preferred, may be business is so new that with a few exceptions had to yield close to 5 per cent. In most its personnel is not such as to warrant the States they have the great advantage over small investor in trusting his money with the bonds of being free from local taxation, and adventures of such men. It is distinctly an they are but little affected by speculative inindustry for those who can afford to take fluences. Even in the bad year which ended large risks.

PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCKS

of the Supreme Court of New York permits paying 4 per cent. on its preferred stock, now the Union Pacific Railroad to distribute an obtainable to yield 4.82 per cent. extra dividend of more than \$70,000,000 to its common stockholders without including the owners of the 4 per cent. preferred stock. Never has the distinction between common steadily increasing. For those who need a and preferred stocks been so clearly defined: thorough but non-technical explanation of the

During lean years the preferred stock may get all the distributable profit. It cannot complain that in prosperous years it is confined to the express bargain entered into. The very classification is for this precise purpose. The preferred stock gets the better bargain in the beginning, the common stock takes its chances; but its purchaser is not to be de-prived of the reward of his courage and faith in the future of the company.

Although not secured by a mortgage and last July Atchison had \$16,000,000 profits left after paying 5 per cent, on its preferred stock (which may be bought at about 100). A recent decision of the Appellate Division and Union Pacific had \$36,000,000 left after

NEW BOOKS FOR INVESTORS

The output of investment literature is leading investment topics it is possible to recommend either one of two books, "The Careful Investor," by Edward Sherwood Meade, professor in the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, of the University of Pennsylvania, or "Practical Investing," by Franklin Escher, whose work on foreign exchange is widely used.

TYPICAL INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS

No. 549. CONVERTIBILITY—ONE INVESTOR'S DOUBTS CONCERNING IT

I commenced saving my money last year for the first time, and I began my investment experience by purchasing a \$500 public utility bond through one of the large investment banking houses in New York City. I now have about \$1000 more saved, and wish to invest it. I have noted the following issues and desire to ask your advice about them: Illinois Steel \$4\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. debentures, Bethlehem Steel first extension mortgage 5's, C. B. & Q. joint 4's, Armour & Company first mortgage \$4\(\frac{1}{2}\)'s, Baldwin Locomotive Works first mortgage 5's. I read some months ago of some convertible equipment bonds of them lately. They were described as being amply secured, and of having the advantage, in addition to a fair return, of some speculative value. Would it not be just as well for me, however, to invest this \$1000 in a mortgage, or mortgage bonds paying about 6 per cent? From what I have read in The Review or Reviews and elsewhere, these securities, where handled by reputable firms, are just as safe as the kind of bonds I have indicated, if not, indeed, a little safer, and the only advantage that listed bonds have over them is their immediate convertibility. But I do not especially need convertibility. I appreciate immensely this service of The Review or Reviews. My little investment of last immediate convertibility. But I do not especially need convertibility. I appreciate immensely this service of The Review of Reviews. My little investment of last year was based upon advice received from you.

We believe you have the right idea about convertibility as an investment virtue. It has for a long time been our notion that the average in-

circumstances surrounding the employment of his surplus funds are given proper consideration. It goes almost without saying that every investor who insists upon having ready convertibility must make up his mind to pay for it by making some sacrifice of net income. There are scores of securities to all intents and purposes of equal safety as to principal and interest, one class of which will be found to yield not much more than 5 per cent., and another class 6 per cent. or better, in connection with which this difference in income is directly traceable to relative marketability, or convertibility. It is this lack of convertibility which fundamentally distinguishes the farm mortgage made in accordance with all of the sound principles governing the creation of that type of securities, or the carefully selected mortgage bond, based upon urban real estate, from the well-se-cured railroad, industrial, or public-utility bond of wide distribution. There are bankers specializing in such mortgages and real-estate bonds who have long and honorable records of fair and satisfactory dealings with their clients, who can offer investors as much assurance as anyone in regard to the safety of funds entrusted to them, and who are usually in position to take care of vestor is frequently prone to pay more attention all the legitimate needs of their clients by way of to this virtue than is really necessary, if all the loaning on the securities they sell, and, indeed, in

securities at a small discount to offset handling Air Line Railway Company. charges. If, however, you should finally decide that you did not want to put your present savings into securities which are not generally known in the established market-places, we think you could scarcely do better than to consider bonds like those to which you have referred. In the list submitted with your letter there is not a single issue which, in our judgment, would be likely to give you any concern about the safety of whatever money you put into it. The Baltimore & Ohio convertible bonds which you saw mentioned some time ago are not equipment bonds, but merely the company's unsecured debentures, which under certain prescribed conditions may be converted into the common stock. They are good bonds of their type, and inasmuch as they will follow more or less closely the market course of the shares on which they are a call, they do possess, as has been intimated to you, some speculative possibilities.

No. 550. INFORMATION ABOUT A LIST OF MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

I desire to avail myself of the opportunity which you so kindly present for furnishing such information as you may have about the following securities: Indiana Northern Traction 5 per cent. bonds, due 1982; Georgia & Alabama Railroad 5 per cent. bonds, Richmond-Washington Company 4 per cent. bonds, idee 1948; Houston Oil Timber 6 per cent. bonds, Coal & Coke Railway 5 per cent. bonds, due 1919; Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railroad 5 per cent. bonds, due 1947. I have a friend who at present is entrusted with these bonds, and who wishest to secure information about these bonds, and who wishes to secure information about

It would have helped us had you indicated specifically the kind of information you are seeking, but perhaps it may serve your purpose if we outline in 2 general way what seems to us to be 5's, the bonds about which you make special inthe investment position of each of the securities quiry, are high-grade utility bonds. They are in question. Indiana Northern Traction 5's of available in denominations of \$100, \$250, and 1932 are, in our opinion, unquestionably sound \$500. It may be well, also, to note that practically bonds of the public-utility type. The Georgia & all of the \$100 bonds mentioned here are available Alabama first consolidated 5's of 1945 are, like- in \$500 denomination, as well. wise, high-grade securities of the railroad class. These bonds are among the assumed obligations of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, and they enjoy a reasonably active market both in New York and Richmond. The Richmond-Washington Company collateral trust 4 per cent. bonds of 1943 represent a high-class investment proposition of the kind. These bonds are guaranteed, both as to principal and interest, jointly and severally by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Southern Railway, Atlantic Coast Line, and Seaboard Air Line. By the Houston Oil Timber bonds we presume you mean the 6 per cent. contract certificates of the Kirby Lumber Company, guaranteed by the Houston Oil falls to them to furnish by means of assessment Company of Texas. These certificates appear to at least the greater part of whatever new capital be backed up by some fairly strong equities, but is required to put the bankrupt company on its they are far from being high-class investment feet. Of course, the bondholders, who are the securities. The Coal & Coke Railway first mort-creditors, have their claims attended to first of all gage 5's, due April 1, 1919, seem to us to be enti- The stockholders, who are the partners, or protled to only a fair investment rating. The earn- prietors, of the enterprise, have no obligators ings of this company seem to be improving, but claims, but are the people who must always make they do not as yet show a sufficiently wide margin most of the sacrifice in order to protect their equiover interest charges to place the bonds in as ties. It usually happens that when a reorganizasecure a position as might be desired. The Macon, tion plan is proposed, only those stockholders or Dublin & Savannah first mortgage 5's of 1947 other security-holders who assent to it and give it represent still another high-class, conservative in- their financial support are entitled to share in vestment. These bonds are outstanding to the whatever benefits accrue from it. In other words, amount of only about \$1,500,000, and, in addition in cases where assessments are called for to effect to being a first mortgage on property which has reorganization and they are not paid, the delinan estimated replacement value of approximately quents lose their interest in the company entirely. \$3,000,000, they are guaranteed unconditionally, The courts have recognized this as equitable.

many cases by way of actually repurchasing the both as to principal and interest, by the Scaboard

No, 551. WHERE SMALL-DENOMINATION BONDS FIT IN

BONDS FIT IN

I have in a building and loan association about \$2000, the result of long and careful saving, which I desire to invest in a more permanent form, and have bees thinking about putting it into hundred-dollar bonds, so scattered as to give me a safe and diversified investment. Or, do you think it would be advisable to select two \$1000 bonds, or four \$500 bonds? I would like to get an average of about 5 per cent. if that rate of income can be had with safety. Would you kindly check the \$100 bonds on the enclosed list, which you consider safe for me to buy. Also, give me your opinion of Denver Gas & Electric bonds.

Inasmuch as it seems to be possible for you to obtain the kind of bonds called for under circumstances of this nature in \$100 and \$500 denominations for the employment of a savings fund of this size, we think, if we were in your place, we should follow that plan of investment. In buying carefully selected bonds of small denomination, you will be able to get the 5 per cent. average income rate desired, and at the same time increase, relatively, the safety of your investment through excellent diversification. The issues of \$100 bonds named in the list you sent, with which we are especially impressed from the point of view of safety of principal and certainty of income, are New York City 4½'s, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul convertible 4½'s, Colorado & Southern re-funding and extension 4½'s, Southern Pacific-San Francisco Terminal first mortgage 4's, Virginian Railway first mortgage 5's, American Telephone & Telegraph convertible 41/2's, Laclede Gas first mortgage 5's, and Montana Power first refunding The Denver Gas & Electric general mortgage 5's.

No. 552. STOCKHOLDERS' RIGHTS IN REORGANIZATION

When a railroad or industrial concern goes into bank-ruptcy what is the effect upon the stockholders other than stoppage of dividends? That is, are the stockhold-ers assessed, or are they in any other manner placed in danger of losing their certificates through reorganiza-tion proceedings or otherwise. tion proceedings, or otherwise.

No general statement can be made in the prem-It all depends upon the circumstances surrounding each particular case. Stockholders are not always assessed, nor are they always in danger of losing any substantial part of their equities through reorganization. As a rule, however, it

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